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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PART III.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

VOLUME XXXI.

1903.

WM. STANLEY RAY,
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA,
1904.



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1903

REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

COMMUNICATION.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 1, 1904.

To His Excellency Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth:

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit herewith, for transmission to the General Assembly, the thirty-first annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the same being Part III of the reports of this Department.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC B. BROWN,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 1, 1904.

Hon. Isaac B. Brown, Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir: I have the honor to present herewith the thirty-first annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics. The publication recites a brief history of the creation of the Bureau of Statistics, the Chiefs thereof and a list of the special subjects treated in their several annual reports, 1872 to 1903. The report completes the eighth year of a ten years comparative series covering the operations of certain original plants that yet survive.

The report covers the total manufacture of pig iron, steel, rolled iron and steel and tin plate for the year ending December 31, 1903. It also includes for the same period anthracite coal, produced from mines, washeries and by river dredging. Bituminous coal. Classification of male, female and minor labor. Textile labor in Philadelphia. Iron and steel labor, an incomplete report from Labor organizations in the textile, anthracite, bituminous and structural districts, and also a carefully compiled directory of pig iron and steel manufactories in the State.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. BAIR,
Chief of Bureau.



INTRODUCTION.

The annual report of the Bureau for 1903 will be found to contain interesting statistics upon certain subjects heretofore annually considered by the Bureau of Statistics, viz: the 1896 comparative series, pig iron, steel, rolled iron and steel, tin plate, anthracite coal and bituminous coal. Anthracite and bituminous coal are subjects originally investigated 1902. The iron and steel industry of Pennsylvania and figures pertaining thereto are statistically paramount. The total iron and steel product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain for 1902 was 13,756,396 gross tons. The total product of Pennsylvania for 1903 was 16,567,013 gross tons.

The policy of the Bureau in examining from year to year new subjects was applied to the investigations covering 1903. Anthracite coal washeries, utilizing the culm banks of the State, and river dredged coal are new subjects treated. River dredged coal is a novel industry, being one which examples the rescue of one of the great waste products of the State. "Waste Product" is a subject of so much importance, the Bureau will consider it hereafter and examine it more fully in the various phases it presents throughout the State.

Increasing interest in the origin, purposes and work of the Bureau (matters not generally understood), was sufficient cause for incorporating in the report the record of official steps historically leading up to the creation of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, first by act of Assembly, and subsequently by the Constitution of the State.

A brief biography of the several Chiefs of the Bureau, 1872 to 1903, and an outline summary of the contents of their several annual reports, is also published.

Statistics heretofore taken only recorded the labor of the several establishments considered simply as to the number of employes, regardless of sex.

The effect on the figures resulting therefrom was to depreciate the average of the higher priced, or male, labor. This report will contain a separate statement of the earnings of the employes in the industries considered as male, female and minor labor. The results of this separation, are very satisfactory as a beginning on this line of investigation. They have not attained the perfection yet possi-

ble, as the systems prevailing in certain manufacturing establishments do not classify their employes in this way. In some of the employers' reports it was stated to be impossible to make separation in their particular business in any other way than by approximation. Approximate figures in such cases were furnished. In the textile industry (a subject specially considered as to the city of Philadelphia) when such approximation was made for the Bureau, a careful comparison by it with figures of plants reporting actual figures in the same industry resulted almost identically.

In addition to the foregoing the Bureau, for the first time, entered, to occupy permanently, the statistical field of labor. That is, it began the collection of facts and figures from not only employers of male, female and minor labor in the iron, tin, coal and textile industries, but also from labor organizations. The necessity of securing statistics on these vital subjects and from the proper sources was impressed upon the Bureau by the demands made upon it for labor and wage figures, according to sex classification, and also by the fact that the last Legislature had seriously considered a bill for creating a Bureau of Labor. The only proper Bureau for examination of this subject, in connection with other statistics, is the Bureau of Statistics. The impracticability of the establishment of a Labor Bureau was indicated by the defeat of the bill. The Bureau of Statistics, when properly equipped for the exercise of all its functions, will be able to meet every requirement of public inquiry or expectation on labor. All its investigations are naturally assigned to this field; the entire work can be accomplished by it with accuracy and facility.

The entry of the labor field, as to statistics from both the employer of labor and labor organizations, is but one progressive step in the exercise of this Bureau's powers. Any action which would establish a separate or independent Department of Labor would mutilate the Bureau of Statistics and cripple thereby its strength and possible development; it would nullify the exercise of the powers originally contemplated for it and bestowed upon it, as well, confuse the manufacturer, and the secretaries of organizations through conflict by a duplication of inquiries regarding matters exclusively assigned to the Bureau of Statistics.

Present limitations in the new enterprise of securing statistics from employers of labor and labor organizations restraining the Bureau, it was impossible to cover the whole State in this important work. For convenience, therefore, three districts or sections of the State were designated, respectively: (1) Philadelphia Textile Labor; (2) Anthracite Counties, Anthracite Labor, and (3) Pittsburgh Structural-Iron, Tin Plate and Bituminous Labor.

The subject matter published herein of organized labor was fur-

nished by the secretaries of the local labor organizations in the three sections named to the secretaries of the district unions. On this subject the report will be found deficient in the results achieved. A statement of the causes therefor will be found in proper place under the head of "Organized Labor."

The report of the Bureau of Statistics for 1903 will prove an important public record and of very present value to the great industrial interests to which it pertains. The Chief is pleased to acknowledge the valuable statistical assistance of Mr. C. B. Penman, Assistant Chief, and services of the qualified clerks of the Bureau.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Whatever agitation there had been or consideration given to the importance of the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics the first official statement regarding the creation of such Bureau was made by Governor John W. Geary in his annual message to the Assembly, January 6, 1869, in which he draws attention to the importance of such Bureau in the following words:

"In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufacturies, coal, iron, oil, lumber, etc., might with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper method for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol building to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under Legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live."

The Governor's suggestion passed unheeded by the Legislature. That he was in earnest, being impressed with the fact that the State of Pennsylvania was deficient on this point, and realizing the vital importance of the erection of a Bureau of Industrial Statistics, in his annual message to the Assembly, January 5, 1870, he repeats his suggestion as follows:

"A great inconvenience has long been felt in every department of the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, for the want of properly recorded statistical information, relating to the development and growth of the resources of the Commonwealth. It is impossible for any State officer to report the actual or even approximate amount of any of our great natural resources, and it cannot be ascertained from year to year the amount of coal mined, petro-

leum produced, lumber cut or iron manufactured, without special reference to those who have charge of the industries growing out of these products. At very little cost and labor, statistics relating to all these objects could be gathered and annually embraced in a report to be made to, and published by the Legislature. The value of such information would be of incalculable importance in an official way, as well as in the general business of the country. It would stimulate competition, exhibit the inexhaustible materials within our borders, and give our people and others, a more perfect idea of our wealth and resources. The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a desk for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, etc., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department, is respectfully renewed, with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation, and an appropriation for the same."

No attention having been paid to the suggestions of the Governor by the Legislature, he again, for a third time, draws attention to the indispensable necessity of establishing a Bureau of Statistics, and in his annual message to the Assembly, January 4, 1871, he refers to the matter as follows:

"Permit me to renew my recommendations concerning the collection and properly recording of statistical information relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such records are an almost indispensable necessity. The want of them is a source of constant perplexity and annoyance to all the State officers, and to others, including United States officials and representatives of foreign nations, who have business with the different departments of the State government. These statistics might be gathered, at a moderate expense, by an intelligent clerk appointed for that purpose, and the books at all times kept open for inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

In another part of this same message the Governor, urging an act of Assembly authorizing a Geological Survey, said:

"For want of a proper bureau of statistics and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered."

The subject is next introduced into the Legislature by the following resolution:

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL, JANUARY 9, 1872—PAGE 46.

MR. WALLACE GUSS, Schuylkill, offered the following, which was twice read and agreed to: Resolved that the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor be increased so as to consist of seven members. The names of the committee were announced by the Chair as follows: Messrs. Wallace Gus, Schuylkill county; B. L. Hewitt, Blair county; Richard Williams, Luzerne county; Philip K. Bowman, Armstrong county; James Taylor, Allegheny county; P. Quigley, Luzerne county, and Adam Woolever, Lehigh county.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL, JANUARY 10, 1872—PAGE 47.

MR. D. N. WHITE, Member from Allegheny.—I think we have committees enough. We have committees on almost every subject under the sun. This thing of appointing extra committees all the time increases the labors of members without any benefit. There are committees of this House who have no business to-day at all, because there have been other and special committees appointed to take their places.

I think this committee proposed to be raised now is covered by the committee already appointed, of which the gentleman from Schuylkill (Mr. Wallace Guss) is the chairman. I think we ought to be cautious how many committees we appoint. I hope the resolution will not be adopted. I move that it be postponed for the present.

MR. D. K. BURKHOLDER, Lancaster.—I offered the resolution not in the interest of the labor reformers, but I offered it believing they had a right to have a committee of some kind or other. There is not a committee in existence to which questions on labor or reform are referred and considered here. I do not think that will make any unnecessary expense (at least I hope not) or I would be willing to withdraw the resolution.

MR. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Luzerne County.—I believe that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Schuylkill (Mr. Guss) creating a committee on what we call the statistics of the wealth and labor of this State covers the object of this resolution. I believe that it mentions the condition, wages and treatment of labor; consequently, that covers the whole ground. The gentleman says he considers that the working classes or working people of this Commonwealth desire some legislation. I am of the same opinion. I heard the other day that corporations had had all they need; that

they have unlimited power, and the control of nearly everything in this Commonwealth. Now, it is time to change the movement. It has been long enough on the right. Let us now have it on the left. Labor has always been left behind.

When young, I was in the habit of reading the Scriptures. There was a poor woman visited by a traveler one night. When he went there she had no bread in the house. She went to a neighbor and called him up. He was very drowsy; at first he rubbed his eyes with his hands, and paid no attention. The second call came, with no better result than the first. The third call came, and there was a reply. It was a question of bread. When that question comes to us after so many calls it is time we pay attention to it. We must hear the cry and respond. We have always turned a deaf ear to the question. What is the reason? Because of the wealth of these other bodies. Their interests have controlled in time past, until this Legislature is often mentioned only to be ridiculed. The consequence is these committees are investigating these questions.

I have heard since I am here that there is nothing wrong. I say there are many things wrong. If we could go into our cotton factories we would there see hundreds huddled together without sufficient ventilation. I say that every man of common sense will admit that these things are wrong and should be improved.

If you would look to the coal mines and would say that the miners have right in all things, I would say no. There are a great many evils crying at our door that want legislation, evils that the bone and sinew of the nation demand should be remedied. There is sincerity in their demands, but, I believe, at the same time, the existing committee is sufficient to cover the ground on both sides.

MR. ROGERS.—Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for information what kind of a committee was formed by the resolution of Mr. Guss, of Schuylkill, and what its object was?

The resolution was read by the clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee to whom shall be referred the subject of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor be increased so as to consist of seven members.

THE SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Schuylkill was the author of that resolution adopted by the House, and I think it takes in the question contemplated by the gentleman from Lancaster (Mr. Burkholder). If I am not mistaken, the gentleman from Lancaster is on the committee.

MR. ROGERS.—I read an account of that in the papers this morning, and it seems to me it covers the whole ground. It appears to me hardly worth while to multiply committees in this case.

THE CLERK.—The resolution of yesterday read, “Resolved, That the committee to whom shall be referred the subject of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor be increased so as to consist of seven members.” The original resolution provided that so much of the Governor’s Message as recommended the appointment of a Bureau of Statistics and the subject of the wages of labor should be referred to a select committee of five. That was increased to seven, consisting of Messrs. Guss, Hewitt, Williams, Bowman, Taylor, Quigley and Woolever.

MR. ROGERS.—It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, as though the rights of the labor man, which my amiable friend from Luzerne, Mr. Williams, has so much at heart, can be attended to by this committee. And it appears to me to be hardly necessary to create new committees for that purpose. I, therefore, will vote to postpone the matter.

MR. JOSEPH B. HANCOCK, Philadelphia.—Mr. Speaker, I hope that our friend from Allegheny, Mr. White, will withdraw his motion to postpone. Since the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Burkholder, has stated that he did not wish any expense from the committee I have no objections —.

MR. WHITE (interrupting).—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order, that a motion to postpone for the present is not debatable.

MR. HANCOCK.—It has been debated already. Now, sir, I will give these reasons why it should not be postponed. I agree with my worthy friend on the right, if we can do anything without expense, that is one reason why it should not be postponed. If we can have a committee to whom persons can come and state their grievances, that is proper; but to go on a pilgrimage around the State taking statistics, I think, is another question. There are two reasons why I think it should not be postponed. Another reason is that I am opposed to creating any more offices, if it is possible, for I believe that if any man could abolish an office he would have more credit than General Grant ever had. We have too many offices. Another reason is that I see our Congress has taken hold of this measure, and they are going to make soft places for a few men to go around on a salary of \$5,000.00 a year. I presume those will be filled, not by the hard-fisted working men of our country, who know by experience what labor and capital is, but by a number of broken-down visionaries set on their legs again, and elated with joy that they can stand alone on the public back. Therefore, I hope that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will do nothing of the kind. It is only by being conversant with labor, by experiencing it, that

we can offer the proper protection. The theory will never do. For these reasons I hope my worthy friend from Allegheny, Mr. White, in the goodness of his heart, will withdraw his motion after my friend from Lancaster has said that he did not wish to incur any expense.

The question, being on the postponement of the resolution, a division was called, resulting in a vote of thirty for postponement and fifty-five against; whereupon, the question recurred upon the resolution that "In addition to the regular standing committees of this House there shall be appointed a committee of seven on labor and co-operation," which was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL—PAGE 710.

House of Representatives, March 14, 1872.

Bureau of Statistics.

Agreeably to order, the House proceeded to the consideration of House bill No. 557, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes."

The House resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Cooper in the Chair, and the first section of the bill was read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint, on or before the first Monday in May next, and biennially thereafter, some suitable person to act as Chief of the Bureau, to be entitled the Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose office shall be in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg.

MR. QUIGLEY moved to amend by providing that the Chief shall have power to appoint two deputies.

MR. HEWITT.—Do I understand the amendment to provide that there shall be a Chief with the power to appoint deputies?

THE CLERK.—The amendment reads: "Shall have power to appoint two deputies."

MR. HEWITT.—I have no objections, but I think perhaps it will be more acceptable if the appointing power was placed in the hands of the Governor. It is unusual to make the head of a Bureau ap-

point deputies. The amendment, as I understand it, does not fix the fees or salary.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I have another section providing for that.

MR. HEWITT.—I am interested in this bill. I do not wish to interpose any objection to it, but to get it passed in proper shape. My idea was to make a chief and one deputy, but that is a question for the decision of the House.

MR. GUSS.—I agree with the gentleman from Blair (Mr. Hewitt). What we want is to get the bill in proper shape, so as to receive the sanction of this entire House and place it on its passage this afternoon. The appointment of a deputy, I think, should belong to the Governor. I would suggest that the gentleman modify his amendment so as to provide for one deputy—the appointing power to be vested in the Governor.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I am willing to agree to that so far as relates to the appointing power; but I do not think one deputy is sufficient for a Bureau of Statistics in the State of Pennsylvania. The Massachusetts Bureau was composed of two and they have only a little more than half the working men in that State we have in this. Pennsylvania has more working men than any other State in the Union. I think at least three are required to constitute a Bureau that will amount to anything. So far as the appointing power is concerned, I have no objections to having it placed in the hands of the Governor. If the gentleman wishes to amend it in that way I am satisfied.

MR. R. A. McCONNELL, Greene County.—I move to amend the amendment by providing that the appointing power shall be vested in the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

MR. HEWITT.—I would like to call the attention of the House particularly to this bill. It is a movement in the interests of humanity and liberty in its broadest sense. We have often heard, upon both sides of this House, eloquent appeals and distinct allegation that the huge corporations of Pennsylvania have unlimited control of legislation in this State, since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Here is a bill that, in its liberal provisions, affects the interests and reaches a class of people demanding our attention. They require of us our serious attention. I do not intend now to inflict upon you a lengthy speech, but I bespeak for a bill of this kind that degree of consideration which its importance demands. I consider this one of the most important bills that have been introduced this session. I say, in all

candor and truthfulness, that if this Legislature shall pass this bill it will shine out and above all others as the "magnus opus"—the great work. Simply because it is intended to confer the greatest good to the greatest number. Not in the interest of a class, but to ameliorate the condition of the toiling millions, who are now demanding legislative protection and recognition. Now, this matter is a serious one. It is one which has been already adopted in some states. It is for the amelioration of the condition of a certain class of people who are asking for some relief.

This bill proposes the establishment of a bureau in which they can gather together all the details and statistics of the relations between capital and labor. The object of this bill is to gather these statistics together, and, by getting these facts together, ascertain the wishes of the laboring classes and see if their condition can be ameliorated. This is for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile the great conflicts between capital and labor which have been going on since the Middle Ages. These conflicts mean something. It is idle for us to talk of our military bills and of the necessity of maintaining a standing army in order to keep the working men in subjection so long as these conflicts continue. I say it is idle to talk of those things and not pay attention to these questions which demand our consideration. This is a rising question of the hour, and I bespeak for it that consideration which its importance demands. These relations between capital and labor, I think, should be held as sacred as the marriage tie. If labor will respect capital and capital respect labor, they should be bound in as sacred bonds as are imposed by the marriage relation—they should be bone of each other's bone and flesh of each other's flesh. This Bureau of Statistics will gather up facts which will enable the statesmen and solons of the future to devise means which will cause capital to respect labor and labor to respect capital. For that reason, I hope, we will give this bill our serious consideration. Let us get it in the shape that will best subserve the interests of those for whom it is passed.

This bill, I confess, Mr. Speaker, is somewhat of an innovation in our usual routine of class legislation, but it is none the worse for this. We pass here, every winter, from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred bills relating, more or less, to aggregated capital. It is proper and right that these corporations should have immunities and privileges properly restrained and confined to certain limits. And you cannot develop the great interests of Pennsylvania without aggregation of capital. We see evidences daily of these apparently interminable fights between capital and labor, and now the working men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania demand that they shall be placed in a position by peaceful legislation that will not demand

files of soldiers to keep them in subordination. The working man does not come here upon his bended knee asking for mercy, nor as a public violator of laws. He simply asks at your hands that he should be placed in a position where he can get that justice which he demands. I think we can get together here on this question and harmonize. There are some differences of opinion, but they are honest ones. This system of legislation inaugurated a new field of inquiry, but it concerns one of the most valuable interests in the Commonwealth, the interest of the working men and their relations to the great question of labor reform. We all know that to cultivate the honest paths of industry is the short but "simple annals of the poor." I do not desire to inflame passion, arouse hatred or make a speech for buncombe. I will merely add that the great State of Massachusetts, which seems to lead off in all reforms, has had this system in operation, and the good effects are seen in existing harmonious relations there existing between capital and labor. There they have reported and have recommended such laws to the legislature as are harmonizing those conflicting interests. They have but few or no strikes there, for the reason, I think, that the interests of capital and labor are harmonized—easily produced by co-operation and fair recognition. They have gone to work and have brought light, by judicious legislation, upon those unsettled points, and by co-operation and limited partnership have accomplished beneficial results. I think we have heard, perhaps, too much howling here about corporations. I believe they have privileges and rights, and I believe that the laboring men are also entitled to privileges and rights. These

Corporations may flourish or may fade.

A legislative breath can make them, as its breath has made;

But your honest man's industry—the Nation's pride—

When once destroyed can never be supplied.

I hope we will get this bill in shape that will do honor to the hearts and the heads of the legislators of Pennsylvania.

MR. THAD. M. MAHON.—What I have to say to this bill is not a matter of buncombe, because the laboring men of my county know, and have known for years, how I stand in regard to them. But it makes me feel glad, and I do not know that I have felt so good for two months before, to hear that the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Hewitt, is on the stool of repentance. Now, sir, I think the era of reform has commenced in this State, and I think there is no better place for the members of this House to dedicate this work than by the passage of this bill and come to the rescue of the laboring man. Let us collect and examine these statistics and see, if

in the future, we can legislate for the relief of the laboring men as well as for the benefit of monopolies. It is my brief experience here that all the legislation passed here has been the other way, to give all power to capital, and to take away all the rights from the laboring men of this country. I am glad that the gentleman from Blair has got over on our side, and I hope he will move along happily with us hereafter. I trust that this bill will pass to-day, as it is upon our files.

MR. GUSS.—Mr. Speaker, this bill providing for the establishment of a bureau on the subject of labor statistics is one which explains itself; it tells its own story and it is only surprising that in this great State of Pennsylvania, where the labor question has come so prominently into sight and discussion for the past few years, that nothing has been done for it. To-day, on every hand, on every side, throughout the whole organization of society, has this labor problem become one of overshadowing importance. So little has been done practically by the legislators during the past half century for the labor population that it may well be asked whether some attention should not be given to it by those who have any thoughtful consideration for the prosperity and welfare of our Commonwealth. The fact is patent to every one of us here assembled that this bill commends itself to our favorable consideration. And the fact can be very clearly proven that our working men, our miners, our mechanics, our laborers, and, indeed, all of our population who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, those men who are the producers of our wealth and upon whom fall a great share of the burdens of our government, demand some legislation at our hands. The question must receive the attention of those who are interested in our future glory, and it must be recognized in a measure proportionate to its importance. We must wheel into line, and it is eminently proper, it is wise and just, that the labor interest of our Commonwealth, which has become so grand and imposing, should receive prompt recognition. Day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year legislation has been in the interest of capital, in the interest of corporations, and not only in this State, not only in the United States, but in the whole civilized world, capital has had its interests provided for in nearly all the laws that effect taxation, government and finances. Take labor and capital from the commencement of the period when they became interwoven in every enterprise, examine its attendant legislation, and it will be seen that the unequal application of the laws, the unequal distribution of the wealth these working men produce, underlies this great problem, and to bring the two in harmony so that it will effect a more equal distribu-

tion, the gathering of these statistics will be the entering wedge. Capitalists have had all the advantages to make a decent show, while our working men were in a scattered condition, and they, too, are beginning to see that the road to independence and comfort is by organization. I do not wish to be misunderstood in any organization as against men, but in organization for themselves. The bill proposed and under consideration this afternoon, if it is once enacted and incorporated into the laws of this Commonwealth cannot help but open the doors to more practical legislation and lay the broad foundation for practical reform. The bill provides for the establishment of a permanent Bureau to inquire into the social, educational, sanitary and general condition of all classes of our working people, and this House will no doubt bear me out in saying that there is not a more important subject for legislative investigation. When the subjects proposed for this investigation shall be satisfactorily and thoroughly examined, when an efficient and organized department shall canvass the entire subject, and publish these positive facts in a detailed form annually to the Legislature, as is required by this act, I venture to predict that it will show a state of affairs that will demand an entire change. Taking the subject and viewing it only upon the bare proposition of statistics and the necessity for its passage can be readily seen. The data collected and accessible at this advanced age are extremely meagre, and there is no trustworthy collection to be had; yet the influences involved—the great issues at stake—demand that facts and statistics bearing upon this great question be collected and compiled in trustworthy form so as to establish a basis for intelligent and just legislation, so that the laws incorporated on our statute books will, in a well-directed manner, add to the permanent and productive industry of this Commonwealth. These facts and statistics are equally indispensable to better adjust the relations between capital and labor in every product of their combination. This problem of labor is advancing upon us—"the coming event casts its shadow before us"—and its power is being felt, not only in this State, but its forward movement is being felt in all parts of the civilized world. The workingman himself feels its influence—the capitalist feels that it is a forward movement in the interest of humanity—the great mass of the people see that it must be justly dealt with, and men of endowment—men of eminent capacity—are raising their voices in behalf of those engaged in manual labor, those who add to the augmentation of our wealth. The great State of Pennsylvania, although young in years, with a population of over three millions of people, with an internal wealth not exceeded any place on the globe, our thousands of acres are well tilled, our agricultural interests are vast and extended, our

lumber interests are second to none in the Union; we stand first and foremost in our manufacturing establishments; we stand up with other states, with other countries in the ranks of progress; our climate is superior and salubrious, our splendid system of free schools are the admiration of the world, and yet, with all these advantageous circumstances surrounding us, our laboring classes, which comprise more than three-fifths of our entire population, are being unfairly dealt with; they are not as prosperous, as contented as they should be or as they aim and have a right to be. True, their interests are better cared for than in any other part of the civilized world. Nor is there a county where the institutions and customs are more favorable to their well being, but yet, while their condition is far superior to that of other working men of the old world, yet they are rapidly learning that a change can be made which will better their condition. The subject of the hours of labor must be carefully examined—a subject of the utmost importance, and one in which employer and employe most widely differ. There are some sections of this State, and particularly in the large cities, where the hours for daily toil are too long; the working men are complaining, and justly too, that long hours interfere very materially with their improvement, so far as relates to their educational and sanitary status. Then comes the question of wages, there being at this day branches of industry where the workman is not paid or rewarded for the service which he renders, the wages received leaving him insufficiently provided for. The question of strikes deserves thorough investigation and the power and influences they wield. Other subjects of the deepest interest are involved, and each and every one of them require judicious legislation. I represent a county containing a population of over one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, nearly all of them a laboring constituency, who earn their livelihood by hard work, and a large proportion of them engaged in the dangerous occupation of mining coal. They constitute the wealth of our county, and they are now agitating the great problem whether their interests should not be properly guarded, and they are looking to us for relief. It is in their interest, as well as for the interest of every workingman, mechanic and laborer, that help to make our country what it is, that I advocate the passage of this bill.

The duty also devolves upon this Bureau to collect and compile statistics with reference to the mineral, agricultural and commercial interests of this State. It is a well known fact that within our Commonwealth, comprising as it does, every branch of mechanical and agricultural operations, there is a vast field to be examined; our mineral resources are inexhaustible; our agricultural interests are wide spread, and in this connection, various subjects are presented

of deep interest. A rich and most important field is here open. Vast interests depend upon the question of agriculture alone in this Commonwealth, and believing that these interests should be fostered, protected and developed, there are no better means or agencies to effectually advance such interests than by an organized effort. We have ever been alive to our manufacturing enterprises, and there is no reason why we should not care as properly for our agricultural pursuits. We have thousands upon thousands of acres waiting to be tilled, and away from the dark forests of the northern section of the State as well as the well tilled fields of Lancaster and Chester, come appeals and ask for encouragement in those matters which aid in agriculture. Indeed so important are these interests, that I can produce nothing stronger for the necessity of this section of the bill than by quoting the following from the Governor's last annual message: "It is important that the resources of the State should be more thoroughly ascertained and understood than they are at present. The extent and value of our oil, salt, coal and iron fields are known, and there is no reliable information to be obtained from any one source concerning the amount of these great staples and the value of their annual productions. The same may be said of all our productions, whether they result from mining, manufactures, agriculture or commerce. Facts on all these and other subjects relative to the business and productions of the State should be collected and properly recorded by an officer appointed for that purpose, and who would not only keep them easily accessible to all persons desirous of using them, but publish them annually for general information."

I desire to occupy the attention of this House but a few moments longer. This bill is one that should not be considered as a political measure. It rises above party ties, above party influences. The cost of establishing and maintaining such a bureau is hardly worth while speaking of, when we take into consideration that it is the first public expenditure of money that the working men have asked for, when we take into consideration the great object to be attained.

The committee of which I have the honor to be chairman carefully and thoroughly examined and discussed this bill, and the unanimous vote of the committee directed me to report it. It is in the interest of the whole State, can be productive of much good, and this Commonwealth would in a short time feel the good influences of such wholesome and judicious laws as would be the result of investigations made by such an officer. We must meet the earnest appeals of our laboring population, and I indulge in the hope that this measure will receive the commendation of the entire House.

MR. WHITE.—I would suggest to the committee that we hardly need a chief and two deputies in the navigation of this scheme. I

have drawn up a section which I would like to offer, when in order, providing as follows:

"That said chief of said bureau shall have power to appoint one clerk whenever he shall deem such appointment necessary, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated."

I think all that will be needed at first at least will be one clerk. It will take some time for the chief of this bureau to organize it, to ascertain what he intends to do and to lay out some plan of action. He may need one clerk some time during the year, but to add two deputies now would weigh it down without producing any benefit.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I hope the amendment I have offered will pass this House. I do not see what object the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. White) has in his proposed amendment. There will be work enough during the first year for five clerks and a chief to get the bureau in working order. If we need any reduction of force at all it will be after it is established, and not as it is starting out. In Massachusetts, where they have only about three-fourths the number of workingmen we have, they started out with a force of two, and it took them between five and six months to get thoroughly organized. So far as the expense is concerned, I do not think any gentlemen will object to paying one chief and two deputies. I think this is the first money that the laboring men of this country have asked to have taken out of the State Treasury.

MR. HANCOCK.—This is a very important question. I did not intend to say anything upon it, but it has been so ably argued by eloquent friends that have preceded me that I think it is nothing more than right we should pay proper respect to the occasion. I am glad to know that some of our worthy colleagues here are the workingman's friend. I know something of what it is to be a laboring man. I was one myself.

I was like many others. I started with nothing at all, and have held my own, and will continue to do so if the Legislature adjourns at the proper time. The gentleman from Blair (Mr. Hewitt) is a convert I, of course, did not expect in this matter. I did not know he was a laboring man. I had no idea of hearing his clarion voice on this question. I did not expect it to come from any body but us hard-fisted mechanics. Those are the ones I expected would take part in this discussion. Even the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Mahon) is right on the labor question, and on that nameless question which is not in order.

Now, to be serious in this matter, I do think that the laboring interests of this Commonwealth demand of this Legislature some little consideration. But if it is found out that by any protection you

give to the laboring men that you advance their interests, in less than twenty-four hours of a legislative session it will have a corporation on it. When we look at the different improvements that have been made in machinery, we would almost believe that there should not be more than one hour's labor per day. But, instead of that, a person has to labor as many hours in the day as ever, for the simple reason that if you encourage labor, and benefit it, some of these corporations come in and rob the benefits. That is where the great question will come. It will be a question between capital and labor, unless the Legislature learn to respect the workingmen of our State and country. It will be a question of magnitude that may not be met in our time, but it will have to be met ere long. We find every advantage taken of them by all the movements of the age. Look fifty years back! Is the laborer any better off to-day? Is there any more pleasure, are there any more home comforts in the little hamlet by the hill side, so eloquently alluded to by the gentleman from Blair (Mr. Hewitt)? Is there any more happiness there? No, sir; these corporations come in and sweep up everything. When we start this labor bureau, if it is found to be a benefit, there will be a corporation here to take away its privileges.

This is a question we see in the every day legislation of this House, and the sooner the people rise up to the emergency the better. It is a question on which there should be no party issues. I therefore hope it will receive that consideration which its importance deserves. But we seldom hear any of this talk until just before election.

MR. MICKEY.—Does the gentleman know that there is an election to-morrow?

MR. HANCOCK.—That just proves what I say. Then I am in order, am I not?

The CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman is in order.

MR. HANCOCK.—Well, sometimes I get in order and don't know it. (Laughter). I should be happy, if the time allowed, to make a four hours' speech. I suppose, however, I will have the privilege of printing the remainder of my remarks. (Laughter).

MR. McCONNELL.—Mr. Chairman, I hope if this bill is passed that a suitable person will be selected, and I think in the appointment to be made, if it is made by the combined wisdom of the three officers (the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General), a more proper selection would be made from time to time, and I think an appointment thus made would give greater satisfaction. I have no doubt of it.

MR. GUSS.—I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Greene (Mr. McConnell) will not prevail. I do not wish to see this bill hampered by any amendment of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is the amendment to the amendment accepted?

MR. QUIGLEY.—I do not wish to take the responsibility of accepting it.

MR. GUSS.—I have the greatest faith in the patriotism and feelings of his excellency, the Governor. I do not believe he would appoint any one to that position who would not have the interests of the laboring man at heart. The duty would then fall upon the Governor; and to make this appointment at the hands of three gentlemen, I do not believe to be right and just. I believe that one man, having this appointment at stake, would put the right man in the right place.

MR. McCONNELL.—I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not refer to the present Governor at all; another election will take place soon. Is this bureau to be permanent institution, or an institution to last two or three years? If a permanent institution, why object to this amendment? You argue for the election of the State officers by the people; is it not better, on the same principle, that three officers of this kind be the appointing power? I have no doubt that the Governor is with the laboring classes; his speeches and his acts seem to lean that way. I make no reflections upon his excellency in this respect. But if this is to be made a permanent thing, I wish to have it made satisfactorily. Therefore, I think that by putting this appointing power in the hands of three officers, greater satisfaction will be given than were the appointments made by one.

MR. BURKHOLDER.—If the Governor appoints, he will be held responsible. If three men appoint, no one will be responsible. We well know what influences are brought to bear in these appointments, and with this knowledge we ought to give this to the highest authority in the State, and to make the Governor responsible.

MR. WHITE.—I hope that both the amendments will be voted down. I do not want to see this bill so amended as to give this power in the manner proposed. The Governor is the appointing power, under the Constitution. The Auditor General has no authority to appoint, and to give him that authority is all wrong.

We do not need more than one clerk at present in this proposed department. It will take some time before its head will need a clerk at all. He will have to look around, think over the matter, see what has been done by other States, and by putting more upon this bill,

in the way of deputies, than is needed, you weigh it down and destroy its effect. You want to have a proper bureau of statistics—something that will be a credit and an honor to the State; therefore it is best to begin at the right place at the start.

MR. W. A. MICKEY, Washington.—For one, I have no doubt of the patriotism, intelligence and integrity of our Governor; but I have learned, from some source or other, that he is not likely always to be Governor. Some other person may fill the gubernatorial chair one year from now. I understand that this bureau is to be a permanent institution. Now, what the next Governor may be, or what his feelings may be towards the laboring man, I am unable to say. Even the present Governor, with all the confidence I have in him, I believe to have made some mistakes, which are still vivid in the minds of the people here. He might make others. And it does therefore occur to me that the appointing power would be better if placed in the hands of two or three men than in the hands of one.

On the amendment to the amendment, to insert after the word "Governor" the words "Auditor General and State Treasurer," a division was called, when sixteen voted in the affirmative. This number not being a majority of a quorum, the amendment was declared lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Quigley.

MR. GUSS.—I would suggest to the gentleman from Luzerne (Mr. Quigley) that his amendment be made a new section, and numbered five. Then let it come up for debate, whether one or two deputies shall be appointed under this act.

MR. QUIGLEY.—Let the amendment be agreed to, and when it comes before the House it can be put in another place.

The amendment was modified to read as follows: Insert after the words "as chief," in the sixth line, the words "who shall have power to appoint two deputies; and said chief and two deputies shall constitute a Bureau of Statistics, with headquarters at the Capitol in Harrisburg.—the remainder of the section to be stricken out.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Speaker, Philadelphia.—It appears to me that if the gentleman studies the full effect of this amendment, he will not insist on having a vote upon it. If I understand the gentleman, he wants to organize a department with a head. By this amendment, it will have a triplicate one. If the Bureau is constituted, and this amendment is adopted, it is going to confer as much power on the deputies as on the chief. Now, if this Bureau is to have any effect whatever, let it be controlled by a single head, and

not be composed of three heads, with a divided responsibility and a divided duty.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I do not contemplate any such thing. My amendment is that the Governor shall appoint a chief, who shall appoint his deputies. The deputies will be responsible to the chief, and the chief will be responsible to the Legislature.

MR. ELLIOTT.—And who shall constitute the Bureau? By the adoption of this, when they are in session as a Bureau the deputies will have as much power as the chief.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I think it is necessary that they should have as much or nearly as much authority. I am willing that the gentleman should amend so as to make the word "deputy" read "clerk" if he sees proper; but I took this from the bill passed in the Legislature of Massachusetts, where the same or nearly the same words are used. I would like to have the act read creating the Massachusetts Bureau.

It was read by the clerk as follows:

"Resolved, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorized to appoint, as soon after the passage of this resolve as may be, and thereafter biennially in the month of May, some suitable person to act as chief, who shall have power to appoint a deputy, and said chief with his deputy, shall constitute a Bureau of Statistics, with headquarters in the State House.

"The duties of such Bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature, on or before the first day of March in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Commonwealth, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive interest of the Commonwealth.

"That said Bureau shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, and paid the same fees, as witnesses before the superior courts of the Commonwealth."

The amendments were not agreed to, on a division, less than a majority of a quorum voting in the affirmative.

MR. WHITE.—I move to amend in the sixth line, after the words "labor statistics," by inserting the words, "and of agriculture."

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. HANCOCK offered the following, to come in at the end of the fourth section.

“That the chief of the Bureau shall be elected by the people at the next annual election, and every third year thereafter.”

MR. HANCOCK.—I think that is a good amendment for this body to consider, for an office like the one proposed should ever be kept by itself. The best way to do that is to create it to be filled by the people. I do not think it right and proper to be constantly fearing that too much authority will be given to the people. On the other-hand, we all know how many appointments are made.

This officer should be the choice, if possible, of the class of people who would be the most effected by this office. For committees to come here is a great expense. The workingmen are interested in this matter, but when they come here to suggest who shall or who shall not be appointed, their wages do not go on at home. The consequence is, I do not think the proper parties could come here. The result would be the appointment of some political hack to look after the interests of those he would not know anything about. That is about the English of it. Therefore, I think it would be better to pass this amendment, and make the position one that would be respected by us all.

MR. BURKHOLDER.—When will we have the first officer under the gentleman's amendment?

MR. HANCOCK.—Next fall. I am willing to have a provision inserted in the bill that the Governor shall appoint a person to serve until then. But then a person once appointed might not leave go, unless the office would come with him.

MR. GUSS.—The gentleman is apprehensive that some broken-down political hack would be appointed. The bill might be amended that the person so appointed shall be practically engaged in one of the departments to be affected.

MR. HANCOCK.—Who would be the party to come here and disabuse the mind of the Governor in regard to the surroundings?

MR. GUSS.—I should have faith enough in any person elected Governor of this Commonwealth.

MR. QUIGLEY.—The gentleman's amendment would do very well, provided an available man could always be had, but political conventions are not always going back on an available man for you. I think it would be as well to put into the Governor's hands to appoint.

MR. R. A. McCONNELL, Greene.—That amendment meets my idea better than my own. I am not afraid to trust these things in the hands of the people. If the people make one mistake, they will be sure to rectify it after a while. I think this should be one of the most dignified offices of the State. I am in favor of the elective franchise, wherever it can be exercised. There would be no difficulty whatever in electing this officer when we vote for other State officers, and an officer so elected may be of great benefit to this Commonwealth.

My idea is that labor and capital should go hand in hand, and harmoniously, but I am not one of those who hold that any extraordinary privileges should be given to capital. It was not the original intention that that should be the case. It is true that sometimes it seems that aggregated capital is necessary. We know it by our own experience in the matter. We would not now be enjoying the internal improvements of our State were it not for corporations. Even the indebtedness we are now laboring under, the interest on which we have to pay annually, was caused by the great expense we were put to, which has made this Commonwealth, in a great measure, what it is to-day. Since that time these powerful corporations have been enabled to rise up, and now it is our duty to keep them within proper bounds. I do not believe that we should not have corporations, but I hold we should not allow them to take too great privileges. The very object of our circulating medium is to effect exchange between the people and to carry on commerce; and how can you carry it on unless you have this medium? But it will get into the hands, now and then, of the lesser number, and then comes in the time for the Legislature to act. Then it is for these bodies to abridge and curtail these powers, and not to permit anything exorbitant.

In relation to this bureau to be established, and the official to stand at its head, it is important that he should have the people at his back. It is important that he should be a man to reflect the sentiment and will of the people, in order to give dignity to the position, and cause it to effect good. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

On the amendment a division was called, and twenty less than a majority of quorum voting in the affirmative, it was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the first section,

MR. MITCHELL, Tioga.—This I consider a very important bill. As the section now stands, the proper title of the officer would be "Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Agriculture," very long and in bad shape.

I move now to add to the end of the section the following words:

“and whose title shall be Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture.”

MR. C. B. BROCKWAY, Columbia.—I move to amend the amendment by adding “and who shall be confirmed by the Senate.”

Agreed to.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring upon the section as amended, it was agreed to.

The second section was read:

Section 2. The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people, and how the same affect the permanent prosperity and productive industry of this Commonwealth.

MR. QUIGLEY offered the following: Add to the end of the section the words “and report the same in convenient form annually to the Legislature on or before the first Monday in March in each year.”

MR. GUSS.—The sense of that amendment is embodied in section four: “The chief of said Bureau shall report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations, and shall receive for his services an annual compensation of two thousand dollars.”

MR. QUIGLEY.—I have an amendment to offer to obviate that.

Less than a majority of a quorum voting for the amendment, on a division being called, it was not agreed to.

The second section was agreed to.

The third section was read:

Section 3. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth.

MR. QUIGLEY offered the following amendment: Strike out all after the second section and insert the following:

Section 3. Said Bureau shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses under oath, and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner and paid the same fees as witnesses before the superior courts of this Commonwealth and do such other duties as shall appertain to the duties of their office.

Section 4. The said chief shall receive for his services the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and his deputies the sum of fifteen

hundred dollars, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the treasury of the Commonwealth on the warrant of the Governor: Provided, That the expenses of this Department do not exceed eight thousand dollars per annum.

MR. GUSS.—I hope the amendment will not prevail in the shape it is, as it will destroy one of the most important sections of the bill, as reported from committee. The committee investigated this bill thoroughly, and by a unanimous vote authorized me to report it as printed. Section three is one of the most important of the bill, and I trust it will not be stricken out.

MR. QUIGLEY.—I think the gentleman is mistaken. I notified the committee that I didn't want this section in, because it would be loading down the Department with too much work. One is already authorized to collect the mineral statistics, and why shove it on this Bureau? The laboring men of this Commonwealth want a bureau of laboring statistics, and nothing else. If it is intended to make an agricultural bureau of this, and also to have it classify mineral productions, in addition to its regular duties, it will be impossible for this Bureau to give attention to one-half the work that is necessary to its successful operation. Gentlemen will understand that that feature is objectionable to the workingmen of this Commonwealth.

MR. WILLIAMS, Luzerne.—Mr. Speaker, we well know that there was an attempt made last year to have a Bureau of Statistics here, and that it was considered by a large number of intelligent members of the House as an attempt to create offices for a certain class of people. It was voted down, and I am afraid we will have so many amendments to this that it will be voted down—for amendments are dangerous to all legislation.

Some gentlemen appear to think that this question has not been sufficiently explained. Of course, I do not pretend to say that I can explain it better than those who have drawn this bill up. But I know I have worked more in the coal mines and mined more coal in the old and new world than any gentleman within the sound of my voice. The first bureau of statistics was formed in Ireland some thirty years ago. Some may not attach much importance to that, because it was in the old country. Nearly all our laws and trades, sir, were brought from across the waters, although I acknowledge, and gladly, that in many things taught us, the people of this land excel their masters. In the old country, at the time of the establishment of this bureau, there were persons employed differently than the general public were aware of. There were females working under the ground. Children had been born in the mines, and

there were numbers living in one mine, the entrance to which was by a shaft running perpendicularly to the depth of five hundred yards. A philanthropic gentleman, Jalinger S. Simmons, when he investigated these matters, showed these conflicts of interests in the different departments of labor, many of which were allowed to be not right. The result was that much good was effected. For instance, the government of England emigrated thousands of females to this country and Australia, in order to better their condition, because low habits there led so many to prostitution that this change was a lasting benefit to all concerned. Then, as to boys working in the mines, a fine of ten pounds, or fifty dollars, was imposed upon any one who permitted a boy to work in a mine under ten years of age.

So much is being done for capital in this Commonwealth that we now wish to bring this Bureau of Statistics and Labor before the country. This is not for laboring men altogether. It is also for the capitalist, that the two may harmonize and do away with the conflict now existing. I speak sometimes against corporations, but I do not wish to be understood as an anti-corporation man. I wish them to have rights, but not to take away the rights of the people.

I wish we had men here at the capital to bring us in all the information of the products of the field as well as what is taken out under the ground, and what men are receiving for their hard labor, some of whom have delved in the earth nearly a score of years. We do not want statements similar to the one I saw in the Philadelphia Inquirer some time ago that the miners were making fifteen dollars per day, when they were averaging fifteen dollars a week. This Bureau, properly kept, will show what a man in one branch of industry gets on one day and what he gets on another. The inquiring man will then see whether the miner is as well paid as the manufacturer. The cotton spinner would then see whether he is as well paid as the man in the woolen factory. This work, properly carried out, will, perhaps, be the means of harmonizing these great conflicts which now take place, and which, if continued, may bring ruin to our country. The great conflict of last winter stopped the wheels of industry to a great extent. Some men say, "You coal miners caused it all." No, sir. It was shown otherwise in the investigation of last winter, and it was also shown then that capital had said to the miner, if he did not make an conditional surrender, he would starve him out. They carried the day, and now the miners of the coal fields are in a humbled condition. They are compelled to work for little—hardly enough to keep soul and body together. A great many talk about how we make money. At the meeting in the Senate Chamber the other evening, a man

from Allegheny says "I was a working man yesterday and to-day I have three hundred thousand dollars invested in coal mines. I lose twenty-five thousand dollars a year." Was there not inconsistency in that? Another gentleman said he paid four cents a bushel for mining coal; that he had a large amount invested in coal mines; that he was a workingman yesterday and is a capitalist to-day. Is not that inconsistency? All the operators in the Lehigh region say that they are losing money annually. I do not know how they can do that and keep a dozen horses, indulge in other extravagances of the day, and put money out at interest in Philadelphia. We might harmonize these things by this Bureau.

Now, every law that has been passed here in the interest of corporations has been passed with lightning speed, but when anything for the laborer comes along, it crawls through these bodies like an old stage coach, if it is allowed to crawl through at all.

MR. WHITE.—We are willing to go through with this at lightning speed if the gentleman will give us a chance to vote.

MR. WILLIAMS.—That would be perfectly agreeable, for I have said about all I have to say. But, sir, I have just as much right to talk here as anybody else. When the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. White) wanted to speak on the treasury question, he took all of an evening, and we listened patiently. But I am like the Quaker; when the spirit moves me, I am ready to speak out.

I hope and trust we will pass this bill creating a Bureau of Statistics, and in such a shape that it will be satisfactory to all hard-working people of this great Commonwealth, and not such a bill as will suit the notions of parties opposed to anything of the kind, if their views were fully expressed.

The amendment of Mr. Quigley was not agreed to.

The section was agreed to.

The fourth section was read and agreed to.

MR. WHITE offered the following as an additional section:

"Section 5.—That the Chief of said Bureau shall have power to appoint one clerk, whenever he shall deem such appointment necessary, at an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

MR. SMITH (Fulton).—I move to amend, by making the amount one thousand.

MR. WHITE.—All the clerks here get one thousand four hundred dollars; I think that is the lowest price.

The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. MITCHELL (Tioga) offered the following, as an additional section:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioner to collect and distribute field and garden seeds among the farmers and gardeners of this Commonwealth, in such manner as to do justice between the different sections of the State, and he is hereby authorized to receive all such seeds and other products for distribution as may be tendered for this purpose. For the purchase and distribution of such seeds and products, and the payment of the incidental expenses of said Bureau, the sum of five thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby set apart and appropriated from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the bills therefor, properly authenticated, shall be audited, allowed and paid as the same accumulate from time to time.

MR. SMITH (Fulton).—I hope, if that is added to the bill, that there will be something else added requiring the commissioner to take care what kind of seeds he sends out, so that there will not be another occurrence of a blunder where a gentleman received a present of choice flax seed. Great care was taken that it should spring up and bear seed for a larger crop, but the sprouts turned out, in time, to be mullen stalks. That may be the case in this instance, unless some provision is made to prevent it.

MR. WHITE.—With all due respect to my friend from Tioga (Mr. Mitchell), I hope this amendment will not pass. The distribution of the seeds of the patent office, at Washington, has proved a failure, and all the reports and debates in Congress show that they intend to abolish it altogether. You can go to a seed man in this country and obtain seeds better and cheaper in many instances than by sending to Washington. To adopt this the office would be attended with large expense and no benefits. Why, if you send seeds to every county you would have to expend two or three hundred thousand dollars, and have a host of clerks to attend to it, besides requiring the names of all these parties. Then the seeds might be sent to a few favorites. Now, sir, I do not want to see any such addenda added as that.

MR. MITCHELL (Tioga).—I do not want to take up the time of the House in the consideration of this bill. The provision I have offered will not be germane to it in a certain sense—in the sense that those who favor this bill as printed would desire to have it understood. But I do not agree with my friend from Allegheny (Mr. White) or my friend from Fulton (Mr. Smith). My observation of the workings

of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has not been the same as that of those gentlemen. I do not know how much my friend from Allegheny understands the effect of the workings of the department in the dissemination of seeds throughout this country—seeds not only of this country, but those brought from foreign parts. I claim to have some knowledge of agriculture, although I do not at present follow that profession. The result of this Department at Washington has been the introduction of some of the best seeds for gardens in this Commonwealth. I have tried some of them myself. Some of the seeds that have been sent out by the Department at Washington may have been of the wrong kind. The workings of the Department may have been abused; I am not here to say that such was not the case, but I do not believe a better use could be made of five thousand dollars than the purchase of seeds from whatever section a man of good judgment and knowledge of the subject of agriculture would see fit, and have these disseminated so that our farms may be improved to that extent, as well as our gardens. Every gentleman understands perfectly that the production from year to year from the same lands, from the same seeds, results in ruining the crops to be produced. This is the experience of every farmer. The same rule applies in the raising of stock; it is good that there should be a mixing up in these matters. I believe that the provisions of this amendment are proper and right. I should not consider this out of the way as a part of this bill, although I do not care particularly. Nevertheless, I believe that on account of the importance of our farming interests, if the Governor should appoint a proper person to attend to this matter, there would be no doubt of the people receiving greater benefit than from almost any other source.

MR. GUSS.—I trust the amendment will not prevail. With all due respect to the agricultural interests of this State, I think the officers to be appointed, if they give proper attention to the subject already embodied in the bill, will have enough to do without attending to anything else.

MR. McMULLIN.—I trust the amendment of the gentleman from Tioga will prevail. There is nothing in this Commonwealth that we need more than a bureau of agriculture. I know this from my acquaintance throughout the country.

Two or three years ago I was at Washington and I know that on one evening the chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture got three hundred letters in reference to different kinds of seeds. There is a demand all over the State for some such department as this.

The amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell (Tioga) was not agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN declared the bill gone through with, whereupon the committee rose.

The Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Cooper reported the bill to the House for amendment, and the first and second sections of the bill were read and agreed to.

The third section was read.

MR. QUIGLEY moved to strike out sections three and four and to insert the sections he had offered in committee of the whole House.

The question was determined in the negative.

The fourth and fifth sections were read and agreed to.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Guss and Mr. Burkholder, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Albright, Ballantine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Bright, Brockway, Brunges, Buck, Burkholder, Conrad, Cooper, Daniels, Darrah, Dartt, DeLacy, Dougherty, Edwards, Ely, Fetter, Fleeger, Fox, Gilfillan, Gleason, Gray, Greenawalt, Guss, Hancock; Hereter, Harrold, Hewitt, Hunsecker, Josephs, Keech, King, Koons, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Latta, Lawshe, Lawson, Letherman, Levering, Lusk, McConnell, McJunkin, McMullin, Mahon, Marks, Meek, Mickey, Millar, Mitchell (Mifflin), Mitchell (Tioga), Morford, Morris, Newbaker, Noyes, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Pursell, Quigley, Rogers (Erie), Sample, Sanner, Schminkey, Schwartz, Shortt, Shuler, Smith (Fayette), Smith (Fulton), Smith (Philadelphia), Staples, Starr, Strock, Taylor, Uhler, Vogdes, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson, Woolever and Elliott, Speaker—87.

NAYS.—Messrs. Rogers (McKean) and Ross.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

REASONS FOR VOTE.

My reason for voting for this bill is that I consider a Bureau of Labor Statistics, lumbered up as this is, is better than nothing, and that I consider this present bill defective, and not what is wanted by the workingmen of this Commonwealth, but, hoping that at some future time the present bill can be amended to suit the men that want it, viz, the laboring men of this Commonwealth.—P. QUIGLEY.

APRIL 2, 1872.

Agreeably to order, the Senate proceeded to consider public bills on call, and Mr. Humphreys called up House bill No. 557, entitled

"An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor and for other purposes."

The bill was read through in committee of the whole and agreed to.

MR. WHITE.—I move that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely. I have no faith in the results of the proposed bureau. Any provision to protect the laborer and miner shall receive my support, but here is a bill which contemplates a separate department of the Government.

This Bureau would be nothing but a leech upon the public treasury; it will be nothing but a job. I have no faith in the proposition. I don't think it will ultimate to the advantage of our industrial interests.

MR. MUMMA.—Mr. Speaker, I must differ with the Senator from Indiana. I think this bill is eminently proper. The Senator seems to think that this is a job, which will result in leeching the treasury. This morning he and I voted for an immense appropriation to an agricultural college, to educate farmers. It seems to me the Senator ought not to talk about jobs, when he has a favorite institution which has got such a handsome job through as he did this morning. I believe it is quite as important to have this Bureau as any other branch of education. It seems to me this is but a small boon to the laboring man.

MR. WHITE said the farm school was no specialty of his.

MR. MUMMA said he had voted for that, but he did not see why there should be objection made to this little aid to the laboring interest; without that interest the arm of the Government would be paralyzed. If there was a set of men who had a right to come here and ask for something it was those who protected the Government by their labor.

MR. HUMPHREYS.—Mr. Speaker, I have no disposition, at this late hour, to make a speech in defense of this bill. I submit, however, that the proposition is one that is worth the consideration of Senators—one that will not only increase the interests of the laboring men themselves, but which, I think, will ultimately result beneficially to those who are in possession of the wealth of this State. In addition to that, it will lay a foundation upon which future Legislatures may enact laws to control and govern the subjects which are so frequently brought before this body in reference to the interests involved between those who labor and those who employ them.

A bill of this character has been introduced into Congress, but, to

the best of my knowledge, it has not yet been enacted into a law. The State of Massachusetts has a bureau of labor statistics, a copy of the report of which for last year I hold in my hand. I venture to say that any Senator who will examine that document will be easily convinced that it is one of the most important documents that can possibly be published by that State.

Mr. Speaker, we have strifes between the employer and the employe continually, year after year. We have no system by which the facts can be ascertained, but have to rely upon rumors, as they are published in our daily papers. Now, the establishment of this Bureau of Labor Statistics will eventually give us all the facts in reference to any strife between those who employ and those who work; it will show us whether those who advocate a certain policy are right in the premises; it will show to us whether they are right in their demands; in addition to that, it will show us whether those who are employed are rightly dealt with by the employer. It will eventually lay down the ground work by which the Legislature of Pennsylvania can legislate upon the hours of labor, and comforts that should be afforded to those who do labor, and upon the question of wages. All these questions will be brought up, and I think it will ultimately result beneficially to all of the people of the Commonwealth.

Possibly there may be something in this bill that is not exactly correct; possibly it may not meet all the requirements of the case, but that can be a subject of future legislation, and if we but lay the ground work now, the Legislatures that follow us can amend it so that this Bureau can be perfected.

MR. BUTLER B. STRANG (Tioga).—Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that I am inclined to think that an intelligent collation of the statistics relating to the labor of the State, and a careful examination of it by the laboring men themselves, will tell them, first, that they are as good as anybody else, and, second, that they require no special legislation in their favor, but are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and that all this talk about special legislation in favor of the interests of the laboring men—except so far as to protect their lives and health, where they are engaged in dangerous employments—is sheer humbug. In that view, I am in favor of this legislation.

MR. H. JONES BROOKE (Delaware) said this simply created a new bureau instead of imposing that duty upon the Auditor General, who, in the ordinary performance of his duty, collects all these facts. He was informed that the Auditor General had these statistics nearly ready to publish.

MR. WHITE.—Mr. Speaker, I am seriously in favor of postponing this bill indefinitely, especially from the reason cited by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Brooke). I think the bill we passed last year is abundantly equal to the situation. This, I do not consider to be in the interest of the laboring class. I have sought to give them any legislation they have come here and asked for, but I am opposed to this creating of a separate department. When the insurance people came here and asked for a separate department, we voted it down, because it is not in harmony with our simple form of government. If we have not sufficient force in the Auditor General's Department to collect these statistics, I will vote to provide an additional clerk there.

MR. R. BRUCE PETRIKIN (Huntingdon).—Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Humphreys) that this bill should pass. Perhaps this bill is not as perfect as it should be, but it is still a step in the right direction. The labor of this State constitutes its wealth, and the laborer and miner should be heard upon this question. While we are taking care of the capital and corporations, while we are legislating in the interest of monopolies, we should also legislate in the interest of labor, and see that their interests are duly and properly cared for. In other States they have bureaus of statistics precisely like the one contemplated in this bill; and in the State of Pennsylvania we have more men now who are laborers, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, than any other state in the Union. I do hope this bill will pass.

MR. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW (Columbia).—Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that we have existing legislation for collecting mineral and other statistics in the Auditor General's office. This bill seems to be exceedingly crude. We want a carefully prepared bill, in the early part of the session, when we can look it over.

MR. HUMPHREYS.—It is said we have a law already, sufficient for the collection of mineral statistics of the State. I cannot say why that provision was engrafted into this bill, but I presume it was done for the purpose of assisting and eventually passing a bill and placing the collection of mineral statistics and statistics of labor in one department in the capitol.

Now, sir, I hold that in view of the fact that conflicts have arisen between employe and employer, the interests of the Commonwealth demand that we shall not rely upon mere rumors that are flying around, but that we shall inaugurate some system whereby the facts can be ascertained and published officially as facts. Last year we all remember well the strife and contention that existed throughout

the anthracite coal region, between the miners and operators, as to a question of justice in the distribution of profits in the form of wages. While the poor miner was struggling for what he deemed was right, he was not only met by the operator, but by a combination of operator and transporter, forming a syndicate against not only the miners as a class, but also against the teeming thousands who consume the article produced. It was against them from the fact that an investigation developed that the course they were pursuing as transporters, was entrenched within the pale of law, and, consequently invulnerable. A corps of engineers appear before your door and run a line of a projected railroad, possibly right through your dwelling; that house was the result of many years' patient toil and judicious savings. If you were only consulted, you would fix a price, which to you would seem just, based upon the fact that there you expected to spend the remainder of your days, and be carried from thence to your final resting place, but rights decreed by law to railroad corporations step in, and by an impartial examination, by impartial individuals, an impartial price is fixed upon your habitation and taken from you. Of this I have nothing to complain, from the fact that it is taken for the public good, and the public good is paramount to all personal considerations. But, sir, I submit if your property is taken from you at a fair, impartial valuation in the interest of the public weal, is it not fair to presume that those who thus secure your property be made to serve the public at an impartial price? Yet in this very instance the law justified them in an unjustifiable action, while the miner was condemned for manfully resisting the plucking of his very manhood from within him. Are these miners paid enough for their labor? If so, why should not their clamor cease, if not why should not the sound coming to us from thousands of tongues be heeded and some remedy applied? But you halt between the meshes of the law and two opinions as to whether the miner is right or the operator is right. We divide as to the propriety of compelling operators, by law, to pay the miner for every ton of coal mined. We are divided as to the proper methods of enacting legislation upon the question of mines, ventilation, etc., and why? Simply because the miners present one side of the question and the operator the other, and each is respectively actuated by their representatives. Pass this bill and you secure official information and thereby a foundation upon which you can build up by legislation all that is requisite.

The plaintive appeals of the laboring men of our State come to us in tones too loud to be unheard, too strong to be unheeded, regarding their conditions the hours of labor, the unequal distribution

of profits, and the manner of payment, and in order to meet them intelligently some such legislation as this is indispensably requisite.

Combinations among laboring men is as old as society itself, and I presume will continue to exist, from the fact that we have evidences continually that where individual efforts fail, aggregation of individuals may succeed.

These combinations, of course, are met by counter ones on the part of capitalists, but the latter have the supremacy, not only from the power usually guaranteed by law, but also by virtue of a deplorable state of society, which recognizes that human bones and tears, nay, immortal souls weigh nothing in the balance with dollars and cents. Establish this Bureau and you erect a fountain from whose base shall flow impartial knowledge upon all the questions involved.

In my own section of the State difficulties have arisen, and I well remember that during a strike in 1867, among the iron workers of Pittsburg, a certain gentleman sojourning in England, an iron manufacturer of a neighboring state, Hewitt, I think, by name, testified before a commission of Englishmen appointed to investigate trades unions, that murders were being committed and outrages perpetrated at that very time in the city of Pittsburg by working men on strikes. That assertion was caught up and heralded throughout the entire Union, while, at the same time, our mayor testified that the peace and good order of the city was never excelled. Had we had a labor bureau that assertion would have been stigmatized as a falsehood, officially. Give it to us now, and should occasions of a similar character arise in the future, facts can be obtained, the guilty condemned and the innocent vindicated.

I don't want to enter into an argument or deliver a buncombe speech upon this question. I believe there is equity in this bill, and that it would result beneficially to the Commonwealth. We can ascertain under it whether corporations deal unjustly with these men, and oppress them; if so, the remedy can be pointed out. And, believing this, I hope the bill will not be postponed. I entreat the Senator from Indiana, for the sake of thousands of his struggling constituents, to withdraw the motion, and let this bill pass as it stands. If we amend it, it will imperil its passage. If it fails, the responsibility will rest with the Senate.

On the motion to postpone indefinitely,

The question was determined in the negative.

The bill was then agreed to and passed to third reading.

MR. WHITE moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole to amend the bill by striking out the chief of bureau and substitute a clerk of labor statistics in the Auditor General's office.

MR. DAVIS (Philadelphia).—Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the bill as it passed the House, and after it has been in operation a year, if the Legislature can amend it we will make it more perfect.

MR. BROOKE.—We have got a bureau now that isn't a year old.

MR. DAVIS (Philadelphia).—I will just say that the very limited amount of money it proposes to take out of the State Treasury is a very small amount to be appropriated towards protecting the interests of the laboring classes in this great Commonwealth.

MR. WHITE'S amendment was read by the clerk.

MR. DAVIS (Philadelphia).—Mr. Speaker, in the conclusion of the very brief speech that I made, to put myself right upon the question, I understand the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White) to say that it was "demagogueism." Now, sir, I take this occasion to say that it is the first time in the history of my legislative career that the term "demagogue" was applied to me. I have always had the courage, sir, to stand up for what I was in favor of and denounce what I was not in favor of, and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White), to whom that title will apply with justice, had better not undertake to apply it to me, because he is a demagogue all over.

MR. WHITE.—Mr. Speaker, I didn't hear what the distinguished Senator was —

The SPEAKER.—It must not be repeated.

MR. WHITE.—It falls like the idle wind, as far as that is concerned.

So that the Senate will understand the purport of this amendment, I will indicate it. Instead of establishing a separate bureau for this purpose, and entailing the expense of a separate department of government, this amendment offers that which is eminently practical, and is in conformity with the legislation which we inaugurated last winter. The Senate will understand that this provides for an additional clerk in the Auditor General's office, whose duty it shall be to collect all the mineral statistics of the Commonwealth, and make report annually, which the Auditor General shall transmit to the Legislature.

MR. HUMPHREYS.—What is the amount of the expense to the State under the provisions of this bill?

MR. WHITE.—The expense is three thousand four hundred dollars direct, and when practically administered, the fitting up of a room and the collection of all the paraphernalia of a separate de-

partment of government, will be a little short of ten thousand dollars.

MR. HUMPHREYS.—I wish to make this remark—that the bureau of labor statistics in the State of Massachusetts was established by a similar resolution of the legislature of that State. It is recognized as one of the most valuable bureaus in that state.

The motion to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of making the amendment indicated, was not agreed to.

The bill then passed.

The following is the act of Assembly passed March 14, 1872, and approved by Governor Geary April 12, 1872:

No. 46.

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on subject of labor and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint, on or before the first Monday in May next, and biennially thereafter, some suitable person to act as Chief of a Bureau, to be entitled a Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture, whose office shall be in the Capitol Building, at Harrisburg, and whose title shall be Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, and who shall be confirmed by the Senate.

Section 2. The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systemize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relation to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of our working people, and how the same affect the permanent prosperity and productive industry of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics, relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth.

Section 4. The Chief of said Bureau shall report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations, and shall receive for his services an annual compensation of two thousand dollars.

Section 5. That the Chief of said Bureau shall have power to appoint one clerk, whenever he shall deem such appointment neces

sary, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The 12th day of April, A. D. 1872.

JNO. W. GEARY.

In pursuance of this act Governor Geary, on May 6, 1872, appointed Thomas C. McDowell, of Dauphin county, Chief of the Bureau. In his annual message to the Legislature, January 8, 1873, the Governor, reviewing the subject of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, writes thus:

"By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a 'Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture,' the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that Department. Accordingly, Thomas C. MacDowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol Building, as required by the act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature and for distribution among our citizens.

"The functions of the Commissioner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: 'The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same affect our permanent prosperity and productive industry. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth.'

The fourth section makes it the duty of the Chief of such Bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations.

"The act does not appropriate any money to defray the necessary contingent expenses of putting the Department in working order, nor does it prescribe the manner of obtaining the information required, or that it shall be furnished, and it leaves the Commissioner without means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. These were evidently oversights which will doubtless be corrected by an appropriation and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the Commissioner to pro

cure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population, second in manufactures, sixth as a wheat-growing State, and first in point of mineral wealth and resources among the states of Union, it should not be a question of dollars and cents, whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery or be properly introduced to the notice of capitalists at home and abroad, by authorized and official statements of facts.

"The information that will be furnished, will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the responsibilities of legislation, the best and most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

"Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields of any consequence, whilst her iron ores and oil are a source of inexhaustible wealth, that defies computation. A few items only are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal, from the anthracite regions, in 1820, was 365 tons; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,951,585 tons, and it is estimated that the product will be swelled in 1872 to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. If the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, who can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coal fields, in 1870, foots up to 14,968,465 tons. The two make an aggregate of 34,920,050 tons for that year.

"Meanwhile, the development and growth of the oil production of the northwestern counties almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sunk the first well, to the close of 1864, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yielding the sum of \$29,820,000. In 1864 about 62,000,000 were refined, the average price of which, in bond, at New York (sixty-two cents per gallon), gave a value of \$38,440,000. The entire production up to 1868, was 327,692,524 gallons, equal to 8,493,339 barrels of crude oil.

"There is no doubt the future reports of the Commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

"The remunerative prices paid at present for pig metal is inducing the erection of a large number of first-class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

"There are other questions of much interest to the public welfare, which can only be evolved with any degree of certainty by careful investigations; such as those affecting the health, comfort and general well-being of the people, but more especially the industrial classes, who are the main dependence of the State for its continued prosperity.

"The question of labor, in all its relations, is one that constantly engages a large share of attention, and the subject can only be intelligently and properly legislated upon, after the researches of the statistician are laid before the Legislature, with such accompanying testimony as will reduce to a demonstration the abuses which exist in our social system. Much might be said in this connection, but your patience shall not be unduly taxed by more extended observations, as I am confident the question of labor, in all its relations, cannot fail to engage the serious attention of enlightened and patriotic representatives.

"In view of all the facts connected with the Bureau of Statistics, I most earnestly bespeak for it liberal appropriations, as well as the fostering care of the legislature."

The first Chief of the Bureau of Statistics was named by Governor Geary, according to the following State paper:

To the Senate, Nominating Thomas C. MacDowell, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture.

Executive Chamber,

Harrisburg, January 14, 1873.

Gentlemen: Under authority of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor, and for other purposes," approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, I appointed Thomas C. MacDowell, of the county of Dauphin, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1872, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, for the term of two years, and in compliance with the provision of said act of the General Assembly do hereby submit said appointment to the Senate for confirmation.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Governor John F. Hartranft to the Senate, withdrawing the nomination of Thomas C. MacDowell as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture:

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 22, 1873.

Gentlemen: I do hereby withdraw the appointment of Thomas C. MacDowell as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, made by my predecessor on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1872, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1873, in compliance with the provisions of the first section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor, and for other purposes, approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Governor John F. Hartranft to the Senate, nominating Thomas J. Bigham Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture:

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, January 22, 1873.

Gentlemen: Under authority of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor, and for other purposes," approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, I hereby appoint Thomas J. Bigham, Esquire, of the county of Allegheny, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, for the period of two years; and in compliance with the provisions of said act of the General Assembly do hereby submit said appointment to the Senate for confirmation.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

On January 28, 1873, Senator R. Bruce Petrikin, Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, presents to the Senate, the first report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. This report is officially described as "The Memorial of Thomas C. MacDowell, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture." The record is as follows:

Office of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and of Agriculture,
State Capitol, Harrisburg, January 24, 1873.

To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: Permit me to make the following statement which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, seems to be the only mode left me of placing myself right with the Senate, through your honorable body, the people of the State, whose servant I have been for the past eight months.

On the 4th day of May, 1872, His Excellency, Governor Geary, tendered me the appointment of Commissioner of Statistics of

Labor and of Agriculture for the State of Pennsylvania, which position I accepted, and immediately established my headquarters in the room occupied by the Board of Public Charities.

These quarters were obtained through the courtesy of the secretary of the latter Board, and this fact saved the expense to the Commonwealth of fitting up other apartments, with a very few trifling additions, because the furniture already in the room occupied by the Board of Public Charities was all that was required for the Bureau of Statistics.

The act of the 12th of April, 1872, creating the Bureau of Statistics, made no provision for the payment of contingent expenses, and had it not been that the Governor, the late Auditor General and State Treasurer, concurring in the desire to see the work of the Bureau progress, by placing at the disposal of the commissioner, a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, to meet contingent expenses until the meeting of the Legislature, little or nothing could have been accomplished beyond the preparation of the necessary blank forms and circulars for the collection of statistical information, and thus valuable time would have been lost.

As the creation of a Bureau of Statistics was entirely new in Pennsylvania, and there being no precedents to be found to guide me in the organization of this new department, I was compelled to seek information elsewhere, and to that end had to travel from place to place in quest of the necessary information.

From the Hon. Francis Walker, Chief of the Census Bureau, at Washington City; Hon. H. K. Oliver, Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Massachusetts, and Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, I received marked courtesy and aid.

In the State of New York, and many other places, I obtained a large mass of valuable information, together with such public documents as pertained to the statistical department of the states which I visited.

Three months time were consumed after my appointment in traveling and getting up the blanks, circulars, etc., for the use of the office. These blanks and circulars embrace a series of some twenty-six blanks, covering every subject of inquiry necessary to collect, tabulate and classify the statistics of the State.

On the 1st of August, 1872, I appointed Mr. S. Crawford Smith, of Dauphin, clerk to the Bureau, who, with myself, has labored on an average of from nine to ten hours each working day of the past five months in the work of preparation of statistics of all the industries of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its present session.

The result of these labors is as follows: Of the circulars and blanks there were sent out to the different counties, three hundred

and fifty-one, but their return was delayed so long that the work of the Bureau was kept back and, consequently, delayed the work of tabulating and collating the returns.

I have now ready to go to press a manuscript volume of seven hundred and ninety-four pages, embracing a great variety of subjects, interesting to the people of the Commonwealth, and had circumstances so ordered it that I could have had opportunity to print and read the proof of my report a large mass of valuable information would have been furnished.

The manuscripts referred to, embrace, in carefully collated, classified and tabulated form, the following subjects:

1. An article on the geographical boundaries of the State, describing her mountain ranges, rivers and water courses, with the area of square miles of territory.

2. An article on the statistical history of the State.

3. Table showing the organization of counties and county towns.

4. List of Governors from 1638 to 1873.

5. Table showing the popular vote for Governor from 1790 to 1872.

6. List of the speeches of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1873.

7. List of United States Senators from Pennsylvania since the foundation of the government, with their terms of service.

8. Table giving the names, terms and districts of all the law judges of the Commonwealth, with salaries of each.

9. List, embracing the Governor and heads of departments of the State.

10. The act apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, 1871.

11. Electoral vote, Pennsylvania, for President and Vice President of the United States, with names of candidates and terms, from 1789 to 1872.

12. Tables giving the wealth, taxation and public indebtedness of the State of Pennsylvania.

13. Table giving the principal cities of the State, with their population in 1850, 1860 and 1870.

14. Table giving the number and size of farms in Pennsylvania in 1870.

15. Table giving the productions of agriculture of the State in 1870, as per census of 1870.

16. Table showing the relative rank of the nine leading wheat growing States of the Union, in which Pennsylvania ranks sixth.

17. Summary of the financial condition of the Commonwealth in 1871, with tables.

18. Summary and tabulated statement of the condition of the

State banks and savings institutions, doing business under State laws.

19. Tables showing the condition of the National banks in Pennsylvania, taken from the report of the Controller of the Currency of the United States.

20. An article giving the history, rise and progress of the common school system of Pennsylvania, with a general summary from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year 1871, with comments thereon.

21. Tables showing the statistics of the anthracite and bituminous coal trade in the State for 1871, with statistics of the casualties in the anthracite coal mines; also showing the progress of the anthracite coal trade from 1820, with the percentage of increase each year down to 1872, accompanied by a coal monument map or profile of the same.

22. Article containing a condensed history of petroleum in Pennsylvania, with tables of production; also a condensed history of the slate quarries of York county, with tables of production of a portion of the slate quarries of the State.

23. A map showing the anthracite and bituminous coal, petroleum, slate and zinc deposits of the State.

24. Tables showing the value of manufactories of the State for 1870, of all the industries of the State by counties.

25. Tables showing the amount of iron manufactured in Pennsylvania in 1871.

26. Tables giving the statistics of all the railroads in the State, with a complete railroad map, having all the finished lines laid down.

27. Tables of the street railways in all the cities and towns in the State, where the same are now in use, showing the financial condition, etc., for the years 1871 and 1872.

28. Tables of weights and measures in the State, as regulated by law.

29. The act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1872, with a complete list of delegates to the convention, and a list of the standing committees of said convention.

30. Statement showing the legislation prohibited by the present Constitution.

31. Articles prepared on the geology, topography, zoology and climatology of the State, to be accompanied with maps on each of these subjects; together with carrying on an extensive correspondence, embracing about 700 letters, and many other minor items not necessary to be mentioned here. The foregoing enumeration is only made for the purpose of showing how much work has been prepared in a

period of five months, and with the aid of but a single clerk, and that the incumbent for the time being has discharged his duty faithfully.

I had, in addition to the foregoing, devoted a chapter, intended as introductory, or preliminary to the general statistics and tabulated statements; in which I enunciated my own views on the questions of labor and capital and their collateral issues, involving an examination in brief of the laws of life and health—tenement houses, the employment and wages of females, and infants of tender age, in mines and factories—hours of labor, wages of labor, of all classes of employees, trades unions, strikes and co-operative associations, and kindred subjects, and how the present labor system in Pennsylvania affects the health and permanent prosperity of the working class, concluding with such suggestions and recommendations to the Legislature as the examination of those questions evolved, and what alterations should be adopted to render the laws of the State more effective for the correction of evils complained of, and to render the Bureau of Statistics the medium through which accurate and reliable information may be annually furnished the Legislature for its guidance on those vitally important subjects.

Having been deprived of the opportunity of reading the proof of matter, prepared under my own eye, I can only turn it over to my successor, which I shall take pleasure in doing, and will take a like pleasure in communicating to him any information I may possess that will be of service to him, and which may tend to facilitate his future labors.

There has been expended for contingent expenses of the bureau, the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-four cents (\$920.74) since the 6th of May, 1872, up to the 1st of January, 1873. Eight hundred dollars of the one thousand have been drawn from the State Treasury, at sundry times, and an item account kept of its expenditure; which, with the vouchers, has been filed, under oath, with the Auditor General.

All the accounts against the department have been paid except two items, viz: One of \$80.60, due to Messrs. Bowers & Young, of Harrisburg, for a stove, pipe and fixtures, for the use of the office, and one of \$52.00, due Messrs J. B. Boyd & Company, also of Harrisburg, for a desk, for use of office, making in all the sum of \$132.60.

The foregoing statement is made merely for the purpose of vindicating myself, and at the same time exhibiting in the most concise manner possible that the time has not been misspent; but on the contrary, faithful service has been rendered the public, whose servant I have been, and to whom I leave the decision of the question as to whether I have been faithful or otherwise.

Before closing it may as well be stated that the change so suddenly and, I might be allowed to say, unprecedentedly made, in the

chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will necessarily cause a loss to the State of thousands of dollars, inasmuch as nearly all the printing has been done for the use of the Bureau for the current year. The change will necessitate a renewal of nearly all the blanks and circulars, envelopes, etc., etc., at the cost of the Commonwealth, as above stated, which will be a dead loss to the taxpayers.

It only remains for me to ask that your honorable body shall grant me the courtesy of spreading this communication upon the Journal of the Senate, as the only vindication I desire, so that neither my motives nor my official acts shall be misunderstood or misconstrued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOS. C. MacDOWELL,

Commissioner, Etc.

On the same day, January 28, 1873, after the memorial had been read in the Senate, Senator James S. Rutan, Beaver, Butler and Washington counties, moved to go into executive session for the purpose of considering the nomination of Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny, for Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Agriculture. The motion was agreed to, on the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to said nomination? The yeas and nays were called. Nays, none. The nomination was declared confirmed.

January 29, 1873, Mr. D. K. Burkholder, Lancaster, and Mr. Miles Humphreys, Allegheny, offered in the House of Representatives and the Senate the following:

"Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics be requested to report to this House what further legislation is required to put said Bureau into successful operation."

Objection being made, Mr. Burkholder moved to suspend the rules and that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution being read a second time, it was passed.

February 6, 1873, the Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from Thomas J. Bigham, Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and on motion of Mr. White, ordered to be printed in the Legislative Journal.

The communication was read by the clerk as follows:

Office of Bureau of Statistics, of Labor and of Agriculture,
State House, Harrisburg, February 6, 1873.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution from each branch of your honorable body—slightly varying

in language, but essentially the same in meaning—"asking what further legislation, if any, in my judgment, is required to put this Bureau into successful operation."

For the confidence displayed in my judgement by this question, accept my thanks.

Before answering, permit me to say that, from an interview I have just had with the Board of Public Charities, I find that my predecessor and that Bureau differed widely in regard to the field assigned to each one by your Legislature.

About one-half of the circulars prepared by my predecessor (portions of which have been sent out), called for answers upon subjects over which that board claimed your Legislature had given it prior and exclusive control. These pertained especially to the arrest, trial and punishment of persons charged with crime; also, to what are known as vital statistics, such as births, deaths, marriages, etc.

The very able gentlemen comprising that board claimed that these, in addition to the supervision of the reformatories, alms houses, prisons and penitentiaries, were their exclusive specialty, and that the act organizing this Bureau, neither by its terms nor scope, required these statistics to be included within our field of operation. Although this narrows the operation of the Bureau as recognized by my predecessor, I have concluded to concede to that board the full extent of its claim, because I believe it will do the work faithfully, and two Bureaus calling for reports on the same subjects would only annoy the officers to whom circulars would be sent.

With this understanding, the Bureau will still have enough to do in collecting and compiling the statistics of agriculture, mining, manufactories and commerce, and above all, that most difficult problem, the statistics of labor in its relations to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the working classes of both sexes.

The act of the 12th of April, 1872, creating this Bureau, is very comprehensive in its terms, but contains no machinery to enforce the collection of statistics. Our former legislation does not meet the case. All that we have requires these returns to go to the Auditor General's office. This will have to be changed to send them to this Bureau.

No existing provisions have been made in our State laws to secure a return of the products of agriculture, or the wages of labor. What the best agencies are to secure such returns is a question upon which much differences of opinion exists.

Probably a wiser conclusion would be arrived at by referring the subject, in each branch of the Legislature, to its appropriate committee—before which, if desired, I will be glad to appear.

I would also suggest that, in addition to the annual report from this Bureau, that it be enjoined to prepare, in time for the Centen-

nial in 1876, a statistical and historical memoir of the State from its first settlement to 1876. This, if creditably done, should be authorized by this Legislature. Permit me to add, in conclusion, that I will have to ask some additional assistance in the collection and compilation of the statistics of this State, if the work will be done in a style at all worthy of our glorious old Commonwealth.

THOS. J. BIGHAM,
Commissioner.

February 20, 1873, Senator Edwin A. Albright, Lehigh and Carbon, reported to the Senate from the Committee of Ways and Means, as committed, bill No. 532, entitled "An act requiring returns to be made to the Bureau of Statistics and regulating its administration."

February 27, 1873, Mr. Albright called up Senate bill No. 532, entitled "An act requiring returns to be made to the Bureau of Statistics and regulating its administration."

In committee of the whole (Mr. White in the chair) the first seven sections of the bill were read and agreed to as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Commissioner of Statistics, created by the act of April 12, 1872, is hereby directed to prepare blank forms for the use of the several assessors throughout the State, similar in their general tenor to the forms used by the deputy marshals of the United States, engaged in taking the decennial census, and that the assessor of each election district in the Commonwealth at the time of making the assessments, commencing in the fall of 1873, and at each triennial assessment thereafter, is hereby required to demand from each taxable inhabitant answers to such of these interrogatories as is or may be applicable to his, her or their business or occupation, tending to make a true and faithful exhibit of the yield and productiveness of the labor and capital of such taxable or taxables during one year preceding said return, and said assessor is hereby required to note down said answers and make a full return of the same to the county commissioners of each county at the time other returns are made, each of said assessors, in case of neglect or refusal, to incur the penalties provided by law in case of refusal to discharge any official duty.

Section 2. That all corporations, firms or individuals engaged in carrying on any business, and also all employes paid by the hour, day, month, year or otherwise, are hereby required to answer such interrogatories as apply to him, her or them, each delinquent, in case of refusal, to be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, one half for the use of the informer and the other half to the treasurer of the proper school district.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the several counties, and also of the board of revision in the county of Philadelphia, upon the return of the assessments in January, 1874, and triennially in the same month every three years thereafter, to make out in a tabular form a full statement of all property taxable for county purposes, and also in a similar form of all returns made by the assessor for statistical purposes under the provisions of this act, and to transmit the same by mail to the Bureau of Statistics at Harrisburg under the same penalties in case of neglect or refusal to make such returns as are provided in the forty-third section of the act of the 29th of April, 1844, in regard to returns to the Auditor General.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of each inspector of coal mines appointed and commissioned by the Governor, on or before the first day of December, 1873, and annually on the same day thereafter, to make to the said Commissioner of Statistics the returns heretofore required to be made to the Governor, the said commissioner having first submitted the same to the Governor for his inspection and approval, afterwards to be arranged and tabularized for publication by said commissioner in his annual report.

Section 5. That the Commissioner of Statistics, in lieu of the Auditor General, shall hereafter prepare the forms to be furnished all railroads, passenger railroads, canal, navigation and telegraph companies, requiring the returns provided for by the first, second and third sections of the act of the 4th of April, 1859; also by the act of the 9th of April, 1870, entitled "An act requiring railroad, canal and telegraph companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General;" also, by the act of the 9th of May, 1871, entitled "An act for the collection of mineral statistics; the said companies, in case of failure or refusal to make reports, to be subject to the penalties imposed in the manner and form stated in the above recited acts.

Section 6. That the Commissioner of Statistics in lieu of the Auditor General shall prepare and transmit to each corporation, firm or individual engaged in mining or transporting coal to market circulars calling for the information required by the act of May 9, 1871, entitled an act for the collection of mineral statistics, and in case of neglect or refusal of any such corporation, firm or individual to respond as therein required the same penalties shall be incurred as in case of failure to respond to the Auditor General, and that the said commissioner shall publish the same number of reports and do and perform all things required of the Auditor General in said act: and further, that all laws requiring reports to be made to the Auditor General for statistical purposes be repealed, so far as such returns are to be made to him, and that hereafter all such returns shall be made to the Bureau of Statistics, and that the Auditor General be

directed to transfer to the said Bureau any papers in his office pertaining to said subject.

Section 7. That said Commissioner of Statistics is hereby directed to have prepared and published by the State Printer by January, 1874, and annually in the same month thereafter, the results of his investigation, and such other matters as he may deem necessary, to exhibit the resources of the Commonwealth under the title of the report of the Commissioner of Statistics, and he is hereby authorized to employ two additional clerks, at the same salary allowed in the original act.

The eighth section was read as follows:

Section 8. That said Commissioner of Statistics, in addition to his annual reports, is hereby directed before the 4th of July, 1876, to have prepared and published as aforesaid a historical and statistical compend of Pennsylvania from her first settlement to January 1, 1876, and is hereby authorized to receive twenty-five hundred dollars per annum in lieu of the salary allowed in the former act.

The question being on the adoption of the section it was not agreed to.

MR. ALBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, this bill is my charge as chairman of the Committee of Mines and Mining, and has been agreed upon by that committee and by the Commissioner of Statistics—that is, we received information from him in preparing it.

MR. CHALFANT. I would ask if the commissioner requested his salary to be raised five hundred dollars?

MR. ALBRIGHT. No, sir. I was not through with my remarks. It was the judgment of the committee that the salary should be fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars. The act of 1872, to which this is a supplement, fixed the salary of that office at two thousand dollars. This bill transfers from the Auditor General's Department a number of matters relating to statistics, and other matters relating to corporations.

There are a very few innovations on the original bill of 1872, and we admit that this bill is not perfect at the present time. This Bureau is a new matter, and we cannot now perfect it; all we can do is to prepare what will serve as a skeleton and as occasion requires it will be perfected. I think the salary allowed here is not unreasonable. If the gentleman appointed to this position discharges his duties properly, it will require all his time and quite a high degree of talent, which I have no doubt, he is prepared to bring.

It is not too high, judged by the salaries paid to other officials about this capitol, and I think his services will be worth that amount to the State. I hope this section will be adopted.

The section was reconsidered and agreed to.

On February 28, 1873, Senator James L. Graham, Allegheny, offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Statistics be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the classified statement of the revenue of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending 30th of November, 1872.

March 4, 1873, Senator Graham, on behalf of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, presented the following report, which was read:

Office of the Bureau of Statistics, of Labor and of Agriculture,
Harrisburg, March 1, 1873.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge a resolution of the Senate passed February 28, 1873, asking me for a classified statement of the revenues of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1872.

In reply, I send you two tables as nearly accurate as present returns enable me to make them.

The first table, based upon the Auditor General's report of 1872, classifies under appropriate heads, the details of that report. In the second an effort is made to tabularize the financial exhibit of 1872, upon a single page.

My chief object in making up this classification was to satisfy myself of the amount of State tax imposed upon mining and manufacturing corporations; and, as your honorable body will, undoubtedly be asked to remit several of these taxes, I add the amount I understand the State Treasury has received from these sources in 1872.

The tax upon corporation stocks, No. 6, of Auditor General's report, so far as paid by mining and manufacturing companies, is as follows:

Coal, iron and mining companies,	\$166,149 39
Improvement companies,	11,459 13
Iron companies,	44,694 03
Manufacturing companies,	31,270 78
Oil companies,	51,003 18
	<hr/>
	\$304,576 51

This tax was originally imposed by act of April 29, 1844 (now 4th and 5th sections of act of May 1, 1868), and was, upon corporate wealth, the equivalent of the three mill tax imposed by the same act upon all real and personal estate.

The second, called by Auditor General, tax on loans, No. 8, of his report, is not a tax upon the corporations, but upon the bondholders. The treasurers there are, however, required to retain five per cent. of all interest paid upon bonds and to pay the same to the State Treasurer.

Coal and iron companies,	\$59,151 72
Manufacturing companies,	1,932 47
	<hr/>
	\$61,084 19

The last of this class called in Auditor General's report No. 9, tax on net earnings of income, is the most onerous of all upon this class of corporations, as it falls as heavily upon non-dividend paying as upon dividend paying corporations. This three per cent. tax upon net earnings was originated by the act of 1864 (now 6th section of act May 1, 1868), and has always been regarded as a grievous burden by the mining and manufacturing interest. The amount paid by them last year.

Coal and iron companies,	\$52,008 65
Improvement,	6,502 27
Iron companies,	45,937 57
Manufacturing companies,	19,091 87
Oil companies,	39,479 75
	<hr/>
	\$163,020 11

These companies probably all pay, on corporation stocks, five per cent. dividends, and in addition, this three per cent. on net earnings.

There is one other tax I understand you are asked to repeal, that is No. 10 of said report. Tax on gross receipts of transportation this last year amounted to:

Canal companies,	\$5,691 20
Railroad companies,	450,156 32
	<hr/>
	\$455,847 52

The aggregate of these would be:

No. 6—corporation stocks,	\$304,576 51
No. 8—tax on loans,	61,084 19
No. 9—tax on net earnings,	163,020 11
No. 10—tax on gross receipts,	455,847 52
	<hr/>
	\$984,528 33

This brief statement of facts will enable you to comprehend the tables and the purpose for which they are immediately prepared.

I remain, with great respect, yours,

THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
Commissioner.

March 6, 1873. On final passage of Senate bill No. 532, entitled "An act requiring return to be made to the Bureau of Statistics and regulating its administration" (this bill will be found under date of February 27, 1873). The first four sections were read agreed to. The fifth section was read.

MR. ALBRIGHT. I am informed that the parties representing the different views in reference to this bill have agreed that this section shall be voted down.

The section was not agreed to.

The sixth section was read.

MR. McCLURE moved to amend by striking out all after the words "in said act."

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended was agreed to.

The seventh section was read and agreed to.

The eighth section was read.

MR. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned I am opposed to this section. When we got through with Bates' History I was satisfied that there should be no more historical publications sanctioned by the State. Our experience with Bates' History was of such a character as to discourage us from hereafter going into the book publishing business. I merely want to be consistent with my record in regard to this matter. Of course, if we commence it we will have to go through with it. I want to vote against this section.

MR. HUMPHREYS. This is in idea, solely. I believe, of the Commissioner of Statistics. Personally, I have no interest in the matter. I will leave that matter to the Senate. The last clause, I think, should be adopted. If the commissioner is worth anything to the State I think he is worth twenty-five hundred dollars per year.

MR. WHITE moved to amend the section so as to make it read:

"The salary of said commissioner shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum in lieu of the salary provided in the former act."

The amendment was agreed to, the section as amended was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adopted by the people December 16, 1873, and which went into effect January

1, 1874, established the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs and a Bureau of Statistics.

Section 19 of the Constitution. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Governor John F. Hartranft in his annual message to the Assembly January 7, 1874, reviewing the work of the Bureau of Statistics, says:

The report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the current year, embracing many instructive details, will be read with interest. The organization of this Bureau within a very limited period has, of course precluded it from making any extensive investigations, but enough has been done to demonstrate the necessity for such a department and the service it can render the people by enlarging continuously the knowledge of our resources, trade, internal improvements, and the various processes of education and enlightenment in our midst.

This Bureau was created with the special object of investigating the relations of labor and capital, to discover the cause of the frequent contests between employers and employed; to determine what share labor has in the progress and prosperity of the State; to examine with a view to its proper adjustment the question of wages, and to compare and collect facts that will afford a better understanding of the duty of the State to the laboring classes having in view their protection, amelioration and happiness.

No more worthy object invites research or should command public support, when we consider how numerous are those classes in this Commonwealth, how various are the fields for their labor, and how much they have contributed to develop and build up our present grand industries.

In this connection, the propriety of a State census, to be taken in 1875, presents itself with great force. It is of the utmost importance that in 1876, the Centennial year, we should have the most reliable and recent information possible of the extent of our population and products, and of the condition of our labor, agricultural and industrial interests, that we may acquaint the world with all our capabilities and needs, and thus prepare the way for the expansion of our trade and commerce.

In his annual message to the Assembly January 5, 1875, he says:

The Bureau of Statistics and Labor, by virtue of the new Constitution to be incorporated, during the ensuing May in the Department of Internal Affairs has prosecuted with industry and care the important work committed to its charge, and the pages of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner will be found of interest to those

seeking information in regard to our resources, facilities for trade, manufacture and education, and the vital problems involved in the relations of labor and capital. The usefulness of this Bureau will depend upon its ability to obtain reliable statistics, and its investigations, therefore, should be conducted with great circumspection and caution, while citizens and corporations should open every avenue of intelligence to those connected with its official inquiries.

The act of Assembly regulating the Department of Internal Affairs, approved by Governor J. F. Hartranft May 11, 1874, authorizes.

Section 4. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which, at the time of entering upon his office, shall appertain to the office of Surveyor General. His Department shall embrace a Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the business of which shall be to impartially inquire into the relation of capital and labor, in their bearings upon the social, educational and industrial welfare of all classes of working people, and to offer practical suggestions for the improvement of the same.

The said Bureau shall further collect, compile and publish such statistics in regard to the wages of labor, and the social condition of the laboring classes as may enable the people of the State to judge how far legislation can be invoked to correct existing evils; and in order to facilitate the duties herein imposed, all corporations, firms or individuals engaged in mining, manufacturing or other business, and all persons working for wages within this Commonwealth, are hereby required to furnish such statistical information as the chief of said Bureau may demand. The chief, or duly authorized deputy, shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required of said bureau. Any corporation, firm or individual doing business within this Commonwealth, who shall neglect or refuse, for thirty days, to answer questions by circular or upon personal application, or who shall refuse to obey the subpoena and give testimony according to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be collected by order of the Commissioner of Statistics, in an action of debt, in which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be plaintiff. This bureau shall also be required to collect, compile and publish annually the productive statistics of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commercial and other business interests of the State; and the act of 12th of April, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed from and after the first Tuesday of May, 1875.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint for four years from the first Tuesday of May, 1875,

a chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, besides the other clerks of his office allowed by law, whose salary shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Act of Assembly approved May 14, 1874, authorized that the Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Three clerks, fourteen hundred dollars each.

One messenger, six hundred dollars.

All other allowances to said office to cease whenever said office shall be merged in the office of Internal Affairs. The Bureau, until the same is merged as aforesaid; is allowed annually for postage, telegrams, express charges, traveling and miscellaneous expenses and cleaning offices, nine hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The act of Assembly approved June 5, 1874, authorized the Commissioner of Statistics to hereby have five thousand copies of his annual report printed and ready for distribution upon the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1875, and to publish therein the fullest reports that can be procured from each county of the late triennial assessments, including the value of all property upon the assessors books, and so far as the same appears, the value of all real estate exempted from taxation, together with such other matters as may be deemed proper, the reports to be distributed one-half to the house of representatives, one fourth to the Senate and one-fourth to the departments.

An act of Assembly authorizing the appointment of collectors of statistics, prescribing their duties, and providing for their compensation.

Whereas, Great difficulty has been experienced in the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the Department of Internal Affairs, in securing proper returns to circulars sent out for the purpose of gathering statistics;

And whereas, It will be necessary to employ special agents, as is being done by other States, to travel throughout the Commonwealth, to gather reliable information in regard to the relations existing between the employer and the employed, as well as to secure valuable information regarding the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of the Commonwealth; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint two additional employes in said department, who shall be designated and known as collectors of statistics. It shall be the duty of said collectors of statistics, under the supervision of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, to visit the different industries of the Commonwealth, making careful and impartial inquiry into the relations existing be-

tween the employer and the employed, collect and compile statistics bearing on the social, educational and industrial condition of the laboring classes. It shall also be the duty of said collectors to gather and compile productive statistics on agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commercial and other business interests of the Commonwealth, and perform such other duties in connection with the Department of Internal Affairs, as may be required by the Secretary thereof.

Section 2. That each of said collectors of statistics shall receive as compensation for such services, a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and shall, in addition thereto, be reimbursed for traveling and other incidental expenses, made necessary in the collection of statistics, which expenses shall be paid on vouchers, itemized and duly sworn to by said collectors of statistics, and certified to by the said secretary.

Approved—The 4th day of April, A. D. 1889.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

An act to regulate the binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth.

Section VII. Eight thousand six hundred and ten copies of the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on Industrial Statistics, two thousand for the Senate, four thousand for the House of Representatives, two thousand for the Secretary of Internal Affairs, fifty for the Governor, sixty for the State Librarian, for distribution and exchange with the States and Territories, and five hundred for reserve work.

Approved April 16, 1887.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

Supplement to the act of May 14, 1874.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the position of messenger for the Bureau of Industrial Statistics be and the same is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof the position of stenographer in said Bureau is hereby created at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum; said stenographer to be appointed in the same way, and the salary herein prescribed to be paid in the same manner, as other employes in said Bureau are appointed and paid.

Approved—The 8th day of June, A. D. 1891.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

CHIEFS OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AND SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS., 1872 TO 1903.

The first report of Thomas C. McDowell, Chief, was made to the Senate of Pennsylvania. It contained seven hundred and ninety-four pages, and covered statistical articles on thirty-one subjects. (See page 50).

THOMAS C. McDOWELL, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. May 6, 1872, to January 1, 1873.

Thomas Crawford McDowell was born February 10, 1814, Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. Married Eliza Catharine Karg, of York, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1840.

1849 United States counsel to Brazil. 1850 State Librarian of Pennsylvania. 1858 to 1860 Secretary to Committee on Patents for United States Senate. 1861 appointed Lieutenant 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Honorably discharged 1862. 1863 to 1866 appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. A lawyer. 1871 selected by the State of Pennsylvania as its counsel in adjustment of Border Raid claims. 1872 appointed the first Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics, at Harrisburg. For several years was editor of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union. 1877 to 1880 was attorney at Honolulu and editor of the Hawaiian Gazette. Died at Harrisburg, March 16, 1883.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1872-1873.

Thomas C. McDowell, Chief, 1872-1873.

Thomas J. Bigham, Chief, 1873-1875.

(This report also includes the report of Thomas C. McDowell, first Chief of the Bureau, covering period May 6, 1872, to January 1, 1873.)

THOMAS J. BIGHAM, born near Hannastown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1810; graduated at Jefferson College, 1834; taught school at Harrisburg, 1835; admitted to the practice of law in courts of Allegheny county, September 4, 1837; married, Maria Louisa Lewis, December 30, 1846. In politics, a Whig Abolitionist, an original supporter of John C. Fremont, and

a Republican; his home was on Mount Washington, Pittsburg, it was a station of the underground railroad; member Pennsylvania, Legislature, 1845 to 1864; State Senator, 1865 to 1868; he was the author the so-called Married Women's Act of 1848, the general Railroad Law of 1867, and the Pittsburg Consolidation Acts 1867 and 1868. The appointment of Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania was tendered to Mr. Bigham by Governor Hartranft, not as a political reward, but as a recognition of his ability and attainments, especially directed toward the industries, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and mercantile of the State. Elected a member of the Board of Managers, Pennsylvania Reformed School, 1851; serving in that capacity until disabled by infirmities of age. Proprietor of the Commercial Journal of Pittsburg and one of the founders of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. A member of Pittsburg city councils, 1878 to 1882. Died November 9, 1884.

Table of Contents.

Statistics of Population—The World—The United States and Pennsylvania.

Destruction of our Native Forests.

Drainage Area of the Counties of Pennsylvania.

Number and Size of Farms in Pennsylvania.

Statistics of Agriculture and Manufacture from Census of 1870.

Pennsylvania—Historical, Statistical and Financial.

Constitutions of Pennsylvania.

The Penn Manors in Pennsylvania.

Governors—Colonial and State.

The Capitals of Pennsylvania.

Statistics of Revenue and Taxation.

Railroad Construction and Completion.

Our Colleges, Academies and Charitable Institutions.

Our Prisons, Penitentiaries and Juvenile Reformatories.

Mineral Statistics of Pennsylvania.

Iron Interests in Pennsylvania.

Review of the Growth of the Iron Trade in the United States.

Petroleum.

Ports of Entry of Pennsylvania.

Report on Labor.

Labor Troubles in the Anthracite Region.

The Census of Industrial Employment, Wages and Social Conditions in Philadelphia in 1870, by Lorin Blodgett.

Extracts from Evidence taken in the Coal Trouble Investigation.

A Few Thoughts on Capital and Labor, by Benjamin Bannan.

Constitution of the National Miners' Association.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, 1873-1874.

Thomas J. Bigham, Chief.

Table of Contents.

- Assessment Returns for 1874.
 History of Pennsylvania.
 The Money Value of Education, by Dr. Hays.
 Industrial Education Indispensable to our State, by Chancellor Woods.
 Reformatory Institutions.
 Tax Laws and the Constitution of 1873.
 The Lumber Trade; The Timber Supply, by J. Little.
 Tanneries and Leather.
 Mineral Statistics of Pennsylvania.
 The International Exhibition.
 The Delaware Breakwater.
 Appendix.—Taxation in Pennsylvania. Our Financial Difficulties, by George Rhey. Coking of Broad Top Coal, by John Fulton.
 A Plea for the Continuance and Perfection of the Bureau.—Distribution of the Rewards of Industry. Actual Earnings vs. Quoted Wages. Comparative Rate of Wages. Defects of the Wage System, by Isaac Rehn. The People's Woes, by B. B. Thomas.
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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1874-1875.

W. Hayes Grier, Chief, 1875-1879.

WILLIAM HAYES GRIER was born at McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1841. 1858-59 he lived at Akron, Ohio. A printer by trade. April 15, 1861, enlisted in Captain Ulman's Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. Wounded at Gaines' Mill in 1862. Was honorably discharged June 14, 1864. The same year commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Curtin, and raised part of a company to serve one hundred days. Editor and publisher of Columbia "Spy," 1864 to 1866, and of the Columbia "Herald," 1866 to 1885. May 18, 1875, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania, by General McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs and served four years. 1876 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. 1883 to 1889 was State Superintendent of Public Printing at Harrisburg. In December, 1886, was tendered the position of Chief of the Southern Division of the Pension Office at Washington, by General John

C. Black, but declined. Married Annie V. Patton, of Columbia, June 10, 1889. Mr. Grier resides at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., and is editor and proprietor of the Columbia "Independent."

Table of Contents.

Agriculture—Its Early History and Development in Pennsylvania.
Financial Statistics.
Mineral Statistics and Labor.
Restrictions upon Trades.
Railroad Labor Report.
School Statistics.
The Pennsylvania State College—Its History.
The Forests of Pennsylvania from an Agricultural Standpoint, by George Rhey.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1875-1876.

W. Hayes Grier, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Crime—Its Cause, by Richard Vaux.
Financial Statistics.
Industries of Pennsylvania.
Petroleum, by Henry E. Wrigley.
Coal Statistics.
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Statistics.
Social Conditions.
Noxious Insects, by Prof. S. S. Rathvon.
School Statistics.
The Centennial.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876-1877.

W. Hayes Grier, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Statistics of Petroleum.
Tobacco, by Willard T. Block.
Strikes, by Richard Vaux.
Financial and Insurance Statistics.
Bituminous and Anthracite Coal Statistics.
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Statistics.
Wages in Pennsylvania.

Valuation, Taxation and Indebtedness.

Paper and Its Manufacture, by W. D. Blackburn.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1878.

W. Hayes Grier, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Bituminous and Anthracite Coal Statistics.

Coal Wastes.

Iron and Steel Statistics.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Statistics.

(No record of Seventh Annual Report.)

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1879-1880.

M. S. Humphreys, Chief, 1879-1883.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS, born Richmond, Virginia, August 25, 1837; educated in public schools of Pittsburg; apprenticed at the age of thirteen in iron rolling mill; 1852 removed to Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa.; puddler in iron mill at that place; married, February 18, 1858, Brady's Bend, to Miss Mary A. Jones; returned same year, working as a puddler in iron works of Jones & Lauth, now Jones & Laughlin; was one of the original members, 1859-1860, in the reorganization of the United Sons of Vulcan, known as the first organization of iron workers in the United States, and which was, in 1876, merged into Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; 1863 elected the first national president of the United Sons of Vulcan, serving four years; 1865 was chairman of the committee, Sons of Vulcan, to meet mill owners who jointly framed and adopted the "Sliding Scale." 1869 elected as a Republican from Allegheny county to House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; 1870, re-elected. (Legislature met annually prior to the adoption of the Constitution.) Represented Allegheny county as State Senator, 1872-1874. While State Senator was active in securing the passage of an act creating the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; 1875 resumed his former trade as puddler; 1878 was defeated as Republican candidate for mayor of Pittsburg; 1879 appointed by Governor Hoyt, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Aaron

K. Dunkle, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics. 1884, manager Forge Department of Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, from which position he was appointed, 1891, chief engineer, bureau of fire, for the city of Pittsburgh, and at this date, 1903, holds that position.

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Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania—Their Exhanstion, by P. W. Shaefer.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Statistics.

Wages.

Building and Loan Associations, by John H. Kerr.

Bituminous Coal Statistics.

Labor Laws of Pennsylvania.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1880-1881.

M. S. Humphreys, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Available Tonnage of the Bituminous Coal Fields of Pennsylvania, by H. M. Chance.

Factory Regulations.

Payment of Wages.

Census of Pennsylvania by Counties, 1881.

Labor Troubles in Pennsylvania.

Bituminous Coal Statistics.

Labor Laws of Pennsylvania.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1881-1882.

M. S. Humphreys, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Iron and Steel Industries in Pennsylvania, by James M. Swank.

Textile Industries of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, by Lorin Blodgett.

Tariff of 1883.

Labor Troubles in Pennsylvania During 1882.

Mining Laws of Great Britain.

Bituminous Coal Statistics.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1883-1884.

Joel B. McCamant, Chief, 1883-1887.

JOEL BARLOW McCAMANT was born in Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1823. As there were no public schools in Pennsylvania at that time, he was educated at the academy in his native town. In early life he learned the cabinet-making trade, but in 1846 he removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Here he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Schuylkill county, Pa., but soon thereafter he was elected cashier of a bank and so continued the greater part of his life. In the year 1861 he married Miss Susan Boyle, of Pottsville, Pa. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1872, and Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics from the year 1883 to 1886. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., August 8, 1903.

Table of Contents.

Production of Iron and Steel in Pennsylvania in 1883, by James M. Swank.

Textile Industries, by T. C. Search.

Flour-Milling Industry (Illustrated), by Thomas McFeely.

Slate Industry (Illustrated), by S. L. Fisler.

Remarks by Employes on Labor.

Bituminous Coal Statistics.

Conspiracy Laws.

Labor Laws of Pennsylvania.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1884.

Joel B. McCamant, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Wages in Great Britain and Pennsylvania.

Testimony of Employes.

Labor Troubles in Pennsylvania, by Joseph D. Weeks

Iron and Its Products, by James M. Swank.

Textile Fabrics, by Charles Heber Clark

Printing and Publishing.

Miscellaneous Statistics.

The City of Pullman (Illustrated).

Bituminous Coal Report.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1885.

Joel B. McCamant, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Manual Training and Technical Schools of Philadelphia, by Edmund J. James.

Review of the Textile Industries for 1885, by Charles Heber Clark.

Glass Sand Industry of the Juniata Valley (Illustrated), by Walter G. Africa.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Statistics.

Testimony of Employes.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Statistics (Illustrated).

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1886.

Joel B. McCamant, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Homes for Working People (Illustrated).

Employment of Children.

School Education vs. Convicts.

Iron Industries of Pennsylvania for 1886, by James M. Swank.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Statistics (Illustrated).

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1887.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief, 1887-1895.

ALBERT S. BOLLES, author; born, Montville, Connecticut, March 8, 1846; studied law; admitted to Connecticut bar and engaged in practice; elected judge of the probate court for district of Norwich, Conn., 1870; editor Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, and later editor Bankers' Bulletin; was professor mercantile law and banking, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, four and one-half years; Chief Bureau Industrial Statistics, Pennsylvania, eight years; at present lecturer, University of Pennsylvania and Haverford College. Author: Financial History of the United States; Practical Banking; Bank Officers; Bank Collections; The Judicial Interpretation of the National Bank Act; Industrial History of the United States; The Conflict between Labor and Capital; The History of Pennsylvania, 1900. Contributor at various times

to North American Review, Atlantic Monthly, etc. Address, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

Table of Contents.

Alleviation and Distress Among Workingmen.
 Statistics of Wages and Earnings.
 Statistics Relating to the Time of Employment.
 Cambria Iron Company (Illustrated).
 Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works (Illustrated).
 Employment of Labor in the Connellsville Coke Region.
 Statistics of strikes, from Report of Carroll D. Wright.
 Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, by Charles G. Foster.
 History of the Knights of Labor Organization in Pennsylvania, by John L. Butler.
 Condition of Wage-Earners.
 Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Statistics (Illustrated)

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT. 1888.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

Table of Contents.

History and Statistics of Building and Loan Associations, by Michael J. Brown and Joseph J. Paist.
 Miners' Earnings.
 General Wage Statistics.
 Worsted Yarn Manufacturing in Pennsylvania (Illustrated).
 School of Industrial Art (Illustrated).
 Organizations of Glass Workers, by William F. Smith, John Elmann and James Campbell.
 American and Foreign Labor Organizations Compared.
 Labor Organizations Abroad.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT. 1889.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Farming and Farm Values.
 Miners' Earnings.
 Building and Loan Associations.

The Carpet Industry in Pennsylvania (Illustrated), by J. R. Kendrick.

Workingmen's Replies to Questions Concerning the Employment of Labor.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1890.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

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Changes in Farm Values.

Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts from 1867 to 1890.

Sugar Refining in Pennsylvania (Illustrated).

Railroad Relief Association.

Report of the Factory Inspector.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1891.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

Table of Contents.

The Liability of Employers to Their Employees.

Commerce Navigation and Ship-Building on the Delaware (Illustrated), by E. P. Cheyney and Lewis Nixon.

Domestic and Foreign Exports.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Report of Factory Inspector.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1892.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

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The Tanning Industry of Pennsylvania (Illustrated), by J. L. Brown.

Petroleum, Its Production and Products (Illustrated), by H. C. Folger, Jr.

Strikes During 1892.

Laws Relating to Workingmen in Pennsylvania.

Report of the Factory Inspector.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1893.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Statistics of Building and Loan Associations.

The Sweating System in Philadelphia.

Strikes during 1893.

Apprenticeship and Industrial Schools.

Liability of Employers to Their Employes.

Manufacture of Coke (Illustrated), by Joseph D. Weeks.

Statistics of Manufacture.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, 1894.

Albert S. Bolles, Chief.

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Women in Industry.

Building Trades.

Strikes During 1894.

Manufacture of Pig Iron in Pennsylvania (Illustrated), by John Birkinbine.

Statistics of Manufacture.

Mine Accidents.

Supplemental List of Publications, Bureau of Statistics, Albert S. Bolles.

The Legal Relations between the Employed and Their Employers in Pennsylvania. Published 1901.

The Laws Relating to Workingmen in Pennsylvania, Section E. Published 1893.

Petroleum, Its Production and Products in Pennsylvania, Section B. Published 1893.

Building and Loan Associations of Pennsylvania, Section A. Published 1894.

Apprenticeship and Industrial Schools in Pennsylvania, Section D. Published 1894.

Liability of Employers to Their Employes. Published 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1895.

James M. Clark, Chief, 1895-1903.

JAMES M. CLARK, born in Mercer, now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; educated with a view to following the work of engineer on Government Surveys; the Civil War and other circumstances prevented the carrying out of his plans; enlisted in the army as first lieutenant of G company, 134th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. I., Colonel M. S. Quay, in August, 1862; December 1 following, was promoted to captain, leading his company in the memorable charge of Humphries' Division on Marie's Heights, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and commanding it at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; was mustered out, with his company, at the expiration of term of service of the regiment, May 26, 1863; was not again in public life till the summer of 1887, when he was appointed by Secretary of Internal Affairs, General Thomas J. Stewart, to a position in his Department; soon thereafter was assigned to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; spring of 1889, resigned to accept the postmastership of the city of New Castle, under President Harrison; was retired by President Cleveland in the spring of 1893; during the summer was re-appointed by General Stewart as Collector of Statistics; was chairman of the Lawrence County Republican Committee in 1894, when the county gave a larger Republican majority than before or since; spring of 1895 appointed by Gen. James W. Latta, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; served till the close of Gen. Latta's second term, in the spring of 1903, eight years; May 7, 1904, was appointed Private Secretary to Senator M. S. Quay, and Secretary to his Senate Committee.

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History of Tin Plate Making (Illustrated), by John Jarrett.
 Statistics of Manufacture, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
 General Statistics of Iron and Steel Manufacture.
 Statistics of Silk Manufacture.
 Strikes and Lockouts.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1896.

James M. Clark, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Statistics Relating to Individual Time and Earnings.
 Statistics of Manufacture, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.

Iron and Steel Production in Pennsylvania for 1896.
Strikes and Lockouts for 1896.
Statistics Relating to Prison Manufacture.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1897.

James M. Clark, Chief.

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Liability of Employers to Their Employes, by Albert S. Bolles.
Statistics as They Influence Economics and Help Sociology, by James W. Latta.
Paper Making (Illustrated), by William H. Nixon.
Statistics of Manufactures, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
Statistics of Individual Time and Earnings for 1897.
Statistics Covering Production of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1898.

James M. Clark, Chief.

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Are Economics of Value in the Philippines? by James W. Latta.
The Silk Industry (Illustrated).
Statistics of Manufactures, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
Statistics Covering Production of Iron, Steel, Tin Plate and Limestone.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1899.

James M. Clark, Chief.

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Of the Law and of Economics, by James W. Latta.
The Cotton Goods Industry (Illustrated), by John R. Kendrick.
Statistics of Manufactures, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
Statistics Covering Production of Iron, Steel, Tin Plate and Cotton Goods.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1900.

James M. Clark, Chief.

Table of Contents.

American Glass Industry (Illustrated), by Frank M. Gessner.
Statistics of Manufactures, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
Statistics Covering Production of Iron, Steel, Tin Plate and Glass.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1901.

James M. Clark, Chief.

Table of Contents.

The Shoe Industry (Illustrated), by Charles W. Summerfield.
Portland and Other Cements (Illustrated), by Robert W. Lesley.
Statistics of Manufactures, 1892 and 1896, Comparative Series.
Statistics Covering Production of Iron, Steel, Tin Plate, Cement and Shoes.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1902.

James M. Clark, Chief.

Table of Contents.

Statistics of Manufacture, 1896 Comparative Series.
Statistics Covering production of Iron, Pig Iron, Steel and Tin Plate.
Statistics Covering Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Operations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1902.
Directory of Pig Iron-Furnaces and Rolling Mills in Operation in 1902.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1903.

Robert C. Bair, Chief, 1903.

ROBERT CABEEN BAIR, son of a charcoal iron master, born at York Furnace, York county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1856; educated Millersville State Normal School and York Collegiate Institute; 1879, thirteen years in general business with his father; read law, admitted to practice in the courts of York county, 1899; 1887, mar-

ried Ella Nora Smyser, of York, Pa.; appointed Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, upon recommendation of Hon. Isaac B. Brown, Secretary of Internal Affairs, May 5, 1903.

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History of the Bureau of Statistics.
Biographical Sketches of Chiefs.
1896 Comparative Series.
Classification of Wages.
Pig Iron, Steel, Rolled Iron and Steel.
Tin Plate.
Anthracite Coal.
Anthracite Coal Washeries.
River Dredged Coal.
Bituminous Coal.
Labor in the Several Industries.
Textile Labor.
Wages in Southern Coast State Mill.
Labor Unions, or Organized Labor.
Directory, Pig Iron and Steel.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. 1896 SERIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

(NOTE.—In this table the aggregate amount of capital invested by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.)

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
TOOL STEEL.				
1896,	3	\$480,000	\$	\$
1897,	3	608,000	+128,000	.....
1898,	3	690,000	+82,000	.....
1899,	3	690,000	.....	.....
1900,	3	1,050,000	+360,000	.....
1901,	3	1,050,000	.....	.....
1902,	3	695,000	—355,000	.....
1903,	3	795,000	+100,000	+315,000
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.				
1896,	7	431,000	.....	.....
1897,	7	430,000	—1,000	.....
1898,	7	482,850	+52,850	.....
1899,	7	491,800	+8,950	.....
1900,	7	496,100	+4,300	.....
1901,	7	585,000	+88,900	.....
1902,	7	601,200	+16,200	.....
1903,	7	784,600	+183,400	+353,600
MALLEABLE IRON.				
1896,	4	440,000	.....	.....
1897,	4	493,925	+53,925	.....
1898,	4	532,600	+38,675	.....
1899,	4	1,527,533	+994,933	.....
1900,	4	1,524,280	—3,253	.....
1901,	4	1,594,090	+69,810	.....
1902,	4	2,295,903	+701,813	.....
1903,	4	2,601,905	+306,002	+2,161,905

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	\$1,754,000	\$	\$
1897,	7	1,776,264	+22,264	.....
1898,	7	1,787,994	+11,730	.....
1899,	7	1,811,116	+23,112	.....
1900,	7	1,825,562	+14,446	.....
1901,	7	1,850,648	+25,086	.....
1902,	7	1,927,341	+76,693	.....
1903,	7	2,132,260	+204,919	+378,260
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	505,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	515,000	+10,000	.....
1898,	3	512,950	—2,050	.....
1899,	3	545,000	+32,050	.....
1900,	3	525,000	—20,000	.....
1901,	3	535,000	+10,000	.....
1902,	3	878,625	+343,625	.....
1903,	3	919,055	+40,430	+414,055
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	109,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	109,000	.....	.....
1898,	3	69,000	—40,000	.....
1899,	3	109,000	+40,000	.....
1900,	3	109,000	.....	.....
1901,	3	104,000	—5,000	.....
1902,	3	104,000	.....	.....
1903,	3	104,000	.....	—5,000
WIRE.				
1896,	5	480,000	.....	.....
1897,	5	482,100	+2,100	.....
1898,	5	495,600	+13,500	.....
1899,	5	605,900	+110,300	.....
1900,	5	611,900	+6,000	.....
1901,	5	618,100	+6,200	.....
1902,	5	618,100	.....	.....
1903,	5	665,100	+47,000	+185,100

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$690,000	\$	\$
1897,	2	700,000	+10,000	.....
1898,	2	700,000	.....	.....
1899,	2	700,000	.....	.....
1900,	2	1,100,000	+400,000	.....
1901,	2	1,400,000	+300,000	.....
1902,	2	1,400,000	.....	.....
1903,	2	1,407,669	+7,669	+717,669
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	150,950	.....	.....
1897,	5	154,450	+3,500	.....
1898,	5	155,050	+500	.....
1899,	5	170,550	+15,500	.....
1900,	5	167,916	-2,634	.....
1901,	5	169,989	+2,073	.....
1902,	5	178,068	+8,079	.....
1903,	5	178,760	+692	+27,810
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	570,475	.....	.....
1897,	5	570,475	.....	.....
1898,	5	580,475	+10,000	.....
1899,	5	590,000	+9,525	.....
1900,	5	582,454	-7,546	.....
1901,	5	594,642	+12,188	.....
1902,	5	594,388	-254	.....
1903,	5	593,994	-394	+23,519
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	166,000	.....	.....
1897,	4	171,000	+5,000	.....
1898,	4	176,000	+5,000	.....
1899,	4	206,000	+30,000	.....
1900,	4	216,000	+10,000	.....
1901,	4	217,000	+1,000	.....
1902,	4	226,000	+9,000	.....
1903,	4	231,000	+5,000	+65,000

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$5,308,362	\$	\$
1897,	29	5,371,359	+62,997	.....
1898,	29	5,443,761	+72,402	.....
1899,	29	5,379,895	—63,866	.....
1900,	29	7,211,316	+831,421	.....
1901,	29	7,199,895	—11,421	.....
1902,	29	7,024,747	—175,148	.....
1903,	29	7,117,904	+93,157	+1,809,542
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	52,820	.....	.....
1897,	2	54,000	+1,180	.....
1898,	2	54,000	.....	.....
1899,	2	59,000	+5,000	.....
1900,	2	59,000	.....	.....
1901,	2	59,000	.....	.....
1902,	2	59,000	.....	.....
1903,	2	75,000	+16,000	+22,180
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	2,980,906	.....	.....
1897,	13	3,149,106	+168,200	.....
1898,	13	3,245,412	+96,306	.....
1899,	13	3,463,276	+217,864	.....
1900,	13	3,942,303	+479,027	.....
1901,	13	3,888,920	—53,383	.....
1902,	13	4,140,307	+251,387	.....
1903,	13	3,981,562	—158,745	+1,000,656
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	1,675,197	.....	.....
1897,	12	1,613,064	—62,133	.....
1898,	12	1,646,820	+33,756	.....
1899,	12	1,233,793	—413,027	.....
1900,	12	1,689,815	+456,022	.....
1901,	12	1,725,640	+35,825	.....
1902,	12	1,774,931	+49,291	.....
1903,	12	1,805,179	+30,248	+129,982

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$564,000 *	\$	\$
1897,	5	571,000	+7,000	.....
1898,	5	571,000	.....	.....
1899,	5	571,000	.....	.....
1900,	5	575,000	+4,000	.....
1901,	5	575,000	.....	.....
1902,	5	595,000	+20,000	.....
1903,	5	525,000	—70,000	—39,000
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	1,464,400	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,464,400	.....	.....
1898,	3	1,442,800	—21,600	.....
1899,	3	1,461,400	+18,600	.....
1900,	3	1,461,400	.....	.....
1901,	3	1,520,800	+59,400	.....
1902,	3	1,547,000	+26,200	.....
1903,	3	1,597,700	+50,700	+133,300
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	13,555,000	.....	.....
1897,	5	13,505,000	—50,000	.....
1898,	5	13,505,000	.....	.....
1899,	5	14,101,131	+596,131	.....
1900,	5	14,101,131	.....	.....
1901,	5	14,101,131	.....	.....
1902,	5	14,101,131	.....	.....
1903,	5	14,101,131	.....	+546,131
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	340,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	613,059	+273,059	.....
1898,	3	641,710	+28,651	.....
1899,	3	896,776	+255,066	.....
1900,	3	896,776	.....	.....
1901,	3	916,776	+20,000	.....
1902,	3	1,016,776	+100,000	.....
1903,	3	574,215	—442,561	+234,215

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$1,818,192	\$	\$
1897,	18	1,808,192	—10,000	.....
1898,	18	1,818,450	+10,258	.....
1899,	18	1,840,750	+22,300	.....
1900,	18	1,974,667	+33,917	.....
1901,	18	2,131,616	+156,949	.....
1902,	18	2,221,516	+89,900	.....
1903,	18	2,817,383	+595,867	+999,191
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	961,050	.....	.....
1897,	7	961,050	.....	.....
1898,	7	961,050	.....	.....
1899,	7	1,001,050	+40,000	.....
1900,	7	1,901,050	+900,000	.....
1901,	7	1,951,050	+50,000	.....
1902,	7	2,081,050	+130,000	.....
1903,	7	2,251,050	+170,000	+1,290,000
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	11,222,730	.....	.....
1897,	9	11,643,157	+420,427	.....
1898,	9	12,118,787	+475,630	.....
1899,	9	12,956,218	+837,431	.....
1900,	9	13,417,380	+461,162	.....
1901,	9	15,440,434	+2,023,054	.....
1902,	9	18,195,556	+2,755,122	.....
1903,	9	18,651,397	+455,841	+7,428,667
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	3,908,988	.....	.....
1897,	10	3,924,988	+16,000	.....
1898,	10	3,930,783	+5,795	.....
1899,	10	4,036,999	+106,216	.....
1900,	10	4,114,000	+77,001	.....
1901,	10	4,337,000	+223,000	.....
1902,	10	4,682,550	+345,550	.....
1903,	10	4,921,134	+238,584	+1,012,146

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$4,400,325	\$	\$
1897,	9	3,930,116	—470,209	.....
1898,	9	3,962,258	+32,142	.....
1899,	9	25,675,264	+21,713,006	.....
1900,	9	26,061,682	+386,418	.....
1901,	9	21,572,047	—4,489,635	.....
1902,	9	11,657,382	—9,914,665	.....
1903,	9	11,005,949	—651,433	+6,605,624
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	7,039,973	.....	.....
1897,	3	7,274,993	+235,020	.....
1898,	3	7,262,278	—12,715	.....
1899,	3	7,866,622	+604,344	.....
1900,	3	10,973,657	+3,107,035	.....
1901,	3	12,247,131	+1,273,474	.....
1902,	3	12,955,641	+708,510	.....
1903,	3	16,764,405	+3,808,764	+9,724,432
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	1,544,562	.....	.....
1897,	21	1,624,265	+79,703	.....
1898,	21	1,656,210	+31,945	.....
1899,	21	1,857,238	+201,028	.....
1900,	21	2,022,964	+165,726	.....
1901,	21	2,640,108	+617,144	.....
1902,	21	2,789,814	+149,706	.....
1903,	21	3,003,376	+213,562	+1,458,814
MACHINERY				
1896,	18	8,587,208	.....	.....
1897,	18	8,710,724	+123,516	.....
1898,	18	9,086,053	+375,329	.....
1899,	18	9,439,473	+353,420	.....
1900,	18	10,207,219	+767,746	.....
1901,	18	11,240,666	+1,033,447	.....
1902,	18	11,336,149	+195,483	.....
1903,	18	12,179,702	+843,553	+3,592,494

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$3,041,550	\$	\$
1897,	25	3,062,486	+20,936	.....
1898,	25	3,161,069	+98,583	.....
1899,	25	3,621,293	+460,224	.....
1900,	25	3,939,754	+318,461	.....
1901,	25	4,236,490	+296,736	.....
1902,	25	5,142,452	+905,962	.....
1903,	25	5,835,541	+693,089	+2,793,991
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	510,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	510,000	.....	.....
1898,	2	512,000	+2,000	.....
1899,	2	512,000	.....	.....
1900,	2	512,000	.....	.....
1901,	2	515,000	+3,000	.....
1902,	2	515,500	+500	.....
1903,	2	516,000	+500	+6,000
SAWS.				
1896,	3	310,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	335,000	+25,000	.....
1898,	3	335,000	.....	.....
1899,	3	335,000	.....	.....
1900,	3	334,000	—1,000	.....
1901,	3	334,000	.....	.....
1902,	3	333,900	—100	.....
1903,	3	333,000	—900	+23,000
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	2,105,078	.....	.....
1897,	3	2,043,751	—61,327	.....
1898,	3	2,031,622	—12,129	.....
1899,	3	2,080,669	+49,047	.....
1900,	3	2,266,837	+186,168	.....
1901,	3	2,274,610	+7,773	.....
1902,	3	2,291,033	+16,423	.....
1903,	3	2,296,905	+5,872	+191,827

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$12,725,696	\$	\$
1897,	3	12,758,743	+33,047	.....
1898,	3	13,803,503	+1,044,760	.....
1899,	3	13,918,383	+114,880	.....
1900,	3	14,932,833	+1,014,450	.....
1901,	3	18,388,343	+3,455,510	.....
1902,	3	20,186,676	+1,798,333	.....
1903,	3	24,282,050	+4,095,374	+11,556,354
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	651,100	.....	.....
1897,	8	651,100	.....	.....
1898,	8	648,100	—3,000	.....
1899,	8	648,100	.....	.....
1900,	8	741,100	+93,000	.....
1901,	8	766,100	+25,000	.....
1902,	8	863,232	+97,132	.....
1903,	8	1,088,989	+225,757	+437,889
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	80,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	68,000	—12,000	.....
1898,	2	68,000	.....	.....
1899,	2	68,000	.....	.....
1900,	2	173,397	+105,397	.....
1901,	2	178,262	+4,865	.....
1902,	2	224,329	+46,067	.....
1903,	2	373,153	+148,824	+293,153
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	280,400	.....	.....
1897,	3	280,400	.....	.....
1898,	3	390,000	+109,600	.....
1899,	3	390,000	.....	.....
1900,	3	390,000	.....	.....
1901,	3	390,000	.....	.....
1902,	3	400,000	+10,000	.....
1903,	3	400,000	.....	+119,600

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$823,000	\$	\$
1897,	2	823,000	.....	.....
1898,	2	823,000	.....	.....
1899,	2	823,000	.....	.....
1900,	2	823,000	.....	.....
1901,	2	833,950	+10,950	.....
1902,	2	833,950	.....	.....
1903,	2	1,083,950	+250,000	+260,950
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	253,542	.....	.....
1897,	5	258,542	+5,000	.....
1898,	5	264,542	+6,000	.....
1899,	5	264,542	.....	.....
1900,	5	334,798	+70,256	.....
1901,	5	351,174	+16,376	.....
1902,	5	416,494	+65,320	.....
1903,	5	399,001	—17,493	+145,459
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	40,500	.....	.....
1897,	7	42,500	+2,000	.....
1898,	7	46,000	+3,500	.....
1899,	7	49,300	+3,300	.....
1900,	7	56,500	+7,200	.....
1901,	7	113,628	+57,128	.....
1902,	7	118,953	+5,325	.....
1903,	7	125,630	+6,677	+85,130
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	783,000	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,785,000	+1,702,000	.....
1898,	10	1,833,000	+48,000	.....
1899,	10	1,613,000	—220,000	.....
1900,	10	1,925,000	+312,000	.....
1901,	10	2,079,000	+154,000	.....
1902,	10	1,560,829	—518,171	.....
1903,	10	2,226,307	+665,478	+1,443,307

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$280,000	\$	\$
1897,	2	376,974	+96,974	.....
1898,	2	380,871	+3,897	.....
1899,	2	433,343	+52,472	.....
1900,	2	479,015	+45,672	.....
1901,	2	503,522	+24,507	.....
1902,	2	516,533	+13,011	.....
1903,	2	567,788	+51,255	+287,788
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	51,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	51,000	.....	.....
1898,	2	117,000	+66,000	.....
1899,	2	141,000	+24,000	.....
1900,	2	246,000	+105,000	.....
1901,	2	358,081	+112,081	.....
1902,	2	422,639	+64,558	.....
1903,	2	484,027	+61,388	+433,027
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	372,700	.....	.....
1897,	5	374,000	+1,300	.....
1898,	5	374,000	.....	.....
1899,	5	414,000	+40,000	.....
1900,	5	434,300	+20,000	.....
1901,	5	578,000	+144,000	.....
1902,	5	606,000	+28,000	.....
1903,	5	610,000	+4,000	+237,300
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	\$257,961	.....	.....
1897,	8	4,425,013	+167,052	.....
1898,	8	4,771,595	+346,582	.....
1899,	8	5,082,399	+310,804	.....
1900,	8	5,666,232	+583,833	.....
1901,	8	5,799,229	+132,997	.....
1902,	8	6,468,589	+669,360	.....
1903,	8	6,622,783	+154,194	+2,364,822

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$285,000	\$	\$
1897,	3	345,000	+60,000	.....
1898,	3	360,500	+15,500	.....
1899,	3	360,000	—500	.....
1900,	3	750,000	+390,000	.....
1901,	3	750,000	.....	.....
1902,	3	745,000	—5,000	.....
1903,	3	745,000	.....	+460,000
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	2,775,477	.....	.....
1897,	45	2,990,250	+214,773	.....
1898,	45	3,009,190	+18,940	.....
1899,	45	3,312,204	+303,014	.....
1900,	45	3,613,970	+301,766	.....
1901,	45	4,013,947	+399,977	.....
1902,	45	3,822,738	—191,209	.....
1903,	45	4,400,810	+578,072	+1,625,333
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	125,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	126,500	+1,500	.....
1898,	3	130,000	+3,500	.....
1899,	3	131,800	+1,800	.....
1900,	3	136,250	+4,450	.....
1901,	3	140,000	+3,750	.....
1902,	3	150,000	+10,000	.....
1903,	3	165,000	+15,000	+40,000
CORDAGE ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	3,260,000	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,260,000	.....	.....
1898,	5	3,260,000	.....	.....
1899,	5	3,435,000	+175,000	.....
1900,	5	3,410,000	—25,000	.....
1901,	5	3,510,000	+100,000	.....
1902,	5	3,510,000	.....	.....
1903,	5	4,505,440	+995,440	+1,245,440

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$1,464,380	\$	\$
1897,	26	1,475,020	+10,640	.....
1898,	26	1,456,372	—18,648	.....
1899,	26	1,487,951	+31,579	.....
1900,	26	1,527,160	+39,209	.....
1901,	26	1,470,644	—56,516	.....
1902,	26	1,544,654	+74,010	.....
1903,	26	1,605,316	+60,662	+140,936
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	510,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	560,000	+50,000	.....
1898,	2	560,000	.....	.....
1899,	2	510,000	—50,000	.....
1900,	2	505,000	—5,000	.....
1901,	2	505,000	.....	.....
1902,	2	572,340	+67,340	.....
1903,	2	579,369	+7,029	+69,369
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	481,200	.....	.....
1897,	7	521,500	+40,300	.....
1898,	7	549,644	+28,144	.....
1899,	7	614,478	+64,834	.....
1900,	7	642,074	+27,596	.....
1901,	7	638,707	—3,367	.....
1902,	7	727,862	+89,155	.....
1903,	7	875,295	+147,433	+394,095
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	3,484,700	.....	.....
1897,	32	3,515,347	+30,647	.....
1898,	32	3,560,386	+45,039	.....
1899,	32	3,684,184	+123,798	.....
1900,	32	3,685,898	+1,714	.....
1901,	32	3,592,539	—93,359	.....
1902,	32	4,816,787	+1,224,248	.....
1903,	32	5,467,821	+651,034	+1,983,121

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$2,240,600	\$	\$
1897,	17	2,421,783	+181,183	.....
1898,	17	2,556,283	+134,500	.....
1899,	17	2,746,876	+190,593	.....
1900,	17	2,935,232	+188,356	.....
1901,	17	2,998,426	+63,194	.....
1902,	17	3,107,816	+109,390	.....
1903,	17	12,236,439	+9,128,623	+9,995,839
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	1,021,451	.....	.....
1897,	6	1,041,800	+20,349	.....
1898,	6	1,022,007	—19,793	.....
1899,	6	831,112	—190,895	.....
1900,	6	974,100	+142,988	.....
1901,	6	1,043,453	+69,353	.....
1902,	6	1,053,826	+10,373	.....
1903,	6	1,074,163	+20,337	+52,712
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	511,916	.....	.....
1897,	14	513,914	+1,998	.....
1898,	14	704,913	+190,999	.....
1899,	14	534,914	—169,999	.....
1900,	14	630,914	+96,000	.....
1901,	14	553,814	—77,100	.....
1902,	14	568,014	+14,200	.....
1903,	14	633,505	+65,491	+121,589
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	13,332,300	.....	.....
1897,	20	13,347,382	+15,082	.....
1898,	20	13,382,482	+35,100	.....
1899,	20	13,452,097	+69,615	.....
1900,	20	14,758,346	+1,306,249	.....
1901,	20	13,642,725	—1,115,621	.....
1902,	20	15,383,325	+1,740,600	.....
1903,	20	16,037,368	+654,043	+2,705,068

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$3,857,983	\$	\$
1897,	7	4,068,915	+210,932	.....
1898,	7	4,163,993	+95,078	.....
1899,	7	4,609,490	+445,497	.....
1900,	7	4,861,913	+252,423	.....
1901,	7	5,931,303	+1,069,390	.....
1902,	7	6,030,353	+99,050	.....
1903,	7	6,050,055	+19,702	+2,192,072
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	1,927,663	.....	.....
1897,	13	1,986,151	+58,488	.....
1898,	13	2,081,931	+95,780	.....
1899,	13	2,177,531	+95,600	.....
1900,	13	2,172,233	—5,298	.....
1901,	13	2,222,368	+50,135	.....
1902,	13	2,221,987	—381	.....
1903,	13	3,262,402	+1,040,415	+1,334,739
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	82,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	92,000	+10,000	.....
1898,	2	95,000	+3,000	.....
1899,	2	120,000	+25,000	.....
1900,	2	150,000	+30,000	.....
1901,	2	170,500	+20,500	.....
1902,	2	195,500	+25,000	.....
1903,	2	198,000	+2,500	+116,000
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	273,592	.....	.....
1897,	3	307,789	+34,197	.....
1898,	3	296,776	—11,013	.....
1899,	3	307,676	+10,900	.....
1900,	3	360,735	+53,059	.....
1901,	3	375,548	+14,813	.....
1902,	3	354,814	—20,734	.....
1903,	3	337,339	—17,475	+63,747

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$2,773,726	\$	\$
1897,	4	2,782,743	+9,017	.....
1898,	4	2,775,406	-7,337	.....
1899,	4	2,775,439	+33	.....
1900,	4	3,077,842	+302,403	.....
1901,	4	3,074,328	-3,514	.....
1902,	4	3,074,230	-98	.....
1903,	4	3,878,132	+803,902	+1,104,406
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	338,997	.....	.....
1897,	7	424,035	+85,038	.....
1898,	7	458,635	+34,600	.....
1899,	7	414,493	-44,142	.....
1900,	7	462,722	+48,229	.....
1901,	7	489,264	+26,542	.....
1902,	7	465,390	-23,874	.....
1903,	7	452,537	-12,853	+113,540
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	407,435	.....	.....
1897,	4	404,000	-3,435	.....
1898,	4	327,000	-77,000	.....
1899,	4	353,000	+16,000	.....
1900,	4	353,000	.....	.....
1901,	4	350,819	-2,181	.....
1902,	4	415,490	+64,671	.....
1903,	4	804,500	+389,010	+397,065
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1,158,296	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,176,796	+18,500	.....
1898,	8	1,229,296	+52,500	.....
1899,	8	1,319,688	+90,392	.....
1900,	8	1,411,475	+91,787	.....
1901,	8	1,529,063	+117,588	.....
1902,	8	1,607,500	+78,437	.....
1903,	8	1,733,828	+126,328	+575,532

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

1896,	8	\$880,500	\$	\$
1897,	8	882,500	+2,000
1898,	8	908,200	+25,700
1899,	8	954,900	+46,700	.....
1900,	8	954,700	-200	.....
1901,	8	942,900	-11,800	.....
1902,	8	964,200	+21,300	.....
1903,	8	1,022,000	+57,800	+141,500

NECKWEAR.

1896,	3	135,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	135,000	.....	.....
1898,	3	135,000	.....	.....
1899,	3	135,000	.....	.....
1900,	3	135,000	.....	.....
1901,	3	135,850	+850	.....
1902,	3	136,200	+350	.....
1903,	3	136,000	-200	+1,000

COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

1896,	20	2,775,847	.....	.....
1897,	20	2,920,946	+145,099	.....
1898,	20	2,929,346	+8,400	.....
1899,	20	3,065,167	+135,821	.....
1900,	20	3,547,930	+482,763	.....
1901,	20	3,693,393	+145,463	.....
1902,	20	4,695,000	+1,607	.....
1903,	20	3,785,577	-909,423	+1,009,730

CARPETS.

1896,	17	3,150,625	.....	.....
1897,	17	3,240,181	+89,556	.....
1898,	17	3,339,213	+99,032	.....
1899,	17	3,653,864	+314,651	.....
1900,	17	3,624,415	-29,449	.....
1901,	17	3,628,328	+3,913	.....
1902,	17	3,669,040	+40,712	.....
1903,	17	3,862,630	+193,590	+712,005

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$2,267,649	\$	\$
1897,	15	2,725,764	+458,115	.....
1898,	15	2,793,271	+67,507	.....
1899,	15	3,209,205	+415,934	.....
1900,	15	3,213,177	+3,972	.....
1901,	15	3,263,442	+50,265	.....
1902,	15	3,300,196	+36,754	.....
1903,	15	3,319,930	+19,734	+1,052,281
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSI- MERES.				
1896,	10	1,261,633	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,303,549	+41,916	.....
1898,	10	1,265,000	—38,549	.....
1899,	10	1,345,000	+80,000	.....
1900,	10	1,345,000	.....	.....
1901,	10	1,345,000	.....	.....
1902,	10	1,350,000	+5,000	.....
1903,	10	1,350,000	.....	+88,367
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FA- BRICS.				
1896,	14	2,819,836	.....	.....
1897,	14	3,011,227	+191,391	.....
1898,	14	3,149,392	+138,165	.....
1899,	14	3,324,302	+174,910	.....
1900,	14	3,342,491	+18,189	.....
1901,	14	3,584,989	+142,498	.....
1902,	14	3,815,840	+230,851	.....
1903,	14	3,886,978	+71,138	+1,067,142
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	2,669,270	.....	.....
1897,	12	1,719,270	—950,000	.....
1898,	12	2,216,000	+496,730	.....
1899,	12	2,686,000	+470,000	.....
1900,	12	2,738,000	+52,000	.....
1901,	12	2,749,500	+11,500	.....
1902,	12	2,889,000	+139,500	.....
1903,	12	3,008,500	+119,500	+339,230

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$5,360,733	\$	\$
1897,	5	4,943,779	—416,954	.....
1898,	5	5,056,824	+113,045	.....
1899,	5	5,393,446	+336,622	.....
1900,	5	5,406,791	+13,345	.....
1901,	5	5,161,001	—245,790	.....
1902,	5	5,126,650	—34,351	.....
1903,	5	5,152,665	+26,015	—208,068
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	928,500	.....	.....
1897,	10	942,575	+14,075	.....
1898,	10	943,000	+425	.....
1899,	10	1,052,532	+109,532	.....
1900,	10	1,031,068	—21,464	.....
1901,	10	1,064,009	+32,941	.....
1902,	10	1,037,156	—26,853	.....
1903,	10	1,056,331	+19,175	+127,831
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	1,171,200	.....	.....
1897,	6	1,171,200	.....	.....
1898,	6	1,179,433	+8,233	.....
1899,	6	1,230,543	+51,110	.....
1900,	6	1,255,543	+25,000	.....
1901,	6	1,370,207	+114,664	.....
1902,	6	1,375,000	+4,793	.....
1903,	6	1,450,000	+75,000	+278,800
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COT- TON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1,405,274	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,405,274	.....	.....
1898,	8	1,419,112	+13,838	.....
1899,	8	1,730,613	+311,501	.....
1900,	8	1,804,926	+74,313	.....
1901,	8	1,909,183	+104,257	.....
1902,	8	2,023,183	+114,000	.....
1903,	8	2,228,183	+205,000	+822,909

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$669,730	\$	\$
1897,	5	687,000	+17,270	.....
1898,	5	696,500	+9,500	.....
1899,	5	794,122	+97,622	.....
1900,	5	853,909	+59,787	.....
1901,	5	851,526	—2,383	.....
1902,	5	869,275	+17,749	.....
1903,	5	839,116	—30,159	+169,386
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	741,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	741,300	+300	.....
1898,	3	795,000	+53,700	.....
1899,	3	860,850	+65,850	.....
1900,	3	886,044	+25,194	.....
1901,	3	913,154	+27,110	.....
1902,	3	994,195	+81,041	.....
1903,	3	1,621,723	+627,528	+880,723
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	470,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	470,000	.....	.....
1898,	3	470,000	.....	.....
1899,	3	465,000	—5,000	.....
1900,	3	515,000	+50,000	.....
1901,	3	640,000	+125,000	.....
1902,	3	775,313	+135,313	.....
1903,	3	837,312	+61,999	+367,312
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	1,610,000	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,635,000	+25,000	.....
1898,	8	1,635,000	.....	.....
1899,	8	1,642,000	+7,000	.....
1900,	8	1,773,000	+131,000	.....
1901,	8	1,830,974	+57,974	.....
1902,	8	1,955,000	+124,026	.....
1903,	8	1,959,000	+4,000	+349,000

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$1,750,000	\$	\$
1897,	13	1,798,000	+48,000	.....
1898,	13	1,833,600	+35,600	.....
1899,	13	1,987,729	+154,129	.....
1900,	13	2,096,610	+108,881	.....
1901,	13	2,161,429	+64,819	.....
1902,	13	2,217,257	+55,828	.....
1903,	13	2,253,157	+35,900	+503,157
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	1,997,318	.....	.....
1897,	31	2,154,951	+157,633	.....
1898,	31	2,347,041	+192,090	.....
1899,	31	2,894,145	+547,104	.....
1900,	31	3,117,842	+223,697	.....
1901,	31	3,303,176	+185,334	.....
1902,	31	3,662,965	+359,789	.....
1903,	31	3,955,626	+292,661	+1,958,308
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	1,374,700	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,424,700	+50,000	.....
1898,	5	1,777,500	+352,800	.....
1899,	5	1,902,500	+125,000	.....
1900,	5	1,902,500	.....	.....
1901,	5	1,897,500	—5,000	.....
1902,	5	1,952,500	+55,000	.....
1903,	5	1,967,500	+15,000	+592,800
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	1,650,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,650,000	.....	.....
1898,	2	1,660,000	+10,000	.....
1899,	2	1,670,000	+10,000	.....
1900,	2	1,700,000	+30,000	.....
1901,	2	1,700,000	.....	.....
1902,	2	1,758,248	+58,248	.....
1903,	2	1,762,782	+4,534	+112,782

CAPITAL INVESTED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Capital.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	\$193,882	\$	\$
1897,	3	261,437	+67,555	.....
1898,	3	305,111	+43,674	.....
1899,	3	301,721	—3,390	.....
1900,	3	335,536	+33,815	.....
1901,	3	404,293	+68,757	.....
1902,	3	356,764	—47,529	.....
1903,	3	431,025	+74,261	+237,143

BASIC MATERIAL.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the aggregate cost of basic material by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered. In basic material is not included fuel or other item than that crude material out of which the product is produced.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	\$146,601	\$	\$
1897,	3	74,610	—71,991
1898,	3	89,554	+14,944
1899,	3	96,154	+6,600
1900,	3	78,514	—17,640	.....
1901,	3	126,488	+47,974	.....
1902,	3	176,919	+50,431	.....
1903,	3	223,036	+46,117	+76,435

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	141,286	.....	.....
1897,	7	122,710	—18,576	.....
1898,	7	157,035	+34,325	.....
1899,	7	252,496	+95,461	.....
1900,	7	241,555	—10,941	.....
1901,	7	281,056	+38,501	.....
1902,	7	334,198	+53,142	.....
1903,	7	367,818	+33,620	+225,532

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	590,308	.....	.....
1897,	4	455,890	—134,418	.....
1898,	4	698,054	+242,164	.....
1899,	4	839,640	+141,586	.....
1900,	4	975,533	+135,893	.....
1901,	4	873,539	—101,994	.....
1902,	4	928,899	+55,360	.....
1903,	4	1,170,449	+241,550	+580,141

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	\$505,453	\$	\$
1897,	7	452,699	—52,754	.....
1898,	7	564,979	+112,280	.....
1899,	7	1,219,189	+654,210	.....
1900,	7	1,170,665	—48,524	.....
1901,	7	1,165,743	—4,922	.....
1902,	7	1,508,979	+343,236	.....
1903,	7	1,432,674	—76,305	+927,221
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	251,899	.....	.....
1897,	3	210,833	—41,066	.....
1898,	3	212,967	+2,134	.....
1899,	3	341,940	+128,973	.....
1900,	3	432,511	+90,571	.....
1901,	3	443,771	+11,260	.....
1902,	3	449,832	+6,061	.....
1903,	3	462,270	+12,438	+210,371
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	39,853	.....	.....
1897,	3	33,362	—6,491	.....
1898,	3	27,549	—5,813	.....
1899,	3	58,184	+30,635	.....
1900,	3	54,075	—4,109	.....
1901,	3	58,748	+4,673	.....
1902,	3	65,900	+7,152	.....
1903,	3	68,400	+2,500	+28,547
WIRE.				
1896,	5	118,055	.....	.....
1897,	5	108,939	—9,116	.....
1898,	5	127,555	+18,616	.....
1899,	5	135,429	+7,874	.....
1900,	5	216,356	+80,927	.....
1901,	5	216,782	+426	.....
1902,	5	186,367	—30,415	.....
1903,	5	226,924	+40,557	+108,869

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$292,275	\$	\$
1897,	2	230,111	—62,164	.....
1898,	2	248,135	+18,024	.....
1899,	2	361,009	+112,874	.....
1900,	2	1,035,106	+674,097	.....
1901,	2	1,089,791	+54,685	.....
1902,	2	1,142,340	+52,549	.....
1903,	2	1,153,901	+11,561	+861,626
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	45,611	.....	.....
1897,	5	58,563	+12,952	.....
1898,	5	62,195	+3,632	.....
1899,	5	88,686	+26,491	.....
1900,	5	85,360	—3,326	.....
1901,	5	112,779	+27,419	.....
1902,	5	106,575	—6,204	.....
1903,	5	88,127	—18,448	+42,516
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	154,688	.....	.....
1897,	5	151,676	—3,012	.....
1898,	5	132,853	—18,823	.....
1899,	5	262,696	+129,843	.....
1900,	5	224,063	—38,633	.....
1901,	5	320,686	+96,623	.....
1902,	5	428,446	+107,760	.....
1903,	5	370,976	—57,470	+216,288
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	79,428	.....	.....
1897,	4	83,826	+4,398	.....
1898,	4	88,225	+4,399	.....
1899,	4	111,309	+23,084	.....
1900,	4	122,333	+11,024	.....
1901,	4	126,852	+4,519	.....
1902,	4	126,498	—354	.....
1903,	4	127,679	+1,181	+48,251

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$827,732	\$	\$
1897,	29	828,386	+654	.....
1898,	29	854,999	+26,613	.....
1899,	29	1,068,385	+213,386	.....
1900,	29	1,380,451	+312,066	.....
1901,	29	1,226,571	—153,880	.....
1902,	29	1,426,055	+199,484	.....
1903,	29	1,571,647	+145,592	+743,915
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	33,394	.....	.....
1897,	2	31,163	—2,231	.....
1898,	2	30,676	—487	.....
1899,	2	44,809	+14,133	.....
1900,	2	44,391	—418	.....
1901,	2	49,704	+5,313	.....
1902,	2	51,145	+1,441	.....
1903,	2	57,266	+6,121	+23,872
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	626,848	.....	.....
1897,	13	659,380	+32,532	.....
1898,	13	695,083	+35,703	.....
1899,	13	1,041,775	+346,692	.....
1900,	13	847,019	—194,756	.....
1901,	13	949,253	+102,234	.....
1902,	13	1,195,097	+245,844	.....
1903,	13	1,148,885	—46,212	+522,037
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	453,478	.....	.....
1897,	12	223,034	—230,444	.....
1898,	12	293,289	+70,255	.....
1899,	12	399,445	+106,156	.....
1900,	12	486,985	+87,540	.....
1901,	12	500,219	+13,334	.....
1902,	12	611,348	+111,129	.....
1903,	12	502,808	—108,540	+49,330

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$118,234	\$	\$
1897,	5	152,785	+34,551	.....
1898,	5	143,063	—9,722	.....
1899,	5	228,910	+85,847	.....
1900,	5	256,264	+27,354	.....
1901,	5	225,495	—30,769	.....
1902,	5	253,913	+28,418	.....
1903,	5	313,694	+59,781	+195,460
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	3,738,754	.....	.....
1897,	3	3,276,309	—462,445	.....
1898,	3	4,191,152	+914,843	.....
1899,	3	5,634,355	+1,443,203	.....
1900,	3	6,459,641	+825,286	.....
1901,	3	6,483,061	+23,420	.....
1902,	3	5,876,007	—607,054	.....
1903,	3	5,776,840	—99,167	+2,038,086
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	7,973,945	.....	.....
1897,	5	7,101,673	—872,272	.....
1898,	5	8,285,486	+1,183,813	.....
1899,	5	15,485,996	+7,200,510	.....
1900,	5	12,906,404	—2,579,592	.....
1901,	5	15,141,057	+2,234,653	.....
1902,	5	15,644,780	+503,723	.....
1903,	5	14,469,937	—1,174,843	+6,495,992
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	573,580	.....	.....
1897,	3	767,967	+194,387	.....
1898,	3	810,511	+42,544	.....
1899,	3	912,507	+101,996	.....
1900,	3	1,123,503	+210,996	.....
1901,	3	1,254,082	+130,579	.....
1902,	3	1,383,510	+129,428	.....
1903,	3	1,232,302	—151,208	+658,722

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$1,132,224	\$	\$
1897,	18	1,108,237	—23,987	.....
1898,	18	1,308,588	+200,351	.....
1899,	18	2,127,888	+819,300	.....
1900,	18	1,582,801	—545,087	.....
1901,	18	2,503,355	+920,554	.....
1902,	18	2,653,170	+149,815	.....
1903,	18	2,678,605	+25,435	+1,546,381
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	2,008,501	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,731,721	—276,780	.....
1898,	7	2,126,144	+394,423	.....
1899,	7	3,193,878	+1,067,734	.....
1900,	7	5,544,996	+2,351,118	.....
1901,	7	3,802,840	—1,742,156	.....
1902,	7	5,035,759	+1,232,919	.....
1903,	7	6,251,897	+1,216,138	+4,243,396
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	4,229,510	.....	.....
1897,	9	3,933,971	—295,539	.....
1898,	9	5,386,109	+1,452,138	.....
1899,	9	8,606,253	+3,220,144	.....
1900,	9	11,568,788	+2,962,535	.....
1901,	9	12,289,340	+720,552	.....
1902,	9	16,024,833	+3,735,493	.....
1903,	9	22,344,842	+6,320,009	+18,115,332
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	1,557,093	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,325,287	—231,806	.....
1898,	10	1,514,153	+188,866	.....
1899,	10	2,331,697	+817,544	.....
1900,	10	2,480,161	+148,464	.....
1901,	10	2,489,348	+9,187	.....
1902,	10	2,934,119	+444,771	.....
1903,	10	3,007,318	+73,199	+1,450,225

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$1,797,987	\$	\$
1897,	9	1,507,006	—290,981	.....
1898,	9	2,133,451	+626,445	.....
1899,	9	9,436,336	+7,302,885	.....
1900,	9	17,285,349	+7,849,013	.....
1901,	9	17,339,505	+54,156	.....
1902,	9	26,101,519	+8,762,014	.....
1903,	9	21,153,529	—4,947,990	+19,355,542
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	1,923,035	.....	.....
1897,	3	2,020,859	+97,824	.....
1898,	3	2,997,076	+976,217	.....
1899,	3	5,117,337	+2,120,261	.....
1900,	3	6,705,326	+1,587,989	.....
1901,	3	5,978,086	—727,240	.....
1902,	3	6,096,543	+118,457	.....
1903,	3	5,938,775	—157,768	+4,015,749
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	761,415	.....	.....
1897,	21	863,908	+102,493	.....
1898,	21	1,172,463	+308,555	.....
1899,	21	1,848,563	+676,100	.....
1900,	21	2,148,536	+299,973	.....
1901,	21	2,567,205	+418,669	.....
1902,	21	2,724,397	+157,192	.....
1903,	21	2,646,749	—77,648	+1,885,334
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	1,699,507	.....	.....
1897,	18	1,647,046	—52,461	.....
1898,	18	1,991,886	+344,840	.....
1899,	18	2,860,921	+869,035	.....
1900,	18	3,456,146	+595,225	.....
1901,	18	3,775,105	+318,959	.....
1902,	18	4,204,714	+429,609	.....
1903,	18	4,141,566	—63,148	+2,442,059

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$875,986	\$	\$
1897,	25	1,049,859	+173,873	.....
1898,	25	1,263,302	+213,443	.....
1899,	25	1,925,085	+661,783	.....
1900,	25	2,036,612	+111,527	.....
1901,	25	2,080,142	+43,530	.....
1902,	25	2,973,562	+893,420	.....
1903,	25	2,923,316	—50,246	+2,047,330
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	95,440	.....	.....
1897,	2	92,201	—3,239	.....
1898,	2	82,739	—9,462	.....
1899,	2	105,104	+22,365	.....
1900,	2	113,699	+8,595	.....
1901,	2	118,953	+5,254	.....
1902,	2	113,206	—5,747	.....
1903,	2	129,194	+15,988	+33,754
SAWS.				
1896,	3	37,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	26,812	—10,188	.....
1898,	3	28,087	+1,275	.....
1899,	3	31,600	+3,513	.....
1900,	3	48,071	+16,471	.....
1901,	3	44,758	—3,313	.....
1902,	3	45,450	+692	.....
1903,	3	46,274	+824	+9,274
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	*	.....	.....
1897,	3	*	.....	.....
1898,	3	*	.....	.....
1899,	3	552,190	.....	.....
1900,	3	425,043	—127,147	.....
1901,	3	485,511	+60,468	.....
1902,	3	538,990	+53,379	.....
1903,	3	555,427	+16,439	+3,237

*Incomplete returns.

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$1,322,362	\$	\$
1897,	3	1,352,199	+29,837	.....
1898,	3	2,328,407	+976,208	.....
1899,	3	3,551,084	+1,222,677	.....
1900,	3	5,354,317	+1,803,233	.....
1901,	3	5,679,207	+324,890	.....
1902,	3	7,864,086	+2,184,879	.....
1903,	3	7,480,192	—383,894	+6,157,830
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	313,871	.....	.....
1897,	8	276,019	—37,852	.....
1898,	8	296,298	+20,279	.....
1899,	8	465,999	+169,701	.....
1900,	8	406,234	—59,765	.....
1901,	8	541,074	+134,840	.....
1902,	8	566,982	+25,908	.....
1903,	8	771,627	+204,645	+457,756
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	66,274	.....	.....
1897,	2	63,173	—3,101	.....
1898,	2	65,984	+2,811	.....
1899,	2	65,539	—445	.....
1900,	2	121,397	+55,858	.....
1901,	2	148,595	+27,198	.....
1902,	2	210,710	+72,115	.....
1903,	2	248,685	+37,975	+182,411
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	47,136	.....	.....
1897,	3	50,060	+2,924	.....
1898,	3	58,176	+8,116	.....
1899,	3	82,834	+24,158	.....
1900,	3	93,877	+11,543	.....
1901,	3	99,610	+5,733	.....
1902,	3	96,487	—3,123	.....
1903,	3	102,495	+6,008	+55,359

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$522,584	\$	\$
1897,	2	686,899	+164,315	.....
1898,	2	1,241,336	+554,437	.....
1899,	2	1,227,578	-13,758	.....
1900,	2	3,053,789	+1,826,211	.....
1901,	2	3,327,881	+274,092	.....
1902,	2	3,876,417	+548,536	.....
1903,	2	4,543,482	+667,065	+4,020,898
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	127,022	.....	.....
1897,	5	126,244	-778	.....
1898,	5	165,742	+39,498	.....
1899,	5	252,412	+86,670	.....
1900,	5	239,225	-13,187	.....
1901,	5	239,113	-112	.....
1902,	5	514,757	+275,644	.....
1903,	5	571,273	+56,516	+444,251
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	47,937	.....	.....
1897,	7	58,623	+10,686	.....
1898,	7	81,971	+23,348	.....
1899,	7	133,235	+51,264	.....
1900,	7	157,497	+24,262	.....
1901,	7	206,195	+48,698	.....
1902,	7	361,896	+155,701	.....
1903,	7	412,855	+50,959	+364,918
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	1,005,331	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,002,208	-3,123	.....
1898,	10	1,145,677	+143,469	.....
1899,	10	1,348,877	+203,200	.....
1900,	10	1,454,807	+105,930	.....
1901,	10	1,479,888	+25,081	.....
1902,	10	1,690,108	+210,220	.....
1903,	10	1,872,309	+182,201	+866,978

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase (+) or decrease (--) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$146,725	\$	\$
1897,	2	127,524	—19,201	.....
1898,	2	123,813	—3,711	.....
1899,	2	176,738	+52,925	.....
1900,	2	200,479	+23,741	.....
1901,	2	178,558	—21,921	.....
1902,	2	179,773	+1,215	.....
1903,	2	155,127	—24,646	+8,402
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	22,563	.....	.....
1897,	2	37,083	+4,520	.....
1898,	2	57,843	+20,760	.....
1899,	2	59,162	+1,319	.....
1900,	2	79,526	+20,364	.....
1901,	2	83,646	+4,120	.....
1902,	2	82,761	—885	.....
1903,	2	98,305	+15,544	+65,742
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	218,233	.....	.....
1897,	5	216,243	—1,990	.....
1898,	5	217,433	+1,190	.....
1899,	5	272,376	+54,943	.....
1900,	5	290,940	+18,564	.....
1901,	5	337,778	+46,838	.....
1902,	5	471,267	+133,489	.....
1903,	5	544,833	+73,566	+326,600
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	1,583,061	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,451,820	—131,241	.....
1898,	8	1,486,541	+34,721	.....
1899,	8	1,739,547	+253,006	.....
1900,	8	1,748,551	+9,004	.....
1901,	8	1,776,599	+28,048	.....
1902,	8	2,013,740	+237,141	.....
1903,	8	2,231,787	+218,047	+648,726

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$356,658	\$	\$
1897,	3	389,158	+32,500	.....
1898,	3	479,750	+90,592	.....
1899,	3	517,300	+37,550	.....
1900,	3	495,111	—22,189	.....
1901,	3	550,626	+55,515	.....
1902,	3	554,664	+4,038	.....
1903,	3	541,374	—13,290	+184,716
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	2,681,269	.....	.....
1897,	45	3,248,503	+567,234	.....
1898,	45	3,623,429	+374,926	.....
1899,	45	3,769,425	+145,996	.....
1900,	45	3,976,749	+207,324	.....
1901,	45	3,905,026	—71,723	.....
1902,	45	3,722,762	—182,264	.....
1903,	45	4,089,273	+366,511	+1,408,004
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	62,699	.....	.....
1897,	3	62,018	—681	.....
1898,	3	65,522	+3,504	.....
1899,	3	77,379	+11,857	.....
1900,	3	83,716	+6,337	.....
1901,	3	95,214	+11,498	.....
1902,	3	88,885	—6,329	.....
1903,	3	91,589	+2,704	+28,890
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	3,362,991	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,484,048	+121,057	.....
1898,	5	3,524,381	+40,333	.....
1899,	5	4,509,784	+985,403	.....
1900,	5	5,340,848	+831,064	.....
1901,	5	5,676,078	+335,230	.....
1902,	5	5,729,169	+53,091	.....
1903,	5	5,871,416	+142,247	+2,508,425

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$921,157	\$	\$
1897,	26	946,382	+25,225	.....
1898,	26	1,020,438	+74,056	.....
1899,	26	1,102,962	+82,524	.....
1900,	26	1,206,737	+103,775	.....
1901,	26	1,130,937	—75,800	.....
1902,	26	1,225,052	+94,115	.....
1903,	26	1,344,205	+119,153	+423,048
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	68,215	.....	.....
1897,	2	56,290	—11,925	.....
1898,	2	56,589	+299	.....
1899,	2	54,604	—1,985	.....
1900,	2	64,561	+9,957	.....
1901,	2	72,323	+7,762	.....
1902,	2	45,785	—26,538	.....
1903,	2	75,358	+29,573	+7,143
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	32,949	.....	.....
1897,	7	25,156	—7,793	.....
1898,	7	23,113	—2,043	.....
1899,	7	33,506	+10,393	.....
1900,	7	72,534	+39,028	.....
1901,	7	37,076	—35,458	.....
1902,	7	63,044	+25,968	.....
1903,	7	72,879	+9,835	+39,930
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	169,963	.....	.....
1897,	32	164,431	—5,532	.....
1898,	32	170,881	+6,450	.....
1899,	32	177,334	+6,453	.....
1900,	32	160,796	—16,538	.....
1901,	32	179,564	+18,768	.....
1902,	32	195,242	+15,678	.....
1903,	32	202,681	+7,439	+32,718

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$423,138	\$	\$
1897,	17	382,434	—40,704	.....
1898,	17	418,484	+36,050	.....
1899,	17	552,972	+134,488	.....
1900,	17	790,260	+237,288	.....
1901,	17	724,698	—65,562	.....
1902,	17	901,460	+176,762	.....
1903,	17	873,138	—28,322	+450,000
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	32,540	.....	.....
1897,	6	36,721	+4,181	.....
1898,	6	32,421	—4,300	.....
1899,	6	31,861	—560	.....
1900,	6	28,146	—3,715	.....
1901,	6	42,098	+13,952	.....
1902,	6	85,345	+43,247	.....
1903,	6	75,682	—9,663	+43,142
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	55,722	.....	.....
1897,	14	66,448	+10,726	.....
1898,	14	69,499	+3,051	.....
1899,	14	80,325	+10,826	.....
1900,	14	69,280	—11,045	.....
1901,	14	86,468	+17,188	.....
1902,	14	89,997	+3,529	.....
1903,	14	93,798	+3,801	+38,076
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	1,482,143	.....	.....
1897,	20	1,602,952	+120,809	.....
1898,	20	1,560,330	—42,622	.....
1899,	20	1,943,606	+383,276	.....
1900,	20	2,017,178	+73,572	.....
1901,	20	1,784,703	—232,475	.....
1902,	20	2,055,266	+270,563	.....
1903,	20	2,416,193	+360,927	+934,050

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$5,635,016	\$	\$
1897,	7	7,036,904	+1,401,888	.....
1898,	7	8,092,540	+1,055,636	.....
1899,	7	11,007,875	+2,915,335	.....
1900,	7	9,330,221	—1,677,654	.....
1901,	7	9,553,784	+223,563	.....
1902,	7	8,585,937	—967,847	.....
1903,	7	8,626,395	+40,458	+2,991,379
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	2,367,122	.....	.....
1897,	13	2,626,133	+259,011	.....
1898,	13	2,841,011	+214,878	.....
1899,	13	2,778,078	—62,933	.....
1900,	13	2,822,810	+44,732	.....
1901,	13	3,071,627	+248,817	.....
1902,	13	3,317,394	+245,767	.....
1903,	13	3,432,239	+114,845	+1,065,117
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	200,936	.....	.....
1897,	2	233,500	+32,564	.....
1898,	2	245,000	+11,500	.....
1899,	2	315,000	+70,000	.....
1900,	2	440,000	+125,000	.....
1901,	2	476,000	+36,000	.....
1902,	2	530,500	+54,500	.....
1903,	2	756,000	+45,500	+375,064
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	284,490	.....	.....
1897,	3	418,877	+134,387	.....
1898,	3	377,205	—41,672	.....
1899,	3	433,669	+56,464	.....
1900,	3	508,555	+74,886	.....
1901,	3	467,440	—41,115	.....
1902,	3	467,420	—20	.....
1903,	3	504,914	+37,494	+220,424

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$443,621	\$	\$
1897,	4	476,658	+33,037	.....
1898,	4	494,817	+18,159	.....
1899,	4	593,645	+98,828	.....
1900,	4	729,924	+136,279	.....
1901,	4	873,632	+143,708	.....
1902,	4	916,226	+42,594	.....
1903,	4	1,138,294	+222,068	+694,673
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	270,432	.....	.....
1897,	7	343,808	+73,376	.....
1898,	7	314,029	—29,779	.....
1899,	7	333,533	+19,504	.....
1900,	7	471,032	+137,499	.....
1901,	7	386,829	—84,203	.....
1902,	7	395,388	+8,559	.....
1903,	7	478,187	+82,799	+207,755
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	656,219	.....	.....
1897,	4	708,157	+51,938	.....
1898,	4	754,090	+45,933	.....
1899,	4	694,246	—59,844	.....
1900,	4	769,178	+74,932	.....
1901,	4	907,717	+138,539	.....
1902,	4	822,288	—85,429	.....
1903,	4	834,991	+12,703	+178,772
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	536,719	.....	.....
1897,	8	685,631	+148,912	.....
1898,	8	876,508	+190,877	.....
1899,	8	912,697	+36,189	.....
1900,	8	1,029,684	+116,987	.....
1901,	8	958,843	—70,841	.....
1902,	8	998,933	+40,090	.....
1903,	8	1,202,292	+203,359	+665,573

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

1896,	8	934,153	\$	\$
1897,	8	930,965	—3,188
1898,	8	1,084,660	+153,695
1899,	8	1,271,368	+186,708	.....
1900,	8	1,344,687	+73,319	.....
1901,	8	1,339,757	—4,930	.....
1902,	8	1,504,850	+165,093	.....
1903,	8	1,507,979	+3,129	+573,826

NECKWEAR.

1896,	3	217,642	.....	.....
1897,	3	200,833	—16,809	.....
1898,	3	214,342	+13,509	.....
1899,	3	261,882	+47,540	.....
1900,	3	247,396	—14,486	.....
1901,	3	222,189	—25,207	.....
1902,	3	202,910	—19,279	.....
1903,	3	198,319	—4,591	—19,323

COTTON AND WOOLEN
CLOTHS.

1896,	20	2,543,768	.....	.....
1897,	20	3,276,639	+732,871	.....
1898,	20	3,199,302	—77,337	.....
1899,	20	3,969,259	+769,957	.....
1900,	20	3,806,510	—162,749	.....
1901,	20	3,734,550	—71,960	.....
1902,	20	5,870,285	+2,135,735	.....
1903,	20	3,813,722	—2,056,563	+1,269,954

CARPETS.

1896,	17	2,131,394	.....	.....
1897,	17	2,765,114	+633,720	.....
1898,	17	2,850,838	+85,724	.....
1899,	17	3,494,859	+644,021	.....
1900,	17	3,512,455	+17,596	.....
1901,	17	3,882,593	+370,138	.....
1902,	17	4,299,045	+416,452	.....
1903,	17	3,447,841	—851,204	+1,316,447

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$1,329,967	\$	\$
1897,	15	1,384,070	+54,103	.....
1898,	15	1,350,540	—33,530	.....
1899,	15	1,578,321	+227,781	.....
1900,	15	1,682,310	+103,989	.....
1901,	15	1,739,172	+56,862	.....
1902,	15	1,719,838	—19,334	.....
1903,	15	1,772,072	+52,234	+442,105
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CAS- SIMERES.				
1896,	10	1,009,246	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,410,509	+401,263	.....
1898,	10	1,554,426	+143,917	.....
1899,	10	2,023,438	+469,012	.....
1900,	10	1,728,005	—295,433	.....
1901,	10	1,991,761	+263,756	.....
1902,	10	2,222,242	+230,481	.....
1903,	10	2,303,214	+80,972	+1,293,968
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	1,966,713	.....	.....
1897,	14	2,853,040	+886,327	.....
1898,	14	2,951,267	+98,227	.....
1899,	14	3,449,208	+497,941	.....
1900,	14	3,993,509	+544,301	.....
1901,	14	3,667,843	—325,666	.....
1902,	14	4,485,304	+817,461	.....
1903,	14	4,106,199	—379,105	+2,139,486
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	1,211,445	.....	.....
1897,	12	2,111,958	+900,513	.....
1898,	12	1,994,012	—117,946	.....
1899,	12	2,636,300	+642,288	.....
1900,	12	2,370,290	—266,010	.....
1901,	12	2,999,031	+628,741	.....
1902,	12	3,214,382	+215,351	.....
1903,	12	3,385,995	+171,613	+2,174,550

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Basic material.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,954,855	\$	\$
1897,	5	1,909,431	—45,424	.....
1898,	5	1,741,967	—167,464	.....
1899,	5	1,937,653	+195,686	.....
1900,	5	2,059,524	+121,871	.....
1901,	5	2,047,869	—11,655	.....
1902,	5	2,503,693	+455,824	.....
1903,	5	2,352,273	—151,420	+397,418
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	784,240	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,200,068	+415,828	.....
1898,	10	922,021	—278,047	.....
1899,	10	1,220,285	+298,264	.....
1900,	10	1,163,688	—56,597	.....
1901,	10	1,214,828	+51,140	.....
1902,	10	1,382,872	+168,044	.....
1903,	10	1,391,545	+8,673	+607,305
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	722,185	.....	.....
1897,	6	707,696	—14,489	.....
1898,	6	720,880	+13,184	.....
1899,	6	752,654	+31,774	.....
1900,	6	943,430	+190,776	.....
1901,	6	783,905	—159,525	.....
1902,	6	806,171	+22,266	.....
1903,	6	934,318	+128,147	+212,133
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1,104,221	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,609,607	+505,386	.....
1898,	8	1,412,273	—197,334	.....
1899,	8	2,012,993	+600,720	.....
1900,	8	2,368,507	+355,514	.....
1901,	8	2,142,648	—225,859	.....
1902,	8	2,944,033	+801,385	.....
1903,	8	2,542,665	—401,368	+1,438,444

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$620,465	\$	\$
1897,	5	638,333	+17,868	.....
1898,	5	1,133,808	+495,475	.....
1899,	5	815,512	—318,296	.....
1900,	5	737,822	—77,690	.....
1901,	5	887,731	+149,909	.....
1902,	5	1,045,694	+157,963	.....
1903,	5	1,082,655	+36,961	+462,190
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	190,499	.....	.....
1897,	3	252,059	+61,560	.....
1898,	3	290,322	+38,263	.....
1899,	3	350,185	+59,863	.....
1900,	3	384,509	+34,324	.....
1901,	3	438,178	+53,669	.....
1902,	3	415,222	—22,956	.....
1903,	3	483,884	+68,662	+293,385
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	297,395	.....	.....
1897,	3	329,695	+32,300	.....
1898,	3	356,595	+26,900	.....
1899,	3	365,058	+8,463	.....
1900,	3	401,696	+36,638	.....
1901,	3	426,241	+24,545	.....
1902,	3	447,700	+21,459	.....
1903,	3	469,018	+21,318	+171,623
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	1,328,222	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,401,496	+73,274	.....
1898,	8	1,542,563	+141,067	.....
1899,	8	1,652,814	+110,251	.....
1900,	8	1,417,319	—235,495	.....
1901,	8	1,407,851	—9,468	.....
1902,	8	1,703,492	+295,641	.....
1903,	8	1,584,151	—119,341	+255,929

BASIC MATERIAL—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$1,759,305	\$	\$
1897,	13	1,925,739	+166,434	.....
1898,	13	2,058,746	+133,007	.....
1899,	13	2,215,033	+156,287	.....
1900,	13	2,926,399	+711,366	.....
1901,	13	2,537,073	—389,326	.....
1902,	13	2,592,816	+55,743	.....
1903,	13	2,572,988	—19,828	+813,683
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	1,626,945	.....	.....
1897,	31	2,117,807	+490,862	.....
1898,	31	2,312,556	+194,749	.....
1899,	31	2,306,461	—6,095	.....
1900,	31	2,634,225	+327,764	.....
1901,	31	2,737,834	+103,609	.....
1902,	31	2,860,703	+122,869	.....
1903,	31	2,840,077	—20,626	+1,213,132
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	2,273,478	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,264,490	+991,012	.....
1898,	5	3,680,921	+416,431	.....
1899,	5	4,619,634	+938,713	.....
1900,	5	4,546,170	—73,464	.....
1901,	5	3,628,140	—918,030	.....
1902,	5	4,707,632	+1,079,492	.....
1903,	5	5,349,469	+641,837	+3,075,991
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIB- BONS.				
1896,	2	700,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,000,000	+300,000	.....
1898,	2	1,200,000	+200,000	.....
1899,	2	1,315,000	+115,000	.....
1900,	2	1,128,292	—186,708	.....
1901,	2	1,202,479	+74,187	.....
1902,	2	1,581,158	+378,679	.....
1903,	2	1,757,771	+176,613	+1,057,771

BASIC MATERIAL--Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL--SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Basic material.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	\$219,273	\$	\$
1897,	3	316,395	+97,122	.....
1898,	3	348,131	+31,736	.....
1899,	3	354,347	+6,216	.....
1900,	3	319,557	—34,790	.....
1901,	3	472,181	+152,624	.....
1902,	3	781,861	+309,680	.....
1903,	3	987,806	+205,945	+768,533

DAYS IN OPERATION.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Note.—In this table the average number of days of employment by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	267
1897,	3	242	—25
1898,	3	311	+69
1899,	3	291	—20
1900,	3	292	+1
1901,	3	295	+3
1902,	3	300	+5	.....
1903,	3	300	.....	+33

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	256	.....	.....
1897,	7	281	+25	.....
1898,	7	293	+12	.....
1899,	7	300	+7	.....
1900,	7	292	—8	.....
1901,	7	278	—14	.....
1902,	7	290	+12	.....
1903,	7	292	+2	+36

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	292	.....	.....
1897,	4	292	.....	.....
1898,	4	298	+6	.....
1899,	4	298	.....	.....
1900,	4	291	—7	.....
1901,	4	286	—5	.....
1902,	4	299	+13	.....
1903,	4	298	—1	+6

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	240	.....	.....
1897,	7	257	+17	.....
1898,	7	270	+13	.....
1899,	7	298	+28	.....
1900,	7	299	+1	.....
1901,	7	307	+8	.....
1902,	7	309	+2	.....
1903,	7	306	—3	+66
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	278	.....	.....
1897,	3	270	—8	.....
1898,	3	307	+37	.....
1899,	3	270	—37	.....
1900,	3	303	+33	.....
1901,	3	301	—2	.....
1902,	3	295	—6	.....
1903,	3	299	+4	+21
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	222	.....	.....
1897,	3	204	—18	.....
1898,	3	256	+52	.....
1899,	3	287	+31	.....
1900,	3	241	—46	.....
1901,	3	283	+42	.....
1902,	3	256	—27	.....
1903,	3	273	+17	+51
WIRE.				
1896,	5	285	.....	.....
1897,	5	265	—20	.....
1898,	5	319	+54	.....
1899,	5	323	+4	.....
1900,	5	301	—22	.....
1901,	5	302	+1	.....
1902,	5	299	—3	.....
1903,	5	257	—42	—28

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	302	.....	.....
1897,	2	303	+1	.....
1898,	2	303	.....	.....
1899,	2	304	+1	.....
1900,	2	306	+2	.....
1901,	2	308	+2	.....
1902,	2	307	—1	.....
1903,	2	303	—4	+1
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	296	.....	.....
1897,	5	300	+4	.....
1898,	5	301	+1	.....
1899,	5	301	.....	.....
1900,	5	301	.....	.....
1901,	5	294	—7	.....
1902,	5	279	—15	.....
1903,	5	295	+16	—1
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	255	.....	.....
1897,	5	277	+22	.....
1898,	5	292	+15	.....
1899,	5	286	—6	.....
1900,	5	279	—7	.....
1901,	5	284	+5	.....
1902,	5	284	.....	.....
1903,	5	286	+2	+31
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	276	.....	.....
1897,	4	285	+9	.....
1898,	4	298	+13	.....
1899,	4	302	+4	.....
1900,	4	298	—4	.....
1901,	4	293	—5	.....
1902,	4	293	.....	.....
1903,	4	295	+2	+19

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	210	.....	.....
1897,	29	229	+19	.....
1898,	29	238	+9	.....
1899,	29	255	+17	.....
1900,	29	246	—9	.....
1901,	29	254	+8	.....
1902,	29	261	+7	.....
1903,	29	258	—3	+48
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	309	.....	.....
1897,	2	305	—4	.....
1898,	2	302	—3	.....
1899,	2	304	+2	.....
1900,	2	308	+4	.....
1901,	2	304	—4	.....
1902,	2	305	+1	.....
1903,	2	304	—1	—5
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	264	.....	.....
1897,	13	273	+9	.....
1898,	13	258	—15	.....
1899,	13	281	+23	.....
1900,	13	252	—29	.....
1901,	13	298	+46	.....
1902,	13	298	.....	.....
1903,	13	296	—2	+32
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	246	.....	.....
1897,	12	227	—19	.....
1898,	12	291	+64	.....
1899,	12	294	+3	.....
1900,	12	297	+3	.....
1901,	12	297	.....	.....
1902,	12	299	+2	.....
1903,	12	274	—25	+28

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	240	.....	.....
1897,	5	266	+26	.....
1898,	5	283	+17	.....
1899,	5	293	+10	.....
1900,	5	280	—13	.....
1901,	5	281	+1	.....
1902,	5	283	+2	.....
1903,	5	298	+15	+58
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	273	.....	.....
1897,	3	282	+9	.....
1898,	3	296	+14	.....
1899,	3	304	+8	.....
1900,	3	303	—1	.....
1901,	3	304	+1	.....
1902,	3	303	—1	.....
1903,	3	300	—3	+27
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	283	.....	.....
1897,	5	298	+15	.....
1898,	5	303	+5	.....
1899,	5	269	—34	.....
1900,	5	266	—3	.....
1901,	5	284	+18	.....
1902,	5	220	—64	.....
1903,	5	288	+68	+5
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	303	.....	.....
1897,	3	302	—1	.....
1898,	3	296	—6	.....
1899,	3	252	—44	.....
1900,	3	306	+54	.....
1901,	3	315	+9	.....
1902,	3	313	—2	.....
1903,	3	291	—22	—12

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	295	.....	.....
1897,	18	294	—1	.....
1898,	18	297	+3	.....
1899,	18	303	+6	.....
1900,	18	299	—4	.....
1901,	18	305	+6	.....
1902,	18	303	—2	.....
1903,	18	300	—3	+5
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	294	.....	.....
1897,	7	298	+4	.....
1898,	7	302	+4	.....
1899,	7	280	—22	.....
1900,	7	301	+21	.....
1901,	7	309	+8	.....
1902,	7	310	+1	.....
1903,	7	309	—1	+15
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	306	.....	.....
1897,	9	306	.....	.....
1898,	9	305	—1	.....
1899,	9	307	+2	.....
1900,	9	307	.....	.....
1901,	9	303	—4	.....
1902,	9	308	+5	.....
1903,	9	305	—3	—1
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	295	.....	.....
1897,	10	294	—1	.....
1898,	10	304	+10	.....
1899,	10	301	—3	.....
1900,	10	306	+5	.....
1901,	10	303	—3	.....
1902,	10	299	—4	.....
1903,	10	301	+2	+6

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	257	.....	.....
1897,	9	280	+23	.....
1898,	9	294	+14	.....
1899,	9	310	+16	.....
1900,	9	311	+1	.....
1901,	9	308	—3	.....
1902,	9	308	.....	.....
1903,	9	306	—2	+49
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	306	.....	.....
1897,	3	305	—1	.....
1898,	3	304	—1	.....
1899,	3	296	—8	.....
1900,	3	292	—4	.....
1901,	3	330	+38	.....
1902,	3	325	—5	.....
1903,	3	303	—22	—3
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	286	.....	.....
1897,	21	285	—1	.....
1898,	21	291	+6	.....
1899,	21	304	+13	.....
1900,	21	305	+1	.....
1901,	21	298	—7	.....
1902,	21	300	+2	.....
1903,	21	303	+3	+17
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	301	.....	.....
1897,	18	307	+6	.....
1898,	18	300	—7	.....
1899,	18	303	+3	.....
1900,	18	302	—1	.....
1901,	18	307	+5	.....
1902,	18	298	—9	.....
1903,	18	304	+6	+3

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	286	.....	.....
1897,	25	295	+9	.....
1898,	25	296	+1	.....
1899,	25	304	+8	.....
1900,	25	300	—4	.....
1901,	25	303	+3	.....
1902,	25	305	+2	.....
1903,	25	303	—2	+17
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	275	.....	.....
1897,	2	266	—9	.....
1898,	2	278	+12	.....
1899,	2	302	+24	.....
1900,	2	295	—7	.....
1901,	2	288	—7	.....
1902,	2	302	+14	.....
1903,	2	302	.....	+27
SAWS.				
1896,	3	229	.....	.....
1897,	3	210	—19	.....
1898,	3	244	+34	.....
1899,	3	250	+6	.....
1900,	3	281	+31	.....
1901,	3	288	+7	.....
1902,	3	295	+7	.....
1903,	3	287	—8	+58
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	281	.....	.....
1897,	3	269	—12	.....
1898,	3	290	+21	.....
1899,	3	312	+22	.....
1900,	3	312	.....	.....
1901,	3	332	+20	.....
1902,	3	321	—11	.....
1903,	3	320	—1	+39

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	289	.....	.....
1897,	3	297	+8	.....
1898,	3	301	+4	.....
1899,	3	302	+1	.....
1900,	3	296	—6	.....
1901,	3	300	+4	.....
1902,	3	301	+1	.....
1903,	3	298	—3	+9
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	210	.....	.....
1897,	8	219	+9	.....
1898,	8	246	+27	.....
1899,	8	281	+35	.....
1900,	8	253	—28	.....
1901,	8	283	+30	.....
1902,	8	283	.....	.....
1903,	8	278	—5	+68
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	307	.....	.....
1897,	2	301	—6	.....
1898,	2	298	—3	.....
1899,	2	294	—4	.....
1900,	2	290	—4	.....
1901,	2	303	+13	.....
1902,	2	304	+1	.....
1903,	2	305	+1	—2
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	234	.....	.....
1897,	3	258	+24	.....
1898,	3	255	—3	.....
1899,	3	265	+10	.....
1900,	3	275	+10	.....
1901,	3	294	+19	.....
1902,	3	287	—7	.....
1903,	3	288	+1	+54

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	301	.....	.....
1897,	2	302	+1	.....
1898,	2	307	+5	.....
1899,	2	305	—2	.....
1900,	2	306	+1	.....
1901,	2	306	.....	.....
1902,	2	306	.....	.....
1903,	2	306	.....	+5
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	264	.....	.....
1897,	5	272	+8	.....
1898,	5	298	+26	.....
1899,	5	296	—2	.....
1900,	5	252	—44	.....
1901,	5	290	+38	.....
1902,	5	274	—16	.....
1903,	5	275	+1	+11
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	293	.....	.....
1897,	7	298	+5	.....
1898,	7	305	+7	.....
1899,	7	303	—2	.....
1900,	7	305	+2	.....
1901,	7	306	+1	.....
1902,	7	307	+1	.....
1903,	7	304	—3	+11
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	287	.....	.....
1897,	10	294	+7	.....
1898,	10	300	+6	.....
1899,	10	298	—2	.....
1900,	10	299	+1	.....
1901,	10	302	+3	.....
1902,	10	300	—2	.....
1903,	10	302	+2	+15

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	307	.....	.....
1897,	2	307	.....	.....
1898,	2	304	—3	.....
1899,	2	301	—3	.....
1900,	2	301	.....	.....
1901,	2	302	+1	.....
1902,	2	302	.....	.....
1903,	2	304	+2	—3
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	271	.....	.....
1897,	2	292	+21	.....
1898,	2	294	+2	.....
1899,	2	293	—1	.....
1900,	2	292	—1	.....
1901,	2	296	+4	.....
1902,	2	297	+1	.....
1903,	2	297	.....	+26
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	301	.....	.....
1897,	5	301	.....	.....
1898,	5	300	—1	.....
1899,	5	301	+1	.....
1900,	5	300	—1	.....
1901,	5	272	—28	.....
1902,	5	302	+30	.....
1903,	5	295	—7	—6
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	262	.....	.....
1897,	8	277	+15	.....
1898,	8	283	+6	.....
1899,	8	284	+1	.....
1900,	8	297	+13	.....
1901,	8	293	—4	.....
1902,	8	290	—3	.....
1903,	8	300	+10	+38

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	254	.....	.....
1897,	3	281	+27	.....
1898,	3	282	+1	.....
1899,	3	280	—2	.....
1900,	3	290	+10	.....
1901,	3	289	—1	.....
1902,	3	290	+1	.....
1903,	3	291	+1	+37
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	287	.....	.....
1897,	45	291	+4	.....
1898,	45	293	+2	.....
1899,	45	295	+2	.....
1900,	45	296	+1	.....
1901,	45	294	—2	.....
1902,	45	294	.....	.....
1903,	45	292	—2	+5
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	301	.....	.....
1897,	3	280	—21	.....
1898,	3	283	+3	.....
1899,	3	280	—3	.....
1900,	3	288	+8	.....
1901,	3	290	+2	.....
1902,	3	279	—11	.....
1903,	3	298	+19	—3
CORDAGE ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	288	.....	.....
1897,	5	317	+29	.....
1898,	5	312	—5	.....
1899,	5	312	.....	.....
1900,	5	300	—12	.....
1901,	5	300	.....	.....
1902,	5	296	—4	.....
1903,	5	294	—2	+6

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease(—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase(+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	297	.....	.....
1897,	26	301	+4	.....
1898,	26	302	+1	.....
1899,	26	303	+1	.....
1900,	26	300	—3	.....
1901,	26	301	+1	.....
1902,	26	297	—4	.....
1903,	26	302	+5	+5
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	302	.....	.....
1897,	2	287	—15	.....
1898,	2	291	+4	.....
1899,	2	298	+7	.....
1900,	2	288	—10	.....
1901,	2	304	+16	.....
1902,	2	303	—1	.....
1903,	2	301	—2	—1
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	255	.....	.....
1897,	7	247	—8	.....
1898,	7	246	—1	.....
1899,	7	230	—16	.....
1900,	7	270	+40	.....
1901,	7	234	—36	.....
1902,	7	253	+19	.....
1903,	7	259	+6	+4
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	235	.....	.....
1897,	32	234	—1	.....
1898,	32	228	—6	.....
1899,	32	228	.....	.....
1900,	32	223	—5	.....
1901,	32	233	+10	.....
1902,	32	233	.....	.....
1903,	32	241	+8	+6

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	283	.....	.....
1897,	17	281	—2	.....
1898,	17	243	—38	.....
1899,	17	249	+6	.....
1900,	17	300	+51	.....
1901,	17	298	—2	.....
1902,	17	297	—1	.....
1903,	17	267	—30	—16
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	229	.....	.....
1897,	6	226	—3	.....
1898,	6	245	+19	.....
1899,	6	236	—9	.....
1900,	6	255	+19	.....
1901,	6	268	+13	.....
1902,	6	251	—17	.....
1903,	6	266	+15	+37
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	238	.....	.....
1897,	14	239	+1	.....
1898,	14	177	—62	.....
1899,	14	245	+68	.....
1900,	14	244	—1	.....
1901,	14	254	+10	.....
1902,	14	255	+1	.....
1903,	14	265	+10	+27
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	242	.....	.....
1897,	20	266	+24	.....
1898,	20	277	+11	.....
1899,	20	285	+8	.....
1900,	20	266	—19	.....
1901,	20	256	—10	.....
1902,	20	267	+11	.....
1903,	20	270	+3	+28

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION BY SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	299	.....	.....
1897,	7	301	+2	.....
1898,	7	298	—3	.....
1899,	7	300	+2	.....
1900,	7	270	—30	.....
1901,	7	298	+28	.....
1902,	7	282	—16	.....
1903,	7	296	+14	—3
MEN'S. WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	281	.....	.....
1897,	13	294	+13	.....
1898,	13	298	+4	.....
1899,	13	293	—5	.....
1900,	13	295	+2	.....
1901,	13	299	+4	.....
1902,	13	295	—4	.....
1903,	13	298	+3	+17
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	295	.....	.....
1897,	2	403	+108	.....
1898,	2	297	—106	.....
1899,	2	299	+2	.....
1900,	2	298	—1	.....
1901,	2	298	.....	.....
1902,	2	297	—1	.....
1903,	2	296	—1	+1
* HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	284	.....	.....
1897,	3	289	+5	.....
1898,	3	286	—3	.....
1899,	3	283	—3	.....
1900,	3	282	—1	.....
1901,	3	287	+5	.....
1902,	3	282	—5	.....
1903,	3	296	+14	+12

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION BY SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	307	.....	.....
1897,	4	308	+1	.....
1898,	4	307	—1	.....
1899,	4	309	+2	.....
1900,	4	309	.....	.....
1901,	4	308	—1	.....
1902,	4	309	+1	.....
1903,	4	307	—2	.....
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	274	.....	.....
1897,	7	260	—14	.....
1898,	7	279	+19	.....
1899,	7	266	—13	.....
1900,	7	294	+28	.....
1901,	7	282	—12	.....
1902,	7	286	+4	.....
1903,	7	280	—6	+6
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	307	.....	.....
1897,	4	307	.....	.....
1898,	4	308	+1	.....
1899,	4	308	.....	.....
1900,	4	306	—2	.....
1901,	4	306	.....	.....
1902,	4	306	.....	.....
1903,	4	305	—1	—2
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	287	.....	.....
1897,	8	295	+8	.....
1898,	8	298	+3	.....
1899,	8	301	+3	.....
1900,	8	302	+1	.....
1901,	8	292	—10	.....
1902,	8	292	.....	.....
1903,	8	297	+5	+10

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION BY SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	286	.....	.....
1897,	8	298	+12	.....
1898,	8	298	.....	.....
1899,	8	298	.....	.....
1900,	8	299	+1	.....
1901,	8	299	.....	.....
1902,	8	297	—2	.....
1903,	8	298	+1	+12
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	308	.....	.....
1897,	3	306	—2	.....
1898,	3	308	+2	.....
1899,	3	308	.....	.....
1900,	3	308	.....	.....
1901,	3	308	.....	.....
1902,	3	308	.....	.....
1903,	3	307	—1	—1
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	271	.....	.....
1897,	20	289	+18	.....
1898,	20	266	—23	.....
1899,	20	268	+2	.....
1900,	20	279	+11	.....
1901,	20	284	+5	.....
1902,	20	299	+15	.....
1903,	20	272	—27	+1
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	264	.....	.....
1897,	17	292	+28	.....
1898,	17	292	.....	.....
1899,	17	302	+10	.....
1900,	17	297	—5	.....
1901,	17	298	+1	.....
1902,	17	299	+1	.....
1903,	17	211	—88	—53

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	261	.....	.....
1897,	15	278	+17	.....
1898,	15	289	+11	.....
1899,	15	296	+7	.....
1900,	15	290	—6	.....
1901,	15	286	—4	.....
1902,	15	297	+11	.....
1903,	15	284	—13	+23
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSIMERES.				
1896,	10	269	.....	.....
1897,	10	276	+7	.....
1898,	10	263	—13	.....
1899,	10	280	+17	.....
1900,	10	290	+10	.....
1901,	10	278	—12	.....
1902,	10	284	+6	.....
1903,	10	286	+2	+17
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	242	.....	.....
1897,	14	288	+46	.....
1898,	14	287	—1	.....
1899,	14	297	+10	.....
1900,	14	296	—1	.....
1901,	14	296	.....	.....
1902,	14	302	+6	.....
1903,	14	288	—14	+46
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	248	.....	.....
1897,	12	290	+42	.....
1898,	12	289	—1	.....
1899,	12	291	+2	.....
1900,	12	279	—12	.....
1901,	12	292	+13	.....
1902,	12	299	+7	.....
1903,	12	289	—10	+41

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	256	.....	.....
1897,	5	270	+14	.....
1898,	5	277	+7	.....
1899,	5	285	+8	.....
1900,	5	292	+7	.....
1901,	5	279	—13	.....
1902,	5	277	—2	.....
1903,	5	262	—15	+6
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	265	.....	.....
1897,	10	298	+33	.....
1898,	10	268	—30	.....
1899,	10	299	+31	.....
1900,	10	277	—22	.....
1901,	10	291	+14	.....
1902,	10	299	+8	.....
1903,	10	273	—26	+8
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	266	.....	.....
1897,	6	274	+8	.....
1898,	6	293	+19	.....
1899,	6	289	—4	.....
1900,	6	300	+11	.....
1901,	6	285	—15	.....
1902,	6	286	+1	.....
1903,	6	247	—39	—19
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	245	.....	.....
1897,	8	287	+42	.....
1898,	8	231	—56	.....
1899,	8	259	+28	.....
1900,	8	295	+36	.....
1901,	8	288	—7	.....
1902,	8	294	+6	.....
1903,	8	293	—1	+48

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	304	.....	.....
1897,	5	301	-3	.....
1898,	5	351	+50	.....
1899,	5	279	-72	.....
1900,	5	303	+24	.....
1901,	5	291	-12	.....
1902,	5	298	+7	.....
1903,	5	286	-12	-18
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	274	.....	.....
1897,	3	296	+22	.....
1898,	3	307	+11	.....
1899,	3	305	-2	.....
1900,	3	303	-2	.....
1901,	3	302	-1	.....
1902,	3	270	-32	.....
1903,	3	304	+34	+30
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	279	.....	.....
1897,	3	300	+21	.....
1898,	3	300	.....	.....
1899,	3	300	.....	.....
1900,	3	301	+1	.....
1901,	3	304	+3	.....
1902,	3	281	-23	.....
1903,	3	271	-10	-8
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	292	.....	.....
1897,	8	299	+7	.....
1898,	8	301	+2	.....
1899,	8	288	-13	.....
1900,	8	264	-24	.....
1901,	8	285	+21	.....
1902,	8	303	+18	.....
1903,	8	242	-61	-50

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	271	.....	.....
1897,	13	289	+18	.....
1898,	13	280	—9	.....
1899,	13	279	—1	.....
1900,	13	291	+12	.....
1901,	13	282	—9	.....
1902,	13	295	+13	.....
1903,	13	297	+2	+26
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	256	.....	.....
1897,	31	290	+34	.....
1898,	31	286	—4	.....
1899,	31	281	—5	.....
1900,	31	287	+6	.....
1901,	31	290	+3	.....
1902,	31	295	+5	.....
1903,	31	275	—20	+19
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	274	.....	.....
1897,	5	301	+27	.....
1898,	5	293	—8	.....
1899,	5	277	—16	.....
1900,	5	282	+5	.....
1901,	5	261	—21	.....
1902,	5	303	+42	.....
1903,	5	297	—6	+23
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	301	.....	.....
1897,	2	301	.....	.....
1898,	2	302	+1	.....
1899,	2	301	—1	.....
1900,	2	299	—2	.....
1901,	2	301	+2	.....
1902,	2	300	—1	.....
1903,	2	300	.....	—1

DAYS IN OPERATION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION BY SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average number of days in opera- tion.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	300	.....	.....
1897,	3	297	—3	.....
1898,	3	297	.....	.....
1899,	3	291	—6	.....
1900,	3	292	+1	.....
1901,	3	302	+10	.....
1902,	3	297	—5	.....
1903,	3	294	—3	—6

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the average number of persons employed by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
TOOL STEEL.				
1896,	3	160	.....	.....
1897,	3	159	—1	.....
1898,	3	214	+55	.....
1899,	3	209	—5	.....
1900,	3	132	—77	.....
1901,	3	167	+35	.....
1902,	3	213	+46	.....
1903,	3	338	+125	+178
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.				
1896,	7	254	.....	.....
1897,	7	244	—10	.....
1898,	7	318	+74	.....
1899,	7	395	+77	.....
1900,	7	384	—11	.....
1901,	7	482	+98	.....
1902,	7	553	+71	.....
1903,	7	546	—7	+292
MALLEABLE IRON.				
1896,	4	1,575	.....	.....
1897,	4	1,404	—171	.....
1898,	4	1,640	+236	.....
1899,	4	1,831	+191	.....
1900,	4	1,671	—160	.....
1901,	4	1,905	+234	.....
1902,	4	2,166	+261	.....
1903,	4	2,173	+7	+598

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	750	.....	.....
1897,	7	732	-18	.....
1898,	7	772	+40	.....
1899,	7	1,032	+260	.....
1900,	7	1,040	+8	.....
1901,	7	1,290	+250	.....
1902,	7	1,366	+76	.....
1903,	7	1,293	-73	+543
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	149	.....	.....
1897,	3	144	-5	.....
1898,	3	144	.....	.....
1899,	3	180	+36	.....
1900,	3	212	+32	.....
1901,	3	255	+43	.....
1902,	3	265	+10	.....
1903,	3	234	-31	+85
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	93	.....	.....
1897,	3	92	-1	.....
1898,	3	46	-46	.....
1899,	3	108	+62	.....
1900,	3	91	-17	.....
1901,	3	92	+1	.....
1902,	3	80	-12	.....
1903,	3	94	+14	+1
WIRE.				
1896,	5	97	.....	.....
1897,	5	105	+8	.....
1898,	5	122	+17	.....
1899,	5	157	+35	.....
1900,	5	254	+97	.....
1901,	5	258	+4	.....
1902,	5	258	.....	.....
1903,	5	263	+5	+166

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	158	.....	.....
1897,	2	166	+8	.....
1898,	2	190	+24	.....
1899,	2	232	+42	.....
1900,	2	342	+110	.....
1901,	2	393	+51	.....
1902,	2	422	+29	.....
1903,	2	436	+14	+278
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	194	.....	.....
1897,	5	215	+21	.....
1898,	5	228	+13	.....
1899,	5	257	+29	.....
1900,	5	208	—49	.....
1901,	5	242	+34	.....
1902,	5	221	—21	.....
1903,	5	209	—12	+15
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	324	.....	.....
1897,	5	325	+1	.....
1898,	5	379	+54	.....
1899,	5	469	+90	.....
1900,	5	450	—19	.....
1901,	5	598	+148	.....
1902,	5	710	+112	.....
1903,	5	699	—11	+375
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	113	.....	.....
1897,	4	122	+9	.....
1898,	4	134	+12	.....
1899,	4	159	+25	.....
1900,	4	177	+18	.....
1901,	4	183	+6	.....
1902,	4	175	—8	.....
1903,	4	176	+1	+63

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	3,362	.....	.....
1897,	29	3,458	+96	.....
1898,	29	3,547	—11	.....
1899,	29	3,612	+65	.....
1900,	29	3,678	+66	.....
1901,	29	3,693	+15	.....
1902,	29	3,751	+58	.....
1903,	29	3,564	—187	+202
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	26	.....	.....
1897,	2	28	+2	.....
1898,	2	32	+4	.....
1899,	2	45	+13	.....
1900,	2	38	—7	.....
1901,	2	44	+6	.....
1902,	2	42	—2	.....
1903,	2	42	.....	+16
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	2,433	.....	.....
1897,	13	2,575	+142	.....
1898,	13	2,817	+242	.....
1899,	13	3,250	+433	.....
1900,	13	3,105	—145	.....
1901,	13	3,101	—4	.....
1902,	13	3,488	+387	.....
1903,	13	3,233	—255	+800
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	818	.....	.....
1897,	12	827	+9	.....
1898,	12	878	+51	.....
1899,	12	1,018	+140	.....
1900,	12	1,077	+59	.....
1901,	12	1,097	+20	.....
1902,	12	1,201	+104	.....
1903,	12	1,208	+7	+390

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	248	.....	.....
1897,	5	293	+45	.....
1898,	5	272	-21	.....
1899,	5	341	+61	.....
1900,	5	386	+45	.....
1901,	5	357	-29	.....
1902,	5	327	-30	.....
1903,	5	385	+58	+137
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	6,254	.....	.....
1897,	3	5,742	-512	.....
1898,	3	5,965	+223	.....
1899,	3	6,655	+690	.....
1900,	3	7,185	+530	.....
1901,	3	7,498	+313	.....
1902,	3	8,261	+763	.....
1903,	3	9,442	+1,181	+3,188
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	5,324	.....	.....
1897,	5	5,110	-214	.....
1898,	5	5,693	+583	.....
1899,	5	8,754	+3,061	.....
1900,	5	5,420	-3,334	.....
1901,	5	6,574	+1,154	.....
1902,	5	6,428	-146	.....
1903,	5	6,610	+182	+1,286
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	507	.....	.....
1897,	3	615	+108	.....
1898,	3	689	+74	.....
1899,	3	740	+51	.....
1900,	3	797	+57	.....
1901,	3	841	+44	.....
1902,	3	861	+20	.....
1903,	3	1,064	+203	+557

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	1,182	.....	.....
1897,	18	1,155	—27	.....
1898,	18	1,299	+144	.....
1899,	18	1,477	+178	.....
1900,	18	1,548	+71	.....
1901,	18	1,729	+181	.....
1902,	18	1,807	+78	.....
1903,	18	1,844	+37	+662
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	1,169	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,177	+8	.....
1898,	7	1,423	+246	.....
1899,	7	1,680	+257	.....
1900,	7	2,233	+553	.....
1901,	7	2,076	—157	.....
1902,	7	2,262	+186	.....
1903,	7	2,202	—60	+1,033
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	5,587	.....	.....
1897,	9	5,651	+64	.....
1898,	9	7,967	+2,316	.....
1899,	9	9,827	+1,860	.....
1900,	9	12,003	+2,176	.....
1901,	9	13,298	+1,295	.....
1902,	9	13,621	+323	.....
1903,	9	19,856	+6,235	+14,269
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	1,922	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,690	—232	.....
1898,	10	1,904	+214	.....
1899,	10	2,163	+259	.....
1900,	10	2,373	+210	.....
1901,	10	2,533	+160	.....
1902,	10	2,634	+101	.....
1903,	10	2,931	+297	+1,009

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CARS, SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	1,948	.....	.....
1897,	9	2,006	+58	.....
1898,	9	2,761	+755	.....
1899,	9	5,917	+3,156	.....
1900,	9	8,683	+2,766	.....
1901,	9	9,261	+578	.....
1902,	9	9,728	+467	.....
1903,	9	7,611	—2,117	+5,663
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	4,044	.....	.....
1897,	3	3,447	—597	.....
1898,	3	5,384	+1,937	.....
1899,	3	6,188	+804	.....
1900,	3	6,677	+489	.....
1901,	3	6,268	—409	.....
1902,	3	6,570	+302	.....
1903,	3	5,561	—1,009	+1,517
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	1,161	.....	.....
1897,	21	1,128	—33	.....
1898,	21	1,386	+258	.....
1899,	21	1,627	+241	.....
1900,	21	1,933	+306	.....
1901,	21	2,135	+202	.....
1902,	21	2,426	+291	.....
1903,	21	2,215	—211	+1,054
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	3,660	.....	.....
1897,	18	3,778	+118	.....
1898,	18	4,362	+584	.....
1899,	18	5,261	+899	.....
1900,	18	6,012	+751	.....
1901,	18	6,253	+241	.....
1902,	18	6,716	+463	.....
1903,	18	6,706	—10	+3,046

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	2,127	.....	.....
1897,	25	2,101	—26	.....
1898,	25	2,447	+346	.....
1899,	25	3,104	+657	.....
1900,	25	3,204	+100	.....
1901,	25	3,622	+418	.....
1902,	25	4,154	+532	.....
1903,	25	4,033	—121	+1,906
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	331	.....	.....
1897,	2	346	+15	.....
1898,	2	369	+23	.....
1899,	2	394	+25	.....
1900,	2	422	+28	.....
1901,	2	415	—7	.....
1902,	2	415	.....	.....
1903,	2	427	+12	+96
SAWS.				
1896,	3	56	.....	.....
1897,	3	50	—6	.....
1898,	3	47	—3	.....
1899,	3	47	.....	.....
1900,	3	56	+9	.....
1901,	3	57	+1	.....
1902,	3	55	—2	.....
1903,	3	62	+7	+6
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	960	.....	.....
1897,	3	921	—39	.....
1898,	3	965	+44	.....
1899,	3	1,046	+81	.....
1900,	3	1,048	+2	.....
1901,	3	1,086	+38	.....
1902,	3	1,112	+26	.....
1903,	3	1,064	—48	+104

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	2,478	.....	.....
1897,	3	2,123	-355	.....
1898,	3	3,449	+1,326	.....
1899,	3	5,146	+1,697	.....
1900,	3	6,173	+1,027	.....
1901,	3	7,174	+1,001	.....
1902,	3	8,313	+1,139	.....
1903,	3	8,515	+202	+6,037
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	545	.....	.....
1897,	8	511	-34	.....
1898,	8	528	+17	.....
1899,	8	563	+35	.....
1900,	8	532	-31	.....
1901,	8	592	+60	.....
1902,	8	615	+23	.....
1903,	8	653	+38	+108
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	128	.....	.....
1897,	2	125	-3	.....
1898,	2	121	-4	.....
1899,	2	120	-1	.....
1900,	2	180	+60	.....
1901,	2	224	+44	.....
1902,	2	249	+25	.....
1903,	2	306	+57	+178
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	194	.....	.....
1897,	3	207	+13	.....
1898,	3	225	+18	.....
1899,	3	269	+44	.....
1900,	3	297	+28	.....
1901,	3	252	-45	.....
1902,	3	247	-5	.....
1903,	3	250	+3	+56

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	752	.....	.....
1897,	2	662	—90	.....
1898,	2	841	+179	.....
1899,	2	1,240	+399	.....
1900,	2	1,678	+438	.....
1901,	2	2,286	+608	.....
1902,	2	2,427	+141	.....
1903,	2	2,364	—63	+1,612
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	231	.....	.....
1897,	5	231	.....	.....
1898,	5	269	+38	.....
1899,	5	299	+30	.....
1900,	5	264	—35	.....
1901,	5	288	+24	.....
1902,	5	631	+343	.....
1903,	5	572	—59	+341
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	79	.....	.....
1897,	7	100	+21	.....
1898,	7	126	+26	.....
1899,	7	155	+29	.....
1900,	7	197	+42	.....
1901,	7	220	+23	.....
1902,	7	352	+132	.....
1903,	7	343	—9	+264
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	1,251	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,277	+26	.....
1898,	10	1,454	+177	.....
1899,	10	1,542	+88	.....
1900,	10	1,537	—5	.....
1901,	10	1,556	+19	.....
1902,	10	1,719	+163	.....
1903,	10	1,774	+55	+523

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	153	.....	.....
1897,	2	140	—13	.....
1898,	2	151	+11	.....
1899,	2	225	+74	.....
1900,	2	268	+43	.....
1901,	2	231	—37	.....
1902,	2	248	+17	.....
1903,	2	228	—20	+75
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	80	.....	.....
1897,	2	77	—3	.....
1898,	2	95	+18	.....
1899,	2	105	+10	.....
1900,	2	146	+41	.....
1901,	2	159	+4	.....
1902,	2	170	+20	.....
1903,	2	189	+19	+109
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	284	.....	.....
1897,	5	275	—9	.....
1898,	5	278	+3	.....
1899,	5	275	—3	.....
1900,	5	328	+53	.....
1901,	5	461	+133	.....
1902,	5	653	+192	.....
1903,	5	847	+194	+563
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	1,521	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,474	—47	.....
1898,	8	1,483	+9	.....
1899,	8	1,681	+198	.....
1900,	8	1,740	+59	.....
1901,	8	1,725	—15	.....
1902,	8	1,881	+156	.....
1903,	8	1,963	+82	+442

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of est- ablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	330	.....	.....
1897,	3	341	+11	.....
1898,	3	362	+21	.....
1899,	3	361	—1	.....
1900,	3	309	—52	.....
1901,	3	331	+22	.....
1902,	3	325	—6	.....
1903,	3	347	+22	+17
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	6,489	.....	.....
1897,	45	7,233	+744	.....
1898,	45	7,729	+496	.....
1899,	45	8,248	+519	.....
1900,	45	8,583	+335	.....
1901,	45	8,783	+200	.....
1902,	45	7,957	—826	.....
1903,	45	9,004	+1,047	+2,515
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	138	.....	.....
1897,	3	137	—1	.....
1898,	3	156	+19	.....
1899,	3	176	+20	.....
1900,	3	188	+12	.....
1901,	3	188	.....	.....
1902,	3	170	—18	.....
1903,	3	173	+3	+35
CORDAGE ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	2,055	.....	.....
1897,	5	2,119	+64	.....
1898,	5	2,091	—28	.....
1899,	5	2,191	+100	.....
1900,	5	2,256	+65	.....
1901,	5	2,294	+38	.....
1902,	5	2,367	+73	.....
1903,	5	2,506	+139	+451

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	1,799	.....	.....
1897,	26	1,881	+82	.....
1898,	26	2,435	+554	.....
1899,	26	2,260	—175	.....
1900,	26	2,200	—60	.....
1901,	26	2,094	—106	.....
1902,	26	2,179	+85	.....
1903,	26	2,278	+99	+479
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	146	.....	.....
1897,	2	145	—1	.....
1898,	2	153	+8	.....
1899,	2	162	+9	.....
1900,	2	172	+10	.....
1901,	2	171	—1	.....
1902,	2	155	—16	.....
1903,	2	173	+18	+27
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	437	.....	.....
1897,	7	429	—8	.....
1898,	7	447	+18	.....
1899,	7	528	+81	.....
1900,	7	587	+59	.....
1901,	7	553	—34	.....
1902,	7	615	+62	.....
1904,	7	757	+142	+320
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	1,775	.....	.....
1897,	32	1,702	—73	.....
1898,	32	1,760	+58	.....
1899,	32	1,772	+12	.....
1900,	32	1,770	—2	.....
1901,	32	1,899	+129	.....
1902,	32	2,124	+225	.....
1903,	32	2,282	+158	+507

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	1,868	.....	.....
1897,	17	1,928	+60	.....
1898,	17	2,327	+399	.....
1899,	17	2,947	+620	.....
1900,	17	3,823	+876	.....
1901,	17	3,787	—36	.....
1902,	17	4,169	+382	.....
1903,	17	3,880	—289	+2,012
SLATE ROOFING, ETC, TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	830	.....	.....
1897,	6	830	.....	.....
1898,	6	762	—68	.....
1899,	6	664	—98	.....
1900,	6	764	+100	.....
1901,	6	907	+143	.....
1902,	6	973	+66	.....
1903,	6	911	—62	+81
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	1,254	.....	.....
1897,	14	1,354	+100	.....
1898,	14	1,875	+521	.....
1899,	14	1,552	—323	.....
1900,	14	1,560	+8	.....
1901,	14	1,578	+18	.....
1902,	14	1,575	—3	.....
1903,	14	1,657	+82	+403
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	6,911	.....	.....
1897,	20	6,971	+60	.....
1898,	20	7,555	+584	.....
1899,	20	8,407	+852	.....
1900,	20	9,692	+1,285	.....
1901,	20	8,730	—962	.....
1902,	20	9,614	+884	.....
1903,	20	11,299	+1,685	+4,388

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	2,725	.....	.....
1897,	7	3,255	+530	.....
1898,	7	3,745	+490	.....
1899,	7	4,598	+853	.....
1900,	7	4,439	—59	.....
1901,	7	4,783	+344	.....
1902,	7	4,228	—555	.....
1903,	7	4,062	—166	+1,337
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	3,055	.....	.....
1897,	13	3,173	+118	.....
1898,	13	3,398	+225	.....
1899,	13	3,266	—132	.....
1900,	13	3,248	—18	.....
1901,	13	3,327	+79	.....
1902,	13	3,322	—5	.....
1903,	13	3,428	+106	+373
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	110	.....	.....
1897,	2	120	+10	.....
1898,	2	127	+7	.....
1899,	2	162	+35	.....
1900,	2	212	+50	.....
1901,	2	198	—14	.....
1902,	2	202	+4	.....
1903,	2	205	+3	+95
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	490	.....	.....
1897,	3	489	—1	.....
1898,	3	560	+71	.....
1899,	3	560	.....	.....
1900,	3	614	+54	.....
1901,	3	691	+77	.....
1902,	3	649	—42	.....
1903,	3	713	+64	+223

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	963	.....	.....
1897,	4	1,048	+85	.....
1898,	4	1,257	+209	.....
1899,	4	1,412	+155	.....
1900,	4	1,687	+275	.....
1901,	4	2,060	+373	.....
1902,	4	2,330	+270	.....
1903,	4	2,737	+407	+1,774
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	395	.....	.....
1897,	7	447	+52	.....
1898,	7	480	+33	.....
1899,	7	537	+57	.....
1900,	7	563	+26	.....
1901,	7	538	—25	.....
1902,	7	538	.....	.....
1903,	7	575	+37	+180
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	589	.....	.....
1897,	4	575	—14	.....
1898,	4	505	—70	.....
1899,	4	531	+26	.....
1900,	4	506	—25	.....
1901,	4	522	+16	.....
1902,	4	575	+53	.....
1903,	4	465	—110	—124
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1,104	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,393	+289	.....
1898,	8	1,543	+150	.....
1899,	8	1,760	+217	.....
1900,	8	1,745	—15	.....
1901,	8	1,669	—76	.....
1902,	8	1,741	+72	.....
1903,	8	1,801	+60	+697

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	1,670	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,693	+23	.....
1898,	8	1,843	+150	.....
1899,	8	2,154	+311	.....
1900,	8	2,184	+30	.....
1901,	8	2,272	+88	.....
1902,	8	2,439	+167	.....
1903,	8	2,399	—40	+729
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	190	.....	.....
1897,	3	174	—16	.....
1898,	3	183	+9	.....
1899,	3	195	+12	.....
1900,	3	189	—6	.....
1901,	3	181	—8	.....
1902,	3	179	—2	.....
1903,	3	154	—25	—36
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	4,040	.....	.....
1897,	20	4,229	+189	.....
1898,	20	4,169	—60	.....
1899,	20	4,586	+417	.....
1900,	20	5,062	+476	.....
1901,	20	4,692	—370	.....
1902,	20	5,234	+542	.....
1903,	20	5,090	—144	+1,050
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	2,263	.....	.....
1897,	17	2,704	+441	.....
1898,	17	2,753	+49	.....
1899,	17	2,834	+81	.....
1900,	17	2,794	—40	.....
1901,	17	2,801	+7	.....
1902,	17	2,810	+9	.....
1903,	17	2,834	+24	+571

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	2,634	.....	.....
1897,	15	2,691	+57	.....
1898,	15	2,829	+138	.....
1899,	15	3,123	+294	.....
1900,	15	3,050	—73	.....
1901,	15	2,943	—107	.....
1902,	15	3,021	+78	.....
1903,	15	2,894	—127	+260
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CAS- SIMERES.				
1896,	10	1,332	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,531	+199	.....
1898,	10	1,664	+133	.....
1899,	10	1,890	+226	.....
1900,	10	1,890	.....	.....
1901,	10	1,938	+48	.....
1902,	10	2,663	+725	.....
1903,	10	2,798	+135	+1,466
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	2,671	.....	.....
1897,	14	3,144	+473	.....
1898,	14	2,893	—251	.....
1899,	14	3,180	+287	.....
1900,	14	3,696	+516	.....
1901,	14	3,218	—478	.....
1902,	14	3,554	+336	.....
1903,	14	3,386	—168	+715
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	1,526	.....	.....
1897,	12	1,532	+6	.....
1898,	12	1,445	—87	.....
1899,	12	1,478	+33	.....
1900,	12	1,641	+163	.....
1901,	12	1,658	+17	.....
1902,	12	1,948	+290	.....
1903,	12	2,422	+474	+896

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	3,134	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,069	—65	.....
1898,	5	2,926	—143	.....
1899,	5	3,074	+148	.....
1900,	5	3,170	+96	.....
1901,	5	3,209	+39	.....
1902,	5	3,409	+200	.....
1903,	5	3,129	—280	—5
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	538	.....	.....
1897,	10	600	+62	.....
1898,	10	563	—37	.....
1899,	10	625	+62	.....
1900,	10	662	+37	.....
1901,	10	679	+17	.....
1902,	10	706	+27	.....
1903,	10	690	—16	+152
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	653	.....	.....
1897,	6	677	+24	.....
1898,	6	753	+76	.....
1899,	6	752	—1	.....
1900,	6	825	+73	.....
1901,	6	672	—153	.....
1902,	6	673	+1	.....
1903,	6	705	+32	+52
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1,072	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,258	+186	.....
1898,	8	1,247	—11	.....
1899,	8	1,143	—104	.....
1900,	8	1,505	+362	.....
1901,	8	1,530	+25	.....
1902,	8	1,826	+296	.....
1903,	8	1,734	—92	+662

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS. 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	717	.....	.....
1897,	5	719	+2	.....
1898,	5	1,063	+344	.....
1899,	5	967	—96	.....
1900,	5	894	—73	.....
1901,	5	912	+18	.....
1902,	5	895	—17	.....
1903,	5	934	+39	+217
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	763	.....	.....
1897,	3	855	+92	.....
1898,	3	974	+119	.....
1899,	3	1,098	+124	.....
1900,	3	1,251	+153	.....
1901,	3	1,238	—13	.....
1902,	3	1,407	+169	.....
1903,	3	1,804	+397	+1,041
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	610	.....	.....
1897,	3	668	+58	.....
1898,	3	599	—69	.....
1899,	3	601	+2	.....
1900,	3	654	+53	.....
1901,	3	680	+26	.....
1902,	3	797	+117	.....
1903,	3	857	+60	+247
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	1,614	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,784	+170	.....
1898,	8	1,898	+114	.....
1899,	8	2,009	+111	.....
1900,	8	1,853	—156	.....
1901,	8	1,951	+98	.....
1902,	8	2,282	+331	.....
1903,	8	2,214	—68	+600

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	2,333	.....	.....
1897,	13	2,570	+237	.....
1898,	13	2,568	—2	.....
1899,	13	2,864	+296	.....
1900,	13	3,188	+324	.....
1901,	13	2,980	—208	.....
1902,	13	3,112	+132	.....
1903,	13	3,055	—57	+722
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	4,757	.....	.....
1897,	31	5,606	+849	.....
1898,	31	5,917	+311	.....
1899,	31	6,146	+229	.....
1900,	31	6,593	+447	.....
1901,	31	6,756	+163	.....
1902,	31	7,001	+245	.....
1903,	31	7,180	+179	+2,423
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	2,229	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,368	+139	.....
1898,	5	3,622	+254	.....
1899,	5	3,439	—183	.....
1900,	5	3,673	+234	.....
1901,	5	3,945	+272	.....
1902,	5	4,486	+541	.....
1903,	5	4,297	—189	+2,068
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIB- BONS.				
1896,	2	1,300	.....	.....
1897,	2	2,050	+750	.....
1898,	2	2,200	+150	.....
1899,	2	2,000	—200	.....
1900,	2	1,750	—250	.....
1901,	2	2,400	+650	.....
1902,	2	2,600	+200	.....
1903,	2	2,918	+318	+1,618

PERSONS EMPLOYED—Continued.

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total number of wage earners.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	372	.....	.....
1897,	3	450	+78	.....
1898,	3	523	+73	.....
1899,	3	521	—2	.....
1900,	3	592	+71	.....
1901,	3	1,068	+476	.....
1902,	3	1,008	—60	.....
1903,	3	1,039	+31	+667

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the aggregate amount of wages paid by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	\$88,646	\$	\$
1897,	3	74,319	—4,327
1898,	3	153,303	+78,984
1899,	3	140,945	—12,358
1900,	3	98,601	—42,344	.....
1901,	3	131,830	+33,229	.....
1902,	3	232,421	+100,591	.....
1903,	3	217,643	—14,778	+128,997

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	121,567	.....	.....
1897,	7	120,823	—744	.....
1898,	7	175,796	+54,973	.....
1899,	7	249,106	+73,310	.....
1900,	7	263,271	+14,165	.....
1901,	7	255,175	—8,095	.....
1902,	7	306,058	+50,883	.....
1903,	7	294,754	—11,304	+173,187

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	709,933	.....	.....
1897,	4	647,054	—62,879	.....
1898,	4	776,815	+129,761	.....
1899,	4	928,417	+151,602	.....
1900,	4	866,482	—61,935	.....
1901,	4	939,514	+73,032	.....
1902,	4	1,208,275	+268,761	.....
1903,	4	1,227,072	+18,797	+517,139

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	\$319,833	\$	\$
1897,	7	245,696	—74,137	.....
1898,	7	278,649	+32,953	.....
1899,	7	422,635	+143,986	.....
1900,	7	429,188	+6,553	.....
1901,	7	488,212	+59,024	.....
1902,	7	545,372	+57,160	.....
1903,	7	559,864	+14,492	+240,031
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	68,055	.....	.....
1897,	3	62,402	—5,653	.....
1898,	3	72,535	+10,133	.....
1899,	3	81,210	+8,675	.....
1900,	3	101,721	+20,511	.....
1901,	3	115,167	+13,446	.....
1902,	3	115,036	—131	.....
1903,	3	119,235	+4,199	+51,180
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	27,622	.....	.....
1897,	3	25,152	—2,470	.....
1898,	3	17,883	—7,269	.....
1899,	3	36,460	+18,577	.....
1900,	3	30,982	—5,478	.....
1901,	3	33,715	+2,733	.....
1902,	3	29,872	—3,843	.....
1903,	3	34,438	+4,566	+6,816
WIRE.				
1896,	5	44,882	.....	.....
1897,	5	39,962	—4,920	.....
1898,	5	59,750	+19,788	.....
1899,	5	77,437	+17,687	.....
1900,	5	104,066	+26,629	.....
1901,	5	107,069	+3,003	.....
1902,	5	119,271	+12,202	.....
1903,	5	118,887	—384	+74,005

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$70,108	\$	\$
1897,	2	74,810	+4,702	.....
1898,	2	88,858	+14,048	.....
1899,	2	113,217	+24,359	.....
1900,	2	164,517	+51,300	.....
1901,	2	169,682	+5,165	.....
1902,	2	196,172	+26,490	.....
1903,	2	206,849	+10,677	+136,741
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	56,708	.....	.....
1897,	5	66,854	+10,146	.....
1898,	5	63,323	—3,531	.....
1899,	5	82,879	+19,556	.....
1900,	5	64,328	—18,551	.....
1901,	5	72,771	+8,443	.....
1902,	5	77,321	+4,550	.....
1903,	5	74,752	—2,569	+18,044
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	163,117	.....	.....
1897,	5	170,656	+7,539	.....
1898,	5	202,039	+31,383	.....
1899,	5	248,758	+46,719	.....
1900,	5	230,575	—18,183	.....
1901,	5	305,093	+74,518	.....
1902,	5	338,373	+33,280	.....
1903,	5	326,408	—11,965	+163,291
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	66,550	.....	.....
1897,	4	69,185	+2,635	.....
1898,	4	75,860	+6,675	.....
1899,	4	96,360	+20,500	.....
1900,	4	105,851	+9,491	.....
1901,	4	111,951	+6,100	.....
1902,	4	109,691	—2,260	.....
1903,	4	111,308	+1,617	+44,758

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$1,584,029	\$	\$
1897,	29	1,605,004	+20,975	.....
1898,	29	1,713,978	+108,974	.....
1899,	29	1,944,588	+230,610	.....
1900,	29	2,086,244	+141,656	.....
1901,	29	2,040,694	—45,550	.....
1902,	29	2,173,727	+133,033	.....
1903,	29	2,178,746	+5,019	+594,717
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	12,091	.....	.....
1897,	2	12,498	+407	.....
1898,	2	13,611	+1,113	.....
1899,	2	19,448	+5,837	.....
1900,	2	16,804	—2,644	.....
1901,	2	20,030	+3,226	.....
1902,	2	19,951	—79	.....
1903,	2	20,302	+351	+8,211
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	991,873	.....	.....
1897,	13	1,040,878	+49,005	.....
1898,	13	1,116,929	+76,051	.....
1899,	13	1,412,579	+295,650	.....
1900,	13	1,222,769	—189,810	.....
1901,	13	1,345,978	+123,209	.....
1902,	13	1,591,992	+246,014	.....
1903,	13	1,604,478	+12,486	+612,605
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	356,401	.....	.....
1897,	12	304,988	—51,413	.....
1898,	12	401,694	+96,706	.....
1899,	12	474,562	+72,868	.....
1900,	12	507,597	+33,035	.....
1901,	12	494,080	—13,517	.....
1902,	12	572,350	+78,270	.....
1903,	12	543,420	—28,930	+187,019

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$106,369	\$	\$
1897,	5	123,034	+16,665	.....
1898,	5	139,125	+16,091	.....
1899,	5	179,408	+40,283	.....
1900,	5	184,711	+5,303	.....
1901,	5	183,238	—1,473	.....
1902,	5	207,429	+24,191	.....
1903,	5	235,161	+27,732	+128,792
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	3,035,897	.....	.....
1897,	3	3,019,356	—16,541	.....
1898,	3	3,411,544	+392,188	.....
1899,	3	4,049,295	+637,751	.....
1900,	3	4,366,592	+317,297	.....
1901,	3	4,593,043	+226,451	.....
1902,	3	5,180,764	+587,721	.....
1903,	3	6,260,260	+1,079,496	+3,124,363
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	2,170,688	.....	.....
1897,	5	2,045,620	—125,068	.....
1898,	5	2,451,501	+405,881	.....
1899,	5	4,566,297	+2,114,796	.....
1900,	5	2,575,403	—1,990,894	.....
1901,	5	3,301,349	+725,946	.....
1902,	5	3,838,217	+536,868	.....
1903,	5	3,748,876	—89,341	+1,578,188
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	209,338	.....	.....
1897,	3	250,934	+41,596	.....
1898,	3	263,550	+12,616	.....
1899,	3	260,355	—3,195	.....
1900,	3	357,650	+97,295	.....
1901,	3	402,535	+44,885	.....
1902,	3	420,115	+17,580	.....
1903,	3	509,145	+89,030	+299,807

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate Wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$481,087	\$	\$
1897,	18	466,965	—14,122	.....
1898,	18	560,336	+93,371	.....
1899,	18	645,983	+85,647	.....
1900,	18	725,712	+79,729	.....
1901,	18	831,059	+105,347	.....
1902,	18	940,407	+109,348	.....
1903,	18	1,059,812	+119,405	+578,725
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	590,081	.....	.....
1897,	7	564,817	—25,264	.....
1898,	7	647,664	+82,847	.....
1899,	7	722,759	+75,095	.....
1900,	7	1,235,666	+512,907	.....
1901,	7	1,176,736	—58,930	.....
1902,	7	1,259,652	+82,916	.....
1903,	7	1,138,434	—121,218	+548,353
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	3,137,295	.....	.....
1897,	9	3,032,837	—104,458	.....
1898,	9	4,559,167	+1,526,330	.....
1899,	9	5,764,855	+1,205,688	.....
1900,	9	7,274,385	+1,509,530	.....
1901,	9	8,314,869	+1,040,484	.....
1902,	9	10,142,042	+1,827,173	.....
1903,	9	12,914,058	+2,772,016	+9,776,763
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	1,003,538	.....	.....
1897,	10	840,896	—162,642	.....
1898,	10	996,882	+155,986	.....
1899,	10	1,185,494	+188,612	.....
1900,	10	1,309,636	+124,142	.....
1901,	10	1,425,785	+116,149	.....
1902,	10	1,517,371	+91,586	.....
1903,	10	1,702,770	+185,399	+699,232

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase(+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$806,002	\$	\$
1897,	9	767,001	—39,001	.....
1898,	9	1,270,991	+503,991	.....
1899,	9	3,097,488	+1,826,497	.....
1900,	9	4,578,764	+1,481,276	.....
1901,	9	4,933,773	+355,009	.....
1902,	9	5,648,752	+714,979	.....
1903,	9	4,161,941	—1,486,811	+3,355,939
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	2,320,747	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,881,993	—438,754	.....
1898,	3	2,880,847	+998,854	.....
1899,	3	3,428,153	+547,306	.....
1900,	3	3,538,223	+110,070	.....
1901,	3	3,587,294	+49,071	.....
1902,	3	4,053,706	+466,412	.....
1903,	3	4,219,061	+165,355	+1,898,314
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	542,277	.....	.....
1897,	21	535,025	—7,252	.....
1898,	21	639,883	+104,858	.....
1899,	21	780,279	+140,396	.....
1900,	21	893,362	+113,083	.....
1901,	21	1,060,002	+166,640	.....
1902,	21	1,216,711	+156,709	.....
1903,	21	1,148,795	—67,916	+606,518
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	1,909,304	.....	.....
1897,	18	1,924,115	+14,811	.....
1898,	18	2,369,936	+445,821	.....
1899,	18	2,599,631	+229,695	.....
1900,	18	3,237,690	+638,059	.....
1901,	18	3,440,755	+203,065	.....
1902,	18	3,771,932	+331,177	.....
1903,	18	3,824,752	+52,820	+1,915,448

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$957,628	\$	\$
1897,	25	995,718	+38,090	.....
1898,	25	1,184,333	+188,615	.....
1899,	25	1,570,135	+385,802	.....
1900,	25	1,748,800	+178,665	.....
1901,	25	1,975,184	+226,384	.....
1902,	25	2,387,432	+412,248	.....
1903,	25	2,666,489	+279,057	+1,708,861
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	108,895	.....	.....
1897,	2	110,805	+1,910	.....
1898,	2	117,553	+6,748	.....
1899,	2	136,071	+18,518	.....
1900,	2	140,544	+4,473	.....
1901,	2	154,565	+14,021	.....
1902,	2	167,866	+13,301	.....
1903,	2	178,075	+10,209	+69,180
SAWS.				
1896,	3	25,745	.....	.....
1897,	3	21,557	—4,188	.....
1898,	3	22,939	+1,382	.....
1899,	3	24,100	+1,161	.....
1900,	3	32,108	+8,008	.....
1901,	3	33,271	+163	.....
1902,	3	35,707	+2,436	.....
1903,	3	36,227	+520	+10,482
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	418,864	.....	.....
1897,	3	377,194	—41,670	.....
1898,	3	432,969	+55,775	.....
1899,	3	502,827	+69,858	.....
1900,	3	504,686	+1,859	.....
1901,	3	527,899	+23,213	.....
1902,	3	553,742	+25,843	.....
1903,	3	538,181	—15,561	+119,317

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate Wages paid.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$1,252,087	\$	\$
1897,	3	1,160,647	—91,440	.....
1898,	3	1,905,920	+745,273	.....
1899,	3	2,836,574	+930,654	.....
1900,	3	3,498,809	+662,235	.....
1901,	3	4,097,107	+598,298	.....
1902,	3	4,879,303	+782,196	.....
1903,	3	5,708,005	+828,702	+4,455,918
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	217,581	.....	.....
1897,	8	202,067	—15,514	.....
1898,	8	236,593	+34,526	.....
1899,	8	291,969	+55,376	.....
1900,	8	230,909	—61,060	.....
1901,	8	289,145	+58,236	.....
1902,	8	319,989	+30,844	.....
1903,	8	353,082	+33,093	+135,501
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	54,556	.....	.....
1897,	2	59,906	+5,350	.....
1898,	2	61,012	+1,106	.....
1899,	2	59,965	—1,047	.....
1900,	2	79,594	+19,629	.....
1901,	2	101,832	+22,238	.....
1902,	2	108,844	+7,012	.....
1903,	2	141,264	+32,420	+86,708
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	58,892	.....	.....
1897,	3	65,704	+6,812	.....
1898,	3	74,084	+8,380	.....
1899,	3	106,846	+32,762	.....
1900,	3	116,057	+9,211	.....
1901,	3	117,163	+1,106	.....
1902,	3	112,562	—4,601	.....
1903,	3	116,998	+4,436	+58,106

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$382,148	\$	\$
1897,	2	344,442	—37,706	.....
1898,	2	441,539	+97,097	.....
1899,	2	657,942	+216,403	.....
1900,	2	879,148	+221,206	.....
1901,	2	1,199,639	+320,491	.....
1902,	2	1,309,729	+110,090	.....
1903,	2	1,450,496	+140,767	+1,068,348
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	91,526	.....	.....
1897,	5	96,671	+5,145	.....
1898,	5	120,291	+23,620	.....
1899,	5	140,403	+20,112	.....
1900,	5	124,543	—15,860	.....
1901,	5	142,794	+18,251	.....
1902,	5	320,036	+177,242	.....
1903,	5	303,570	—16,466	+212,044
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	37,512	.....	.....
1897,	7	48,923	+11,411	.....
1898,	7	57,197	+8,274	.....
1899,	7	69,864	+12,667	.....
1900,	7	88,304	+18,440	.....
1901,	7	103,420	+15,116	.....
1902,	7	157,955	+54,535	.....
1903,	7	163,822	+5,867	+126,310
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	558,767	.....	.....
1897,	10	574,134	+15,367	.....
1898,	10	678,306	+104,172	.....
1899,	10	736,948	+58,642	.....
1900,	10	735,166	—1,782	.....
1901,	10	800,478	+65,312	.....
1902,	10	888,487	+88,009	.....
1903,	10	932,518	+44,031	+373,751

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$121,368	\$	\$
1897,	2	103,105	—18,263	.....
1898,	2	112,032	+8,927	.....
1899,	2	166,746	+54,714	.....
1900,	2	193,157	+26,411	.....
1901,	2	160,245	—32,912	.....
1902,	2	187,823	+27,578	.....
1903,	2	180,424	—7,399	+59,056
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	33,894	.....	.....
1897,	2	33,542	—352	.....
1898,	2	45,882	+12,340	.....
1899,	2	48,127	+2,245	.....
1900,	2	63,243	+15,116	.....
1901,	2	65,460	+2,217	.....
1902,	2	69,921	+4,461	.....
1903,	2	84,481	+14,560	+50,587
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	107,539	.....	.....
1897,	5	106,907	—632	.....
1898,	5	103,119	—3,788	.....
1899,	5	118,410	+15,291	.....
1900,	5	134,105	+15,695	.....
1901,	5	170,087	+35,982	.....
1902,	5	268,263	+98,176	.....
1903,	5	328,115	+59,852	+220,576
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	580,874	.....	.....
1897,	8	588,144	+7,270	.....
1898,	8	591,810	+3,666	.....
1899,	8	688,257	+96,447	.....
1900,	8	768,824	+80,567	.....
1901,	8	738,509	—30,315	.....
1902,	8	876,215	+137,706	.....
1903,	8	867,522	—8,693	+286,648

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$103,844	\$	\$
1897,	3	109,043	+6,199	.....
1898,	3	124,400	+15,357	.....
1899,	3	128,241	+3,841	.....
1900,	3	140,741	+12,500	.....
1901,	3	136,042	—4,699	.....
1902,	3	142,106	+6,064	.....
1903,	3	136,855	—5,251	+33,011
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	1,786,388	.....	.....
1897,	45	2,017,625	+231,237	.....
1898,	45	2,207,215	+189,590	.....
1899,	45	2,398,823	+191,608	.....
1900,	45	2,608,126	+209,303	.....
1901,	45	2,652,482	+44,356	.....
1902,	45	2,549,180	—103,302	.....
1903,	45	2,942,297	+393,117	+1,155,909
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	64,957	.....	.....
1897,	3	66,378	+1,421	.....
1898,	3	75,293	+8,915	.....
1899,	3	86,318	+11,025	.....
1900,	3	98,563	+12,245	.....
1901,	3	103,717	+5,154	.....
1902,	3	99,029	—4,688	.....
1903,	3	105,993	+6,964	+41,036
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	618,977	.....	.....
1897,	5	683,523	+64,546	.....
1898,	5	674,993	—8,530	.....
1899,	5	792,522	+117,529	.....
1900,	5	742,246	—50,276	.....
1901,	5	785,781	+43,535	.....
1902,	5	821,467	+35,686	.....
1903,	5	751,205	+70,262	+132,228

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$488,894	\$	\$
1897,	26	504,332	+15,438	.....
1898,	26	560,100	+55,768	.....
1899,	26	593,843	+33,743	.....
1900,	26	595,912	+2,069	.....
1901,	26	589,503	—6,409	.....
1902,	26	652,299	+62,796	.....
1903,	26	687,375	—35,076	+198,481
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	72,562	.....	.....
1897,	2	68,011	—4,551	.....
1898,	2	73,799	+5,788	.....
1899,	2	78,658	+4,859	.....
1900,	2	78,307	—351	.....
1901,	2	83,136	+4,829	.....
1902,	2	77,448	—5,688	.....
1903,	2	88,320	+10,872	+15,758
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	142,710	.....	.....
1897,	7	144,002	+1,292	.....
1898,	7	148,144	+4,142	.....
1899,	7	176,133	+27,989	.....
1900,	7	237,666	+61,533	.....
1901,	7	206,868	—30,798	.....
1902,	7	246,244	+39,376	.....
1903,	7	320,426	+74,182	+177,716
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	625,125	.....	.....
1897,	32	616,504	—8,621	.....
1898,	32	620,391	+3,887	.....
1899,	32	663,863	+43,472	.....
1900,	32	648,567	—15,296	.....
1901,	32	717,502	+68,935	.....
1902,	32	782,086	+64,584	.....
1903,	32	882,755	+100,669	+257,630

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$727,162	\$	\$
1897,	17	719,308	—7,854	.....
1898,	17	843,336	+124,028	.....
1899,	17	1,133,377	+290,041	.....
1900,	17	1,602,426	+469,049	.....
1901,	17	1,622,430	+20,004	.....
1902,	17	1,823,632	+201,202	.....
1903,	17	1,659,984	—163,648	+932,822
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	251,933	.....	.....
1897,	6	270,398	+18,405	.....
1898,	6	250,225	—20,173	.....
1899,	6	219,276	—30,949	.....
1900,	6	280,065	+60,789	.....
1901,	6	362,028	+81,963	.....
1902,	6	372,031	+10,003	.....
1903,	6	430,769	+58,738	+178,776
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	397,384	.....	.....
1897,	14	434,572	+37,188	.....
1898,	14	472,437	+37,865	.....
1899,	14	544,953	+72,516	.....
1900,	14	565,623	+20,670	.....
1901,	14	615,681	+50,058	.....
1902,	14	649,376	+33,695	.....
1903,	14	713,259	+63,883	+315,875
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	2,620,250	.....	.....
1897,	20	2,925,427	+305,177	.....
1898,	20	3,318,548	+393,121	.....
1899,	20	3,913,503	+594,955	.....
1900,	20	4,448,479	+534,976	.....
1901,	20	3,944,743	—503,736	.....
1902,	20	4,423,860	+479,117	.....
1903,	20	4,803,158	+379,298	+2,182,908

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$962,342	\$	\$
1897,	7	1,285,138	+322,796	.....
1898,	7	1,472,762	+187,624	.....
1899,	7	1,907,913	+435,151	.....
1900,	7	1,759,101	—148,812	.....
1901,	7	2,111,284	+352,183	.....
1902,	7	1,945,564	—165,720	.....
1903,	7	1,759,812	—185,752	+797,470
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	1,045,202	.....	.....
1897,	13	1,133,413	+88,211	.....
1898,	13	1,237,417	+104,004	.....
1899,	13	1,232,895	—4,522	.....
1900,	13	1,195,700	—37,195	.....
1901,	13	1,275,110	+79,410	.....
1902,	13	1,216,866	—58,244	.....
1903,	13	1,393,524	+176,658	+348,322
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	30,936	.....	.....
1897,	2	33,936	+3,000	.....
1898,	2	41,000	+7,064	.....
1899,	2	61,150	+20,150	.....
1900,	2	76,250	+15,100	.....
1901,	2	61,400	—14,850	.....
1902,	2	76,400	+15,000	.....
1903,	2	73,610	—2,790	+42,674
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	121,160	.....	.....
1897,	3	179,336	+58,176	.....
1898,	3	176,383	—2,953	.....
1899,	3	191,909	+15,526	.....
1900,	3	211,921	+20,012	.....
1901,	3	244,900	+32,979	.....
1902,	3	230,151	—14,749	.....
1903,	3	241,233	—11,082	+120,073

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	385,170	.....	.....
1897,	4	514,651	+129,481	.....
1898,	4	595,085	+80,834	.....
1899,	4	665,296	+70,211	.....
1900,	4	808,461	+143,165	.....
1901,	4	980,610	+172,149	.....
1902,	4	1,044,685	+64,075	.....
1903,	4	1,185,439	+140,754	+800,269
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	125,792	.....	.....
1897,	7	143,074	+17,282	.....
1898,	7	140,773	—2,301	.....
1899,	7	163,164	+22,391	.....
1900,	7	217,479	+54,315	.....
1901,	7	187,791	—29,688	.....
1902,	7	187,747	—44	.....
1903,	7	228,135	+40,388	+102,343
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	136,441	.....	.....
1897,	4	170,504	+34,063	.....
1898,	4	135,627	—34,897	.....
1899,	4	144,650	+9,023	.....
1900,	4	135,101	—9,549	.....
1901,	4	144,419	+9,318	.....
1902,	4	139,420	—4,999	.....
1903,	4	149,435	+10,015	+12,994
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	299,043	.....	.....
1897,	8	380,240	+81,197	.....
1898,	8	413,277	+33,037	.....
1899,	8	479,688	+66,411	.....
1900,	8	533,502	+53,814	.....
1901,	8	494,333	—39,169	.....
1902,	8	549,806	+55,473	.....
1903,	8	562,369	+12,563	+263,326

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	\$499,108	\$	\$
1897,	8	468,143	—30,965	.....
1898,	8	508,836	+40,693	.....
1899,	8	657,308	+148,472	.....
1900,	8	701,863	+44,555	.....
1901,	8	745,005	+43,142	.....
1902,	8	857,835	+112,830	.....
1903,	8	860,896	+3,061	+361,788
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	72,910	.....	.....
1897,	3	62,988	—9,922	.....
1898,	3	68,975	+5,987	.....
1899,	3	73,883	+4,908	.....
1900,	3	69,247	—4,636	.....
1901,	3	57,388	—11,859	.....
1902,	3	55,068	—2,320	.....
1903,	3	54,050	—1,018	—18,860
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	1,291,852	.....	.....
1897,	20	1,485,967	+194,115	.....
1898,	20	1,498,631	+12,664	.....
1899,	20	1,701,333	+202,702	.....
1900,	20	1,766,248	+64,915	.....
1901,	20	1,663,697	—102,551	.....
1902,	20	2,058,710	+395,013	.....
1903,	20	1,830,423	—228,287	+538,571
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	784,416	.....	.....
1897,	17	986,918	+202,502	.....
1898,	17	998,647	+11,729	.....
1899,	17	1,177,796	+179,149	.....
1900,	17	1,162,693	—15,103	.....
1901,	17	1,254,800	+92,107	.....
1902,	17	1,360,511	+105,711	.....
1903,	17	1,099,206	—261,305	+314,790

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$735,965	\$	\$
1897,	15	838,299	+102,334	.....
1898,	15	899,129	+60,830	.....
1899,	15	1,042,087	+142,958	.....
1900,	15	1,050,536	+8,449	.....
1901,	15	977,187	—73,349	.....
1902,	15	1,044,676	+67,489	.....
1903,	15	999,456	—45,220	+263,491
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSIMERES.				
1896,	10	411,969	.....	.....
1897,	10	514,127	+102,158	.....
1898,	10	557,154	+43,027	.....
1899,	10	658,948	+101,794	.....
1900,	10	679,829	+20,881	.....
1901,	10	682,967	+3,138	.....
1902,	10	979,658	+296,691	.....
1903,	10	1,005,471	+25,813	+593,502
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	739,887	.....	.....
1897,	14	980,013	+240,126	.....
1898,	14	998,357	+18,344	.....
1899,	14	1,138,973	+140,616	.....
1900,	14	1,280,569	+141,596	.....
1901,	14	1,124,582	—155,987	.....
1902,	14	1,338,254	+213,672	.....
1903,	14	1,256,580	—81,674	+516,693
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	411,043	.....	.....
1897,	12	491,309	+80,266	.....
1898,	12	453,110	—38,199	.....
1899,	12	534,400	+81,290	.....
1900,	12	531,039	—3,361	.....
1901,	12	578,871	+47,832	.....
1902,	12	648,616	+69,745	.....
1903,	12	745,149	+96,533	+334,106

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,011,165	\$	\$
1897,	5	983,588	—27,577	.....
1898,	5	996,501	+12,913	.....
1899,	5	1,172,575	+176,074	.....
1900,	5	1,173,598	+1,023	.....
1901,	5	1,179,748	+6,150	.....
1902,	5	1,322,743	+142,995	.....
1903,	5	1,220,708	—102,035	+209,543
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	181,463	.....	.....
1897,	10	224,083	+42,620	.....
1898,	10	189,233	—34,850	.....
1899,	10	239,364	+50,131	.....
1900,	10	242,123	+2,759	.....
1901,	10	262,322	+20,199	.....
1902,	10	298,462	+36,140	.....
1903,	10	274,810	—23,652	+93,347
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	178,359	.....	.....
1897,	6	190,350	+11,991	.....
1898,	6	226,506	+36,156	.....
1899,	6	228,163	+1,657	.....
1900,	6	249,937	+21,774	.....
1901,	6	217,143	—32,794	.....
1902,	6	222,667	+5,524	.....
1903,	6	215,173	—7,494	+36,814
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	321,264	.....	.....
1897,	8	387,254	+65,990	.....
1898,	8	365,258	—21,996	.....
1899,	8	431,927	+66,669	.....
1900,	8	455,186	+23,259	.....
1901,	8	456,891	+1,705	.....
1902,	8	556,250	+99,359	.....
1903,	8	517,944	—38,306	+196,680

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$257,057	\$	\$
1897,	5	264,403	+7,346	.....
1898,	5	350,302	+85,899	.....
1899,	5	322,275	—28,027	.....
1900,	5	323,711	+1,436	.....
1901,	5	299,492	—24,219	.....
1902,	5	326,429	+26,937	.....
1903,	5	326,841	+412	+69,784
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	193,765	.....	.....
1897,	3	223,436	+29,671	.....
1898,	3	269,910	+46,474	.....
1899,	3	313,641	+43,731	.....
1900,	3	372,460	+58,819	.....
1901,	3	382,726	+10,266	.....
1902,	3	437,716	+54,990	.....
1903,	3	531,393	+93,677	+337,628
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	138,438	.....	.....
1897,	3	169,224	+30,786	.....
1898,	3	171,041	+1,817	.....
1899,	3	203,598	+32,557	.....
1900,	3	251,665	+48,067	.....
1901,	3	270,854	+19,189	.....
1902,	3	293,469	+22,615	.....
1903,	3	309,812	+16,343	+171,374
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	587,655	.....	.....
1897,	8	688,105	+100,450	.....
1898,	8	773,396	+85,291	.....
1899,	8	841,194	+67,798	.....
1900,	8	759,917	—81,277	.....
1901,	8	831,100	+71,183	.....
1902,	8	1,023,493	+192,393	.....
1903,	8	869,588	—153,905	+281,933

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$611,923	\$	\$
1897,	13	674,072	+62,149	.....
1898,	13	686,552	+12,480	.....
1899,	13	790,868	+104,316	.....
1900,	13	811,968	+21,100	.....
1901,	13	766,663	—45,305	.....
1902,	13	864,904	+98,241	.....
1903,	13	817,193	—47,711	+205,270
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	1,130,215	.....	.....
1897,	31	1,377,150	+246,935	.....
1898,	31	1,483,567	+106,417	.....
1899,	31	1,610,552	+126,985	.....
1900,	31	1,796,880	+186,328	.....
1901,	31	1,874,579	+77,699	.....
1902,	31	2,047,842	+173,263	.....
1903,	31	2,112,764	+64,922	+982,549
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	543,285	.....	.....
1897,	5	764,088	+220,803	.....
1898,	5	856,927	+92,839	.....
1899,	5	913,571	+56,644	.....
1900,	5	859,311	—54,260	.....
1901,	5	858,580	—731	.....
1902,	5	1,186,106	+327,526	.....
1903,	5	1,228,686	+42,580	+685,401
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	325,323	.....	.....
1897,	2	477,694	+152,371	.....
1898,	2	516,061	+38,367	.....
1899,	2	522,612	+6,551	.....
1900,	2	465,000	—57,612	.....
1901,	2	542,822	+77,822	.....
1902,	2	602,688	+59,866	.....
1903,	2	888,496	+285,808	+563,173

AGGREGATE WAGES PAID—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Aggregate wages paid.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	\$95,315	\$	\$
1897,	3	142,583	+47,268	.....
1898,	3	155,135	+12,552	.....
1899,	3	162,627	+7,492	.....
1900,	3	170,512	+7,885	.....
1901,	3	237,076	+66,564	.....
1902,	3	348,485	+111,409	.....
1903,	3	379,802	+31,317	+284,487

VALUE OF PRODUCT.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the value of manufactured product by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eight-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	\$433,801	\$	\$
1897,	3	270,029	—163,772
1898,	3	445,065	+175,036
1899,	3	479,480	+34,415
1900,	3	436,340	—43,140	.....
1901,	3	664,097	+227,757	.....
1902,	3	918,130	+254,033	.....
1903,	3	999,373	+81,243	+565,572

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	366,163	.....	.....
1897,	7	315,364	—50,799	.....
1898,	7	463,025	+147,661	.....
1899,	7	784,254	+321,229	.....
1900,	7	745,873	—38,381	.....
1901,	7	754,797	+8,924	.....
1902,	7	930,020	+175,223	.....
1903,	7	948,548	+18,528	+582,385

MALLEABLE IRON

1896,	4	1,933,107	.....	.....
1897,	4	1,627,267	—305,840	.....
1898,	4	2,288,315	+661,048	.....
1899,	4	2,807,229	+518,914	.....
1900,	4	2,485,414	—321,815	.....
1901,	4	2,153,732	—331,682	.....
1902,	4	2,751,425	+597,693	.....
1903,	4	3,013,003	+261,578	+1,079,896

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	\$1,092,865	\$	\$
1897,	7	970,899	—121,966	.....
1898,	7	1,122,341	+151,442	.....
1899,	7	2,106,142	+983,801	.....
1900,	7	2,310,580	+204,438	.....
1901,	7	2,124,821	—185,759	.....
1902,	7	2,625,000	+500,179	.....
1903,	7	2,512,919	—112,081	+1,420,054
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	460,664	.....	.....
1897,	3	376,767	—83,897	.....
1898,	3	425,018	+48,251	.....
1899,	3	653,403	+228,385	.....
1900,	3	802,460	+149,057	.....
1901,	3	795,616	—6,844	.....
1902,	3	703,570	—92,046	.....
1903,	3	734,492	+30,922	+273,828
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	95,516	.....	.....
1897,	3	85,986	—9,530	.....
1898,	3	74,260	—11,726	.....
1899,	3	142,244	+67,984	.....
1900,	3	129,291	—12,953	.....
1901,	3	140,528	+11,237	.....
1902,	3	129,112	—11,416	.....
1903,	3	139,600	+10,488	+44,084
WIRE.				
1896,	5	228,163	.....	.....
1897,	5	222,399	—5,764	.....
1898,	5	267,257	+44,858	.....
1899,	5	310,572	+43,315	.....
1900,	5	452,592	+142,020	.....
1901,	5	459,569	+6,977	.....
1902,	5	438,588	—20,981	.....
1903,	5	482,133	+43,545	+253,970

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$615,004	\$	\$
1897,	2	596,192	—18,812	.....
1898,	2	655,466	+59,274	.....
1899,	2	971,118	+315,652	.....
1900,	2	1,471,284	+500,166	.....
1901,	2	1,693,920	+222,636	.....
1902,	2	1,686,064	—7,856	.....
1903,	2	1,752,539	+66,475	+1,137,535
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	217,040	.....	.....
1897,	5	259,311	+42,271	.....
1898,	5	323,568	+64,257	.....
1899,	5	396,067	+72,499	.....
1900,	5	342,677	—53,390	.....
1901,	5	376,397	+33,720	.....
1902,	5	365,833	—10,564	.....
1903,	5	321,478	—44,355	+104,438
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	512,166	.....	.....
1897,	5	516,633	+4,467	.....
1898,	5	611,244	+94,611	.....
1899,	5	869,254	+258,010	.....
1900,	5	707,170	—162,084	.....
1901,	5	860,029	+152,859	.....
1902,	5	1,054,198	+194,169	.....
1903,	5	1,034,254	—19,944	+522,088
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	233,592	.....	.....
1897,	4	249,765	+16,173	.....
1898,	4	263,364	+13,599	.....
1899,	4	346,487	+83,123	.....
1900,	4	375,036	+28,549	.....
1901,	4	400,587	+25,551	.....
1902,	4	405,729	+5,142	.....
1903,	4	409,626	+3,897	+176,034

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$4,009,486	\$	\$
1897,	29	4,076,663	+67,177	.....
1898,	29	4,134,160	+57,497	.....
1899,	29	4,945,547	+811,387	.....
1900,	29	5,267,816	+322,269	.....
1901,	29	4,954,554	—313,262	.....
1902,	29	5,320,425	+365,871	.....
1903,	29	5,474,224	+153,799	+1,464,738
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	61,186	.....	.....
1897,	2	63,699	+2,513	.....
1898,	2	62,102	—1,597	.....
1899,	2	89,691	+27,589	.....
1900,	2	82,639	—7,052	.....
1901,	2	95,958	+13,319	.....
1902,	2	102,545	+6,587	.....
1903,	2	99,299	—3,246	+38,113
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	2,361,910	.....	.....
1897,	13	2,663,530	+301,620	.....
1898,	13	2,805,666	+142,136	.....
1899,	13	3,804,301	+998,635	.....
1900,	13	3,334,120	—470,181	.....
1901,	13	3,618,256	+284,136	.....
1902,	13	4,186,378	+568,122	.....
1903,	13	4,403,275	+216,897	+2,041,365
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	1,083,068	.....	.....
1897,	12	781,832	—301,236	.....
1898,	12	1,069,190	+287,358	.....
1899,	12	1,393,284	+324,094	.....
1900,	12	1,618,418	+225,134	.....
1901,	12	1,488,852	—129,566	.....
1902,	12	1,859,060	+370,208	.....
1903,	12	1,688,684	—170,376	+605,616

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$363,054	\$	\$
1897,	5	462,043	+98,989	.....
1898,	5	494,058	+32,015	.....
1899,	5	685,497	+191,439	.....
1900, ..	5	690,584	+5,087	.....
1901,	5	713,089	+22,505	.....
1902,	5	684,864	—28,225	.....
1903,	5	840,172	+155,308	+477,118
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	6,983,962	.....	.....
1897,	3	6,534,498	—449,464	.....
1898,	3	8,000,396	+1,465,898	.....
1899,	3	10,020,362	+2,019,966	.....
1900, ..	3	11,203,744	+1,183,382	.....
1901,	3	11,622,675	+418,931	.....
1902,	3	11,762,401	+139,726	.....
1903,	3	12,922,248	+1,159,847	+5,938,286
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	11,907,420	.....	.....
1897,	5	11,341,565	—565,855	.....
1898,	5	14,552,862	+3,211,297	.....
1899,	5	26,160,998	+11,608,136	.....
1900, ..	5	21,342,983	—4,818,015	.....
1901,	5	27,381,482	+6,038,499	.....
1902,	5	29,664,392	+2,282,910	.....
1903,	5	26,193,611	—3,470,781	+14,286,191
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	862,648	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,184,240	+321,592	.....
1898,	3	1,260,038	+75,798	.....
1899,	3	1,350,801	+90,763	.....
1900,	3	1,745,213	+394,412	.....
1901,	3	2,004,285	+259,072	.....
1902,	3	2,207,605	+203,320	.....
1903,	3	1,956,635	—250,970	+1,093,987

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$2,183,935	\$	\$
1897,	18	1,971,452	—212,483	.....
1898,	18	2,381,695	+410,243	.....
1899,	18	3,520,187	+1,138,492	.....
1900,	18	3,449,758	—70,429	.....
1901,	18	4,035,363	+585,605	.....
1902,	18	4,453,598	+418,235	.....
1903,	18	4,447,741	—5,857	+2,263,806
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	3,429,136	.....	.....
1897,	7	3,115,371	—313,765	.....
1898,	7	3,717,213	+601,842	.....
1899,	7	5,095,097	+1,377,884	.....
1900,	7	8,649,413	+3,554,316	.....
1901,	7	6,432,504	—2,216,909	.....
1902,	7	7,947,777	+1,515,273	.....
1903,	7	7,925,838	—21,939	+4,496,702
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	8,791,061	.....	.....
1897,	9	8,531,117	—260,944	.....
1898,	9	12,862,598	+4,331,481	.....
1899,	9	17,572,598	+4,710,000	.....
1900,	9	24,600,085	+7,027,487	.....
1901,	9	27,094,502	+2,494,417	.....
1902,	9	32,801,859	+5,707,357	.....
1903,	9	43,940,968	+11,139,109	+35,148,907
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	3,230,705	.....	.....
1897,	10	2,658,616	—572,089	.....
1898,	10	3,088,737	+430,121	.....
1899,	10	4,574,136	+1,485,399	.....
1900,	10	5,088,689	+514,553	.....
1901,	10	5,100,778	+12,089	.....
1902,	10	5,742,081	+641,303	.....
1903,	10	5,915,199	+173,118	+2,684,494

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$3,451,325	\$	\$
1897,	9	3,271,106	—180,219	.....
1898,	9	6,609,331	+3,338,225	.....
1899,	9	16,339,020	+9,729,689	.....
1900,	9	27,485,740	+11,146,720	.....
1901,	9	26,020,609	—1,465,131	.....
1902,	9	38,083,264	+12,062,655	.....
1903,	9	29,660,282	—8,422,982	+26,208,957
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	4,991,255	.....	.....
1897,	3	4,588,448	—402,807	.....
1898,	3	6,685,431	+2,046,983	.....
1899,	3	9,165,761	+2,530,330	.....
1900,	3	12,062,974	+2,897,213	.....
1901,	3	10,619,270	—1,443,704	.....
1902,	3	12,367,771	+1,748,501	.....
1903,	3	12,152,756	—215,015	+7,161,501
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	1,951,211	.....	.....
1897,	21	1,904,346	—46,865	.....
1898,	21	2,455,255	+550,909	.....
1899,	21	3,454,771	+999,516	.....
1900,	21	4,085,048	+630,277	.....
1901,	21	4,758,297	+673,249	.....
1902,	21	5,179,748	+421,451	.....
1903,	21	5,120,015	—59,733	+3,168,804
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	5,254,323	.....	.....
1897,	18	5,324,440	+70,117	.....
1898,	18	6,372,564	+1,048,124	.....
1899,	18	6,973,093	+600,529	.....
1900,	18	9,924,157	+2,951,064	.....
1901,	18	10,348,434	+424,277	.....
1902,	18	11,699,604	+1,351,170	.....
1903,	18	12,194,163	+494,559	+6,939,840

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$2,643,208	\$	\$
1897,	25	2,965,528	+322,320	.....
1898,	25	3,571,600	+606,072	.....
1899,	25	5,201,285	+1,629,685	.....
1900,	25	5,867,126	+665,841	.....
1901,	25	5,911,565	+44,439	.....
1902,	25	7,516,312	+1,604,747	.....
1903,	25	7,302,124	—214,188	+4,658,916
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	321,222	.....	.....
1897,	2	329,533	+8,311	.....
1898,	2	400,465	+70,932	.....
1899,	2	456,967	+56,502	.....
1900,	2	477,377	+20,410	.....
1901,	2	589,335	+111,958	.....
1902,	2	611,916	+22,581	.....
1903,	2	636,989	+25,073	+315,767
SAWS.				
1896,	3	88,186	.....	.....
1897,	3	71,437	—16,749	.....
1898,	3	76,338	+4,901	.....
1899,	3	83,624	+7,286	.....
1900,	3	132,105	+48,481	.....
1901,	3	128,426	—3,679	.....
1902,	3	131,473	+3,047	.....
1903,	3	134,294	+2,821	+46,108
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	1,078,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	962,000	—116,000	.....
1898,	3	1,097,058	+135,058	.....
1899,	3	1,436,661	+339,603	.....
1900,	3	1,301,478	—135,183	.....
1901,	3	1,431,561	+130,083	.....
1902,	3	1,611,691	+180,130	.....
1903,	3	1,612,454	+763	+534,454

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$3,570,461	\$	\$
1897,	3	3,388,804	—181,657	.....
1898,	3	6,751,374	+3,362,570	.....
1899,	3	11,396,408	+4,645,034	.....
1900,	3	15,387,782	+3,991,374	.....
1901,	3	16,236,751	+848,969	.....
1902,	3	18,864,687	+2,627,936	.....
1903,	3	18,365,073	—499,614	+14,794,612
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	813,573	.....	.....
1897,	8	803,048	—10,525	.....
1898,	8	997,314	+194,266	.....
1899,	8	1,493,946	+496,632	.....
1900,	8	1,134,772	—359,174	.....
1901,	8	1,612,469	+477,697	.....
1902,	8	1,617,140	+4,671	.....
1903,	8	1,546,806	—70,334	+733,233
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	151,546	.....	.....
1897,	2	157,476	+5,930	.....
1898,	2	153,085	—4,391	.....
1899,	2	156,773	+3,688	.....
1900,	2	508,936	+352,163	.....
1901,	2	333,538	—175,398	.....
1902,	2	373,524	+39,986	.....
1903,	2	468,301	+94,777	+316,755
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	161,989	.....	.....
1897,	3	184,101	+22,112	.....
1898,	3	207,496	+23,395	.....
1899,	3	300,978	+93,482	.....
1900,	3	334,973	+33,995	.....
1901,	3	344,926	+9,953	.....
1902,	3	307,438	—37,488	.....
1903,	3	317,380	+9,942	+155,391

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$1,195,156	\$	\$
1897,	2	1,249,288	+54,132	.....
1898,	2	2,057,639	+808,351	.....
1899,	2	2,157,573	+99,934	.....
1900,	2	4,572,828	+2,415,255	.....
1901,	2	6,403,461	+1,830,633	.....
1902,	2	5,730,246	—673,215	.....
1903,	2	7,778,126	+2,047,880	+6,582,970
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	331,059	.....	.....
1897,	5	336,049	+4,990	.....
1898,	5	409,304	+73,255	.....
1899,	5	584,109	+174,805	.....
1900,	5	508,450	—75,659	.....
1901,	5	561,193	+52,743	.....
1902,	5	1,091,064	+529,871	.....
1903,	5	1,040,922	—50,142	+709,863
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	119,501	.....	.....
1897,	7	145,641	+26,140	.....
1898,	7	187,059	+41,418	.....
1899,	7	260,498	+73,439	.....
1900,	7	306,812	+46,314	.....
1901,	7	379,015	+72,203	.....
1902,	7	635,917	+256,902	.....
1903,	7	702,848	+66,931	+583,347
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	2,201,939	.....	.....
1897,	10	2,377,824	+175,885	.....
1898,	10	2,781,546	+403,722	.....
1899,	10	3,109,442	+327,896	.....
1900,	10	3,099,260	—10,182	.....
1901,	10	3,365,387	+266,127	.....
1902,	10	3,655,913	+290,526	.....
1903,	10	4,072,357	+416,444	+1,870,418

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$334,056	\$	\$
1897,	2	249,488	—84,568	.....
1898,	2	313,511	+64,023	.....
1899,	2	411,714	+98,203	.....
1900,	2	645,011	+233,297	.....
1901,	2	411,468	—233,543	.....
1902,	2	497,452	+85,984	.....
1903,	2	550,287	+52,835	+216,231
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	94,327	.....	.....
1897,	2	95,599	+1,272	.....
1898,	2	136,971	+41,372	.....
1899,	2	178,679	+41,708	.....
1900,	2	205,621	+26,942	.....
1901,	2	197,752	—7,869	.....
1902,	2	206,934	+9,182	.....
1903,	2	226,172	+19,238	+131,845
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	477,000	.....	.....
1897,	5	467,000	—10,000	.....
1898,	5	469,200	+2,200	.....
1899,	5	545,475	+76,275	.....
1900,	5	554,813	+9,338	.....
1901,	5	639,243	+84,430	.....
1902,	5	870,087	+230,844	.....
1903,	5	1,024,812	+154,725	+547,812
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	3,370,998	.....	.....
1897,	8	3,310,376	—60,622	.....
1898,	8	3,315,552	+5,176	.....
1899,	8	4,254,182	+938,630	.....
1900,	8	4,671,243	+417,061	.....
1901,	8	4,567,498	—103,745	.....
1902,	8	5,062,019	+494,521	.....
1903,	8	5,304,597	+242,578	+1,933,599

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$709,613	\$	\$
1897,	3	813,000	+103,387	.....
1898,	3	939,901	+126,901	.....
1899,	3	1,030,190	+90,289	.....
1900,	3	964,084	—66,106	.....
1901,	3	866,365	—97,719	.....
1902,	3	870,074	+3,709	.....
1903,	3	884,759	+14,685	+175,146
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	7,048,707	.....	.....
1897,	45	8,002,801	+954,094	.....
1898,	45	8,755,994	+753,193	.....
1899,	45	9,579,749	+823,755	.....
1900,	45	10,217,056	+637,307	.....
1901,	45	10,209,452	—7,604	.....
1902,	45	11,379,007	+1,169,555	.....
1903,	45	11,297,072	—81,935	+4,248,365
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	167,856	.....	.....
1897,	3	162,373	—5,483	.....
1898,	3	180,567	+18,194	.....
1899,	3	208,527	+27,960	.....
1900,	3	217,460	+8,933	.....
1901,	3	236,637	+19,177	.....
1902,	3	230,513	—6,124	.....
1903,	3	243,670	+13,157	+75,814
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	4,777,490	.....	.....
1897,	5	4,713,313	—64,177	.....
1898,	5	4,947,813	+234,500	.....
1899,	5	6,219,058	+1,271,245	.....
1900,	5	6,922,914	+703,856	.....
1901,	5	7,446,401	+523,487	.....
1902,	5	7,715,056	+268,655	.....
1903,	5	8,278,648	+563,592	+3,501,158

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$1,985,909	\$	\$
1897,	26	2,017,254	+31,345	.....
1898,	26	2,247,556	+230,302	.....
1899,	26	2,434,029	+186,473	.....
1900,	26	2,478,934	+44,905	.....
1901,	26	2,452,806	—26,128	.....
1902,	26	2,695,396	+242,590	.....
1903,	26	2,882,575	+187,179	+896,666
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	206,732	.....	.....
1897,	2	192,167	—14,565	.....
1898,	2	226,326	+34,159	.....
1899,	2	244,254	+17,928	.....
1900,	2	232,121	—12,133	.....
1901,	2	246,060	+13,939	.....
1902,	2	200,666	—45,394	.....
1903,	2	224,423	+23,757	+17,691
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	333,078	.....	.....
1897,	7	348,220	+15,142	.....
1898,	7	367,395	+19,175	.....
1899,	7	416,263	+48,868	.....
1900,	7	604,307	+188,044	.....
1901,	7	412,809	—191,498	.....
1902,	7	598,704	+185,895	.....
1903,	7	777,380	+178,676	+444,302
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	1,473,641	.....	.....
1897,	32	1,456,920	—16,721	.....
1898,	32	1,427,867	—29,053	.....
1899,	32	1,618,722	+190,855	.....
1900,	32	1,544,745	—73,977	.....
1901,	32	1,681,494	+136,749	.....
1902,	32	1,973,911	+292,417	.....
1903,	32	2,197,284	+223,373	+723,643

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$1,639,926	\$	\$
1897,	17	1,570,074	—69,852	.....
1898,	17	1,915,392	+345,318	.....
1899,	17	2,486,398	+571,006	.....
1900,	17	3,560,462	+1,074,064	.....
1901,	17	3,221,632	—338,830	.....
1902,	17	4,225,554	+1,003,922	.....
1903,	17	3,948,531	—277,023	+2,308,605
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	390,376	.....	.....
1897,	6	515,919	+125,543	.....
1898,	6	537,702	+21,783	.....
1899,	6	467,112	—70,590	.....
1900,	6	520,415	+53,303	.....
1901,	6	729,002	+208,587	.....
1902,	6	768,971	+39,969	.....
1903,	6	761,119	—7,852	+370,743
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	590,366	.....	.....
1897,	14	726,445	+136,079	.....
1898,	14	756,997	+30,552	.....
1899,	14	930,606	+173,609	.....
1900,	14	888,733	—41,867	.....
1901,	14	967,230	+78,497	.....
1902,	14	1,035,345	+68,115	.....
1903,	14	1,225,521	+190,176	+635,155
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	5,857,448	.....	.....
1897,	20	6,573,961	+716,513	.....
1898,	20	7,543,866	+969,905	.....
1899,	20	9,065,032	+1,521,166	.....
1900,	20	9,907,353	+842,321	.....
1901,	20	8,674,560	—1,232,793	.....
1902,	20	9,723,592	+1,049,032	.....
1903,	20	11,212,176	+1,488,584	+5,354,728

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$8,049,657	\$	\$
1897,	7	10,649,292	+2,599,635	.....
1898,	7	12,691,322	+2,042,030	.....
1899,	7	16,342,644	+3,651,322	.....
1900,	7	15,059,504	—1,283,140	.....
1901,	7	19,364,997	+4,305,493	.....
1902,	7	17,482,809	—1,882,188	.....
1903,	7	14,132,953	—3,349,856	+6,083,296
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	4,354,513	.....	.....
1897,	13	4,624,218	+269,705	.....
1898,	13	5,073,265	+449,047	.....
1899,	13	5,095,419	+22,154	.....
1900,	13	5,089,364	—6,055	.....
1901,	13	5,348,333	+258,969	.....
1902,	13	5,484,547	+136,214	.....
1903,	13	5,773,531	+288,984	+1,419,018
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	319,100	.....	.....
1897,	2	349,100	+30,000	.....
1898,	2	391,500	+42,400	.....
1899,	2	483,250	+91,750	.....
1900,	2	624,000	+140,750	.....
1901,	2	701,000	+77,000	.....
1902,	2	755,400	+54,400	.....
1903,	2	831,850	+76,450	+512,750
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	525,607	.....	.....
1897,	3	782,060	+256,453	.....
1898,	3	737,149	—44,911	.....
1899,	3	698,891	—38,258	.....
1900,	3	901,917	+203,026	.....
1901,	3	1,046,651	+144,734	.....
1902,	3	988,678	—57,973	.....
1903,	3	1,093,386	+104,708	+567,779

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$1,447,818	\$	\$
1897,	4	1,558,607	+110,789	.....
1898,	4	1,731,063	+172,456	.....
1899,	4	2,020,731	+289,668	.....
1900,	4	2,494,914	+474,183	.....
1901,	4	2,954,738	+459,824	.....
1902,	4	3,171,734	+216,996	.....
1903,	4	3,813,462	+641,728	+2,365,644
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	521,966	.....	.....
1897,	7	649,061	+127,095	.....
1898,	7	636,904	—12,157	.....
1899,	7	746,186	+109,282	.....
1900,	7	931,034	+184,848	.....
1901,	7	788,215	—142,819	.....
1902,	7	809,122	+20,907	.....
1903,	7	848,955	+39,833	+326,989
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	1,109,989	.....	.....
1897,	4	1,185,705	+75,716	.....
1898,	4	1,156,372	—29,333	.....
1899,	4	1,231,088	+74,716	.....
1900,	4	1,134,223	—96,865	.....
1901,	4	1,243,643	+109,420	.....
1902,	4	1,119,932	—123,711	.....
1903,	4	1,148,281	+28,349	+38,292
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1,218,500	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,471,696	+253,196	.....
1898,	8	1,708,275	+236,579	.....
1899,	8	2,085,395	+377,120	.....
1900,	8	2,195,940	+110,545	.....
1901,	8	2,034,319	—161,621	.....
1902,	8	2,123,892	+89,573	.....
1903,	8	2,360,137	+236,245	+1,141,637

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

1896,	8	\$2,006,491	\$	\$
1897,	8	1,865,497	—140,994
1898,	8	2,083,596	+218,099
1899,	8	2,548,230	+464,634	.....
1900,	8	2,696,197	+147,967	.....
1901,	8	2,778,475	+82,278	.....
1902,	8	3,142,057	+363,582	.....
1903,	8	3,071,230	—70,827	+1,064,730

NECKWEAR.

1896,	3	381,745	.....	.....
1897,	3	353,886	—27,859	.....
1898,	3	375,689	+21,803	.....
1899,	3	437,720	+62,041	.....
1900,	3	414,292	—23,428	.....
1901,	3	359,704	—54,588	.....
1902,	3	322,700	—37,004	.....
1903,	3	324,701	+2,001	—57,044

COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

1896,	20	4,855,313	.....	.....
1897,	20	5,651,387	+796,074	.....
1898,	20	5,683,104	+31,717	.....
1899,	20	6,908,603	+1,225,499	.....
1900,	20	6,920,096	+11,493	.....
1901,	20	6,802,695	—117,401	.....
1902,	20	8,200,054	+1,397,359	.....
1903,	20	7,341,457	—858,597	+2,486,144

CARPETS.

1896,	17	3,632,760	.....	.....
1897,	17	4,544,385	+911,625	.....
1898,	17	4,823,328	+278,943	.....
1899,	17	5,940,777	+1,117,449	.....
1900,	17	5,790,677	—150,100	.....
1901,	17	6,553,397	+762,720	.....
1902,	17	7,145,955	+592,558	.....
1903,	17	5,891,461	—1,254,494	+2,258,701

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$2,480,912	\$	\$
1897,	15	2,788,724	+307,812	.....
1898,	15	2,878,275	+89,551	.....
1899,	15	3,331,693	+453,418	.....
1900,	15	3,514,889	+183,196	.....
1901,	15	3,461,535	—53,354	.....
1902,	15	3,577,420	+115,885	.....
1903,	15	3,535,278	—42,142	+1,054,366
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSIMERES.				
1896,	10	1,932,777	.....	.....
1897,	10	2,561,227	+628,450	.....
1898,	10	3,760,158	+1,198,931	.....
1899,	10	3,492,388	—267,770	.....
1900,	10	3,374,548	—117,840	.....
1901,	10	3,811,108	+436,560	.....
1902,	10	4,294,507	+483,399	.....
1903,	10	4,291,793	—2,714	+2,359,016
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	3,661,473	.....	.....
1897,	14	5,050,561	+1,389,088	.....
1898,	14	5,103,941	+53,380	.....
1899,	14	5,853,878	+749,937	.....
1900,	14	6,790,901	+937,023	.....
1901,	14	6,167,266	—623,635	.....
1902,	14	7,395,008	+1,227,742	.....
1903,	14	7,160,054	—234,954	+3,498,581
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	2,012,851	.....	.....
1897,	12	3,111,819	+1,098,968	.....
1898,	12	3,819,936	+708,117	.....
1899,	12	5,256,352	+1,436,416	.....
1900,	12	4,239,957	—1,016,395	.....
1901,	12	4,487,135	+247,178	.....
1902,	12	5,495,528	+1,008,393	.....
1903,	12	5,240,143	—255,385	+3,227,292

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$4,087,237	\$	\$
1897,	5	4,031,915	—55,322	.....
1898,	5	3,931,652	—100,263	.....
1899,	5	4,504,288	+572,636	.....
1900,	5	4,552,504	+48,216	.....
1901,	5	4,241,326	—311,178	.....
1902,	5	5,261,138	+1,019,812	.....
1903,	5	4,694,708	—566,430	+607,471
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	1,148,783	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,658,051	+509,268	.....
1898,	10	1,273,756	—384,295	.....
1899,	10	1,721,902	+448,146	.....
1900,	10	1,707,341	—14,561	.....
1901,	10	1,756,285	+48,944	.....
1902,	10	1,969,976	+213,691	.....
1903,	10	1,947,871	—22,105	+799,088
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	1,078,630	.....	.....
1897,	6	1,082,331	+3,701	.....
1898,	6	1,178,486	+96,155	.....
1899,	6	1,247,347	+68,861	.....
1900,	6	1,503,971	+256,624	.....
1901,	6	1,238,865	—265,106	.....
1902,	6	1,238,560	—305	.....
1903,	6	1,422,619	+184,059	+343,989
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1,798,409	.....	.....
1897,	8	2,493,449	+695,040	.....
1898,	8	2,214,168	—279,281	.....
1899,	8	3,215,295	+1,001,127	.....
1900,	8	3,580,329	+365,034	.....
1901,	8	3,291,582	—288,747	.....
1902,	8	4,275,953	+984,371	.....
1903,	8	3,716,498	—559,455	+1,918,089

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,282,412	\$	\$
1897,	5	1,221,499	—60,913	.....
1898,	5	2,107,398	+885,899	.....
1899,	5	1,633,499	—473,899	.....
1900,	5	1,676,132	+42,633	.....
1901,	5	1,670,231	—5,901	.....
1902,	5	1,892,901	+22,670	.....
1903,	5	2,023,918	+131,017	+741,506
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	909,289	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,086,945	+177,656	.....
1898,	3	1,219,698	+132,753	.....
1899,	3	1,807,879	+88,181	.....
1900,	3	1,337,964	+30,085	.....
1901,	3	1,432,392	+94,428	.....
1902,	3	1,680,672	+248,280	.....
1903,	3	1,818,714	+138,042	+909,425
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	502,678	.....	.....
1897,	3	573,450	+70,772	.....
1898,	3	591,280	+17,830	.....
1899,	3	664,622	+73,342	.....
1900,	3	728,013	+63,391	.....
1901,	3	791,504	+63,491	.....
1902,	3	894,790	+103,286	.....
1903,	3	921,624	+26,834	+418,946
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	2,412,495	.....	.....
1897,	8	2,632,361	+219,866	.....
1898,	8	2,883,474	+251,113	.....
1899,	8	3,305,761	+422,287	.....
1900,	8	2,871,625	—434,136	.....
1901,	8	3,033,862	+162,237	.....
1902,	8	3,706,659	+672,797	.....
1903,	8	3,390,169	+316,490	+977,674

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$2,978,552	\$	\$
1897,	13	3,333,148	+359,596	.....
1898,	13	3,493,036	+154,888	.....
1899,	13	3,851,935	+358,899	.....
1900,	13	4,330,995	+479,060	.....
1901,	13	3,950,409	—380,586	.....
1902,	13	3,968,202	+17,793	.....
1903,	13	4,212,338	+244,136	+1,233,786
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	3,744,935	.....	.....
1897,	31	4,518,589	+773,654	.....
1898,	31	4,880,155	+361,566	.....
1899,	31	5,239,702	+359,547	.....
1900,	31	5,816,615	+576,913	.....
1901,	31	6,082,610	+265,995	.....
1902,	31	6,447,718	+365,108	.....
1903,	31	6,724,058	+276,340	+2,979,123
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	3,288,568	.....	.....
1897,	5	4,705,925	+417,357	.....
1898,	5	5,418,662	+712,737	.....
1899,	5	6,786,912	+1,368,250	.....
1900,	5	6,205,109	—581,803	.....
1901,	5	5,615,619	—589,490	.....
1902,	5	7,842,831	+2,227,213	.....
1903,	5	7,995,444	+152,613	+4,706,876
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	1,450,181	.....	.....
1897,	2	2,371,966	+921,785	.....
1898,	2	2,898,933	+526,967	.....
1899,	2	3,112,400	+213,467	.....
1900,	2	2,784,047	—328,353	.....
1901,	2	3,207,575	+423,528	.....
1902,	2	3,703,873	+496,298	.....
1903,	2	3,490,663	—213,210	+2,040,482

VALUE OF PRODUCT—Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCT—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	534,384	.....	.....
1897,	3	660,111	+125,727	.....
1898,	3	762,606	+102,495	.....
1899,	3	735,151	—27,455	.....
1900,	3	837,841	+102,690	.....
1901,	3	1,073,259	+235,418	.....
1902,	3	1,701,010	+627,751	.....
1903,	3	1,930,981	+229,971	+1,396,597

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the value of average annual product per employee by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	\$2,711 26	\$	\$
1897,	3	1,698 30	—1,012 96
1898,	3	2,079 74	+381 44
1899,	3	2,294 16	+214 42
1900,	3	3,305 61	+1,011 45	.....
1901,	3	3,976 63	+671 02	.....
1902,	3	4,310 47	+333 84	.....
1903,	3	2,956 72	—1,353 75	+245 46

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	1,047 89	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,292 28	+244 39	.....
1898,	7	1,456 05	+163 77	.....
1899,	7	1,985 45	+529 40	.....
1900,	7	1,942 38	—43 07	.....
1901,	7	1,565 97	—356 41	.....
1902,	7	1,681 77	+115 80	.....
1903,	7	1,737 27	+55 50	+689 38

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	1,227 37	.....	.....
1897,	4	1,159 02	—68 35	.....
1898,	4	1,395 31	+236 29	.....
1899,	4	1,533 17	+137 86	.....
1900,	4	1,487 38	—45 79	.....
1901,	4	1,130 57	—356 81	.....
1902,	4	1,270 28	+139 71	.....
1903,	4	1,386 56	+116 28	+159 19

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease(—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase(+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896.	1	\$1,457 15	\$	\$
1897.	1	1,326 27	—131 28	.....
1898.	1	1,453 81	+127 48	.....
1899.	1	2,040 83	+587 02	.....
1900.	1	2,251 71	+180 88	.....
1901.	1	1,647 15	—604 56	.....
1902.	1	1,521 67	—125 48	.....
1903.	1	1,847 43	+325 76	+416 28
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896.	3	5,051 70	.....	.....
1897.	3	5,026 44	—25 26	.....
1898.	3	5,951 51	+925 07	.....
1899.	3	5,630 02	—321 49	.....
1900.	3	5,757 19	+127 17	.....
1901.	3	5,127 03	—630 16	.....
1902.	3	5,655 98	+528 95	.....
1903.	3	5,138 85	—517 13	—47 15
PLATES AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896.	3	1,027 06	.....	.....
1897.	3	954 67	—72 39	.....
1898.	3	1,074 33	+119 66	.....
1899.	3	1,317 07	+242 74	.....
1900.	3	1,420 55	+103 48	.....
1901.	3	1,327 45	—93 10	.....
1902.	3	1,075 90	—251 55	.....
1903.	3	1,435 11	+359 21	+458 05
WIRE				
1896.	5	1,551 20	.....	.....
1897.	5	1,115 09	—436 11	.....
1898.	5	1,190 65	+75 56	.....
1899.	5	1,314 47	+123 82	.....
1900.	5	1,521 85	+207 38	.....
1901.	5	1,781 58	+259 73	.....
1902.	5	1,699 95	—81 63	.....
1903.	5	1,832 21	+132 26	+515 99

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$3,881 46	\$	\$
1897,	2	3,591 51	—289 95	.....
1898,	2	3,449 82	—141 70	.....
1899,	2	4,185 85	+736 03	.....
1900,	2	4,302 09	+116 24	.....
1901,	2	4,310 23	+8 13	.....
1902,	2	3,305 41	—1,004 82	.....
1903,	2	4,118 58	+813 17	+127 15
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	1,118 66	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,206 10	+87 44	.....
1898,	5	1,418 16	+212 06	.....
1899,	5	1,541 11	+122 95	.....
1900,	5	1,647 49	+106 38	.....
1901,	5	1,555 28	—92 21	.....
1902,	5	1,655 35	+100 07	.....
1903,	5	1,538 17	—117 18	+420 51
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	1,588 76	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,589 64	+8 88	.....
1898,	5	1,612 73	+23 14	.....
1899,	5	1,853 42	+240 64	.....
1900,	5	1,871 49	+18 07	.....
1901,	5	1,498 18	—373 31	.....
1902,	5	1,484 79	—14 39	.....
1903,	5	1,479 92	—5 17	+161 14
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	2,097 18	.....	.....
1897,	4	2,047 25	—49 93	.....
1898,	4	1,985 40	—61 85	.....
1899,	4	2,179 18	+193 78	.....
1900,	4	2,118 85	—60 33	.....
1901,	4	2,189 00	+70 15	.....
1902,	4	2,318 45	+129 45	.....
1903,	4	2,327 42	+8 97	+230 24

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employe.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$1,192 62	\$	\$
1897,	29	1,178 91	—13 71	.....
1898,	29	1,165 54	—13 37	.....
1899,	29	1,369 20	+203 66	.....
1900,	29	1,432 25	+63 05	.....
1901,	29	1,341 61	—90 64	.....
1902,	29	1,418 40	+76 79	.....
1903,	29	1,535 98	+117 58	+343 36
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	2,353 31	.....	.....
1897,	2	2,274 97	—78 34	.....
1898,	2	1,940 69	—334 28	.....
1899,	2	1,993 13	+52 44	.....
1900,	2	2,174 71	+181 58	.....
1901,	2	2,180 86	+6 15	.....
1902,	2	2,441 55	+260 69	.....
1903,	2	2,364 26	—77 29	+10 95
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	970 77	.....	.....
1897,	13	1,034 38	+63 61	.....
1898,	13	996 00	—38 38	.....
1899,	13	1,170 55	+174 55	.....
1900,	13	1,073 79	—96 76	.....
1901,	13	1,166 80	+93 01	.....
1902,	13	1,200 22	+33 42	.....
1903,	13	1,361 98	+161 76	+391 21
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	1,324 04	.....	.....
1897,	12	945 38	—378 66	.....
1898,	12	1,217 76	+272 38	.....
1899,	12	1,368 65	+150 89	.....
1900,	12	1,502 71	+134 06	.....
1901,	12	1,357 20	—145 51	.....
1902,	12	1,547 93	+190 73	.....
1903,	12	1,398 24	—149 69	+74 20

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employe.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,463 93	\$	\$
1897,	5	1,576 94	+113 01	.....
1898,	5	1,816 39	+239 45	.....
1899,	5	2,010 26	+193 87	.....
1900,	5	1,789 08	—221 18	.....
1901,	5	1,997 45	+208 37	.....
1902,	5	2,094 38	+96 93	.....
1903,	5	2,182 26	+87 88	+718 33
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	1,116 72	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,138 02	+21 30	.....
1898,	3	1,341 22	+203 20	.....
1899,	3	1,505 69	+164 47	.....
1900,	3	1,559 32	+53 63	.....
1901,	3	1,550 10	—9 22	.....
1902,	3	1,423 84	—126 26	.....
1903,	3	1,368 59	—55 25	+251 87
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	2,236 56	.....	.....
1897,	5	2,219 49	—17 07	.....
1898,	5	2,556 27	+336 78	.....
1899,	5	2,988 46	+432 19	.....
1900,	5	3,937 82	+949 36	.....
1901,	5	4,165 12	+227 30	.....
1902,	5	4,614 87	+449 75	.....
1903,	5	3,962 73	—652 14	+1,726 17
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	1,701 48	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,925 59	+224 11	.....
1898,	3	1,828 79	—96 80	.....
1899,	3	1,825 41	—3 38	.....
1900,	3	2,189 73	+364 32	.....
1901,	3	2,383 22	+193 49	.....
1902,	3	2,564 00	+180 78	.....
1903,	3	1,838 94	—625 06	+137 46

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$1,847 67	\$	\$
1897,	18	1,706 88	—140 79	.....
1898,	18	1,833 48	+126 60	.....
1899,	18	2,383 33	+549 85	.....
1900,	18	2,228 53	—154 80	.....
1901,	18	2,333 93	+105 40	.....
1902,	18	2,464 64	+130 71	.....
1903,	18	2,412 01	—52 63	+564 34
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	2,933 39	.....	.....
1897,	7	2,646 87	—286 52	.....
1898,	7	2,612 24	—34 63	.....
1899,	7	3,032 80	+420 56	.....
1900,	7	3,873 45	+840 65	.....
1901,	7	3,098 51	—774 94	.....
1902,	7	3,513 61	+415 10	.....
1903,	7	3,599 38	+85 77	+665 99
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	1,573 66	.....	.....
1897,	9	1,509 67	—63 99	.....
1898,	9	1,614 48	+104 81	.....
1899,	9	1,788 20	+173 72	.....
1900,	9	2,049 49	+261 29	.....
1901,	9	2,037 49	—12 00	.....
1902,	9	2,099 86	+62 37	.....
1903,	9	2,212 99	+113 13	+639 33
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	1,680 91	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,573 15	—107 76	.....
1898,	10	1,622 24	+49 09	.....
1899,	10	2,114 72	+492 48	.....
1900,	10	2,144 41	+29 69	.....
1901,	10	2,013 73	—130 68	.....
1902,	10	2,179 99	+166 26	.....
1903,	10	2,018 15	—161 84	+337 24

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employe.	Increase(+) or decrease (--) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$1,771 73	\$	\$
1897,	9	1,630 57	—141 16	.....
1898,	9	2,393 82	+763 25	.....
1899,	9	2,761 37	+367 55	.....
1900,	9	3,165 47	+404 10	.....
1901,	9	2,809 70	—355 77	.....
1902,	9	3,914 81	+1,105 11	.....
1903,	9	3,897 03	—17 78	+2,125 30
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	1,234 24	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,331 14	+96 90	.....
1898,	3	1,232 34	—98 80	.....
1899,	3	1,481 22	+248 88	.....
1900,	3	1,806 65	+325 43	.....
1901,	3	1,694 24	—112 41	.....
1902,	3	1,883 98	+189 74	.....
1903,	3	2,185 35	+301 37	+951 11
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	1,680 63	.....	.....
1897,	21	1,688 25	+7 62	.....
1898,	21	1,771 47	+83 22	.....
1899,	21	2,123 40	+351 93	.....
1900,	21	2,113 32	—10 08	.....
1901,	21	2,228 71	+115 39	.....
1902,	21	2,135 20	—93 51	.....
1903,	21	2,311 52	+176 32	+630 89
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	1,435 61	.....	.....
1897,	18	1,409 33	—26 28	.....
1898,	18	1,460 93	+51 60	.....
1899,	18	1,325 43	—135 59	.....
1900,	18	1,650 72	+325 29	.....
1901,	18	1,654 95	+4 23	.....
1902,	18	1,742 05	+87 10	.....
1903,	18	1,818 39	+76 34	+382 78

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	1,242 69	\$	\$
1897,	25	1,411 48	+168 79	.....
1898,	25	1,459 58	+48 10	.....
1899,	25	1,675 67	+216 09	.....
1900,	25	1,831 19	+155 52	.....
1901,	25	1,632 12	—199 07	.....
1902,	25	1,809 41	+177 29	.....
1903,	25	1,800 59	—8 82	+557 90
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	970 46	.....	.....
1897,	2	952 40	—18 06	.....
1898,	2	1,085 27	+132 87	.....
1899,	2	1,159 81	+74 54	.....
1900,	2	1,131 23	—28 58	.....
1901,	2	1,420 09	+288 86	.....
1902,	2	1,474 50	+54 41	.....
1903,	2	1,491 78	+17 28	+521 32
SAWS.				
1896,	3	1,574 75	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,428 75	—146 00	.....
1898,	3	1,624 21	+195 46	.....
1899,	3	1,779 23	+155 02	.....
1900,	3	2,359 02	+579 79	.....
1901,	3	2,253 09	—105 93	.....
1902,	3	2,390 42	+137 33	.....
1903,	3	2,164 42	—226 00	+589 67
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	1,122 92	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,044 52	—78 40	.....
1898,	3	1,136 85	+92 33	.....
1899,	3	1,373 48	+236 63	.....
1900,	3	1,241 87	—131 61	.....
1901,	3	1,318 19	+76 32	.....
1902,	3	1,449 36	+131 17	.....
1903,	3	1,515 46	+66 10	+392 54

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$1,440 86	\$	\$
1897,	3	1,596 23	+155 37	.....
1898,	3	1,957 49	+361 26	.....
1899,	3	2,214 61	+257 12	.....
1900,	3	2,492 75	+278 14	.....
1901,	3	2,263 28	—229 47	.....
1902,	3	2,269 30	+6 02	.....
1903,	3	2,156 79	—112 51	+715 93
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1,492 80	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,571 52	+78 72	.....
1898,	8	1,888 85	+317 33	.....
1899,	8	2,653 55	+764 70	.....
1900,	8	2,133 03	—520 52	.....
1901,	8	2,723 76	+590 73	.....
1902,	8	2,629 50	—94 26	.....
1903,	8	2,368 77	—260 73	+875 97
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	1,183 95	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,259 81	+75 86	.....
1898,	2	1,265 17	+5 36	.....
1899,	2	1,306 44	+41 27	.....
1900,	2	1,432 10	+125 66	.....
1901,	2	1,489 00	+56 90	.....
1902,	2	1,500 10	+11 10	.....
1903,	2	1,530 40	+30 30	+346 45
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	834 99	.....	.....
1897,	3	889 37	+54 38	.....
1898,	3	922 20	+32 83	.....
1899,	3	1,118 88	+196 68	.....
1900,	3	1,127 85	+8 97	.....
1901,	3	1,368 75	+240 90	.....
1902,	3	1,244 69	—124 06	.....
1903,	3	1,269 52	+24 83	+434 53

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$1,589 30	\$	\$
1897,	2	1,887 14	+297 84	.....
1898,	2	2,446 66	+559 52	.....
1899,	2	1,739 98	—706 68	.....
1900,	2	2,725 17	+985 19	.....
1901,	2	2,801 16	+75 99	.....
1902,	2	2,361 04	—440 12	.....
1903,	2	3,290 24	+929 20	+1,700 94
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	1,433 15	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,456 06	+22 91	.....
1898,	5	1,521 58	+65 52	.....
1899,	5	1,953 54	+431 96	.....
1900,	5	1,925 95	—27 59	.....
1901,	5	1,948 59	+22 64	.....
1902,	5	1,729 10	—219 49	.....
1903,	5	1,819 79	+90 69	+386 64
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	1,512 67	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,456 41	—56 26	.....
1898,	7	1,484 60	+28 19	.....
1899,	7	1,680 63	+196 03	.....
1900,	7	1,557 42	—123 21	.....
1901,	7	1,722 80	+165 38	.....
1902,	7	1,806 58	+83 78	.....
1903,	7	2,049 12	+242 54	+536 45
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	1,760 14	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,862 04	+101 90	.....
1898,	10	1,913 03	+50 99	.....
1899,	10	2,016 50	+103 47	.....
1900,	10	2,016 43	—07	.....
1901,	10	2,162 84	+146 41	.....
1902,	10	2,126 76	—36 08	.....
1903,	10	2,295 58	+168 82	+535 44

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$2,183 31	\$	\$
1897,	2	1,782 06	—401 25	.....
1898,	2	2,076 23	+294 17	.....
1899,	2	1,829 84	—246 39	.....
1900,	2	2,406 76	+576 92	.....
1901,	2	1,781 25	—625 51	.....
1902,	2	2,005 85	+224 60	.....
1903,	2	2,413 54	+407 69	+230 23
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	1,179 09	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,241 54	+62 45	.....
1898,	2	1,441 80	+200 26	.....
1899,	2	1,701 70	+259 90	.....
1900,	2	1,408 36	—293 34	.....
1901,	2	1,318 35	—90 01	.....
1902,	2	1,217 26	—101 09	.....
1903,	2	1,196 68	—20 58	+17 59
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	1,679 57	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,698 18	+18 61	.....
1898,	5	1,687 77	—10 41	.....
1899,	5	1,983 55	+295 78	.....
1900,	5	1,691 32	—292 23	.....
1901,	5	1,386 64	—304 93	.....
1902,	5	1,332 44	—54 20	.....
1903,	5	1,209 92	—122 52	—469 65
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	2,216 30	.....	.....
1897,	8	2,245 85	+29 55	.....
1898,	8	2,235 71	—10 14	.....
1899,	8	2,530 74	+295 03	.....
1900,	8	2,684 62	+153 88	.....
1901,	8	2,647 82	—36 80	.....
1902,	8	2,691 13	+43 31	.....
1903,	8	2,702 29	+11 16	+485 99

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$2,150 33	\$	\$
1897,	3	2,384 16	+233 83	.....
1898,	3	2,596 41	+212 25	.....
1899,	3	2,853 71	+257 30	.....
1900,	3	3,120 01	+266 30	.....
1901,	3	2,617 42	—502 59	.....
1902,	3	2,677 15	+59 73	.....
1903,	3	2,549 77	—127 38	+399 44
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	1,086 25	.....	.....
1897,	45	1,106 43	+20 18	.....
1898,	45	1,132 88	+26 45	.....
1899,	45	1,161 46	+28 58	.....
1900,	45	1,190 38	+28 92	.....
1901,	45	1,162 41	—27 97	.....
1902,	45	1,430 06	+267 65	.....
1903,	45	1,254 67	—175 39	+168 42
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	1,216 35	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,185 20	—31 15	.....
1898,	3	1,157 48	—27 72	.....
1899,	3	1,184 81	+27 33	.....
1900,	3	1,156 70	—28 11	.....
1901,	3	1,258 71	+102 01	.....
1902,	3	1,355 96	+97 25	.....
1903,	3	1,408 49	+52 53	+192 14
CORDAGE ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	2,324 81	.....	.....
1897,	5	2,224 31	—100 50	.....
1898,	5	2,366 24	+141 93	.....
1899,	5	2,838 46	+472 22	.....
1900,	5	3,068 67	+230 21	.....
1901,	5	3,246 03	+177 36	.....
1902,	5	3,259 42	+13 39	.....
1903,	5	3,303 53	+44 11	+978 72

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$1,103 81	\$	\$
1897,	26	1,072 44	—31 37	.....
1898,	26	923 02	—49 42	.....
1899,	26	1,077 00	+153 98	.....
1900,	26	1,125 42	+48 42	.....
1901,	26	1,171 35	+45 93	.....
1902,	26	1,282 88	+111 53	.....
1903,	26	1,265 40	—17 48	+161 59
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	1,415 97	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,325 29	—90 68	.....
1898,	2	1,479 25	+153 96	.....
1899,	2	1,507 74	+28 49	.....
1900,	2	1,349 54	—158 20	.....
1901,	2	1,439 00	+89 46	.....
1902,	2	1,294 62	—144 38	.....
1903,	2	1,297 24	+2 62	—118 73
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	762 19	.....	.....
1897,	7	811 70	+49 51	.....
1898,	7	821 91	+10 21	.....
1899,	7	788 38	—33 53	.....
1900,	7	1,029 48	+241 10	.....
1901,	7	746 49	—282 99	.....
1902,	7	973 50	+227 01	.....
1903,	7	1,026 92	+53 42	+264 73
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	830 22	.....	.....
1897,	32	856 00	+25 78	.....
1898,	32	811 29	—44 71	.....
1899,	32	913 50	+102 21	.....
1900,	32	872 74	—40 76	.....
1901,	32	885 46	+12 72	.....
1902,	32	929 34	+43 88	.....
1903,	32	962 88	+33 54	+132 66

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$877 90	\$	\$
1897,	17	814 35	—63 55	.....
1898,	17	823 12	+8 77	.....
1899,	17	843 70	+20 58	.....
1900,	17	931 33	+87 63	.....
1901,	17	850 71	—80 62	.....
1902,	17	1,013 57	+162 86	.....
1903,	17	1,017 66	+4 09	+139 76
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	470 33	.....	.....
1897,	6	621 59	+151 26	.....
1898,	6	705 64	+84 05	.....
1899,	6	703 48	—2 16	.....
1900,	6	681 17	—22 31	.....
1901,	6	803 75	+122 58	.....
1902,	6	790 31	+13 44	.....
1903,	6	835 48	+45 17	+365 15
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	470 79	.....	.....
1897,	14	536 52	+65 73	.....
1898,	14	403 72	—132 80	.....
1899,	14	599 62	+195 90	.....
1900,	14	569 70	—29 92	.....
1901,	14	612 95	+43 25	.....
1902,	14	657 36	+44 41	.....
1903,	14	740 21	+82 85	+269 42
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	847 55	.....	.....
1897,	20	943 04	+95 49	.....
1898,	20	998 53	+55 49	.....
1899,	20	1,078 27	+79 74	.....
1900,	20	1,022 22	—56 05	.....
1901,	20	993 65	—28 57	.....
1902,	20	1,011 40	+17 75	.....
1903,	20	992 32	—19 08	+144 77

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$2,954 00	\$	\$
1897,	7	3,271 67	+317 67	.....
1898,	7	3,338 87	+67 20	.....
1899,	7	3,554 29	+215 42	.....
1900,	7	3,392 54	—161 75	.....
1901,	7	4,048 71	+656 17	.....
1902,	7	4,135 01	+86 30	.....
1903,	7	3,476 85	—658 16	+522 85
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	1,425 37	.....	.....
1897,	13	1,457 36	+31 99	.....
1898,	13	1,493 02	+35 66	.....
1899,	13	1,560 14	+67 12	.....
1900,	13	1,566 92	+6 78	.....
1901,	13	1,607 56	+40 64	.....
1902,	13	1,650 98	+43 42	.....
1903,	13	1,684 23	+33 25	+258 86
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	2,900 91	.....	.....
1897,	2	2,909 17	+8 26	.....
1898,	2	3,082 68	+173 51	.....
1899,	2	2,983 02	—99 66	.....
1900,	2	2,943 40	—39 62	.....
1901,	2	3,540 40	+597 00	.....
1902,	2	3,739 60	+199 20	.....
1903,	2	4,057 80	+318 20	+1,156 89
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	1,285 10	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,599 30	+314 20	.....
1898,	3	1,316 34	—282 96	.....
1899,	3	1,248 02	—68 32	.....
1900,	3	1,468 92	+220 90	.....
1901,	3	1,514 69	+45 77	.....
1902,	3	1,523 39	+8 70	.....
1903,	3	1,533 36	+9 97	+248 26

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$1,503 45	\$	\$
1897,	4	1,487 22	-16 23	.....
1898,	4	1,377 16	-110 06	.....
1899,	4	1,431 11	+53 95	.....
1900,	4	1,478 90	+47 79	.....
1901,	4	1,434 34	-44 56	.....
1902,	4	1,361 26	+73 08	.....
1903,	4	1,393 30	+32 04	-110 15
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	1,321 43	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,452 04	+130 61	.....
1898,	7	1,326 88	-125 16	.....
1899,	7	1,389 55	+62 67	.....
1900,	7	1,653 70	+264 15	.....
1901,	7	1,465 08	-188 62	.....
1902,	7	1,503 94	+38 86	.....
1903,	7	1,476 44	-27 50	+155 01
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	1,884 53	.....	.....
1897,	4	2,062 10	+177 57	.....
1898,	4	2,289 85	+227 75	.....
1899,	4	2,318 43	+28 58	.....
1900,	4	2,241 55	-76 88	.....
1901,	4	2,382 46	+140 91	.....
1902,	4	1,947 71	-434 75	.....
1903,	4	2,469 42	+521 71	+584 89
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1,103 71	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,056 49	-47 22	.....
1898,	8	1,107 11	+50 62	.....
1899,	8	1,184 88	+77 77	.....
1900,	8	1,258 42	+73 54	.....
1901,	8	1,218 89	-39 53	.....
1902,	8	1,219 93	+1 04	.....
1903,	8	1,311 01	+91 08	+207 30

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	\$1,201 49	\$	\$
1897,	8	1,101 89	—99 60	.....
1898,	8	1,130 55	+28 66	.....
1899,	8	1,183 01	+52 46	.....
1900,	8	1,234 52	+51 51	.....
1901,	8	1,222 91	—11 61	.....
1902,	8	1,288 26	+65 35	.....
1903,	8	1,280 21	—8 05	+78 72
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	2,009 18	.....	.....
1897,	3	2,033 83	+24 65	.....
1898,	3	2,052 95	+19 12	.....
1899,	3	2,244 72	+191 77	.....
1900,	3	2,192 02	—52 70	.....
1901,	3	1,987 31	—204 71	.....
1902,	3	1,802 79	—184 52	.....
1903,	3	2,108 45	+305 66	+99 27
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	1,201 81	.....	.....
1897,	20	1,336 34	+134 53	.....
1898,	20	1,363 18	+26 84	.....
1899,	20	1,506 45	+143 27	.....
1900,	20	1,367 07	—139 38	.....
1901,	20	1,449 84	+82 77	.....
1902,	20	1,566 68	+116 84	.....
1903,	20	1,442 33	—124 35	+240 52
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	1,605 29	.....	.....
1897,	17	1,680 61	+75 32	.....
1898,	17	1,752 03	+71 42	.....
1899,	17	2,096 25	+344 22	.....
1900,	17	2,072 54	—23 71	.....
1901,	17	2,339 66	+267 12	.....
1902,	17	2,543 04	+203 38	.....
1903,	17	2,078 81	—464 23	+473 52

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employe.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$941 88	\$	\$
1897,	15	1,036 32	+94 44	.....
1898,	15	1,017 42	—18 90	.....
1899,	15	1,066 82	+49 40	.....
1900,	15	1,152 42	+85 60	.....
1901,	15	1,176 19	+23 77	.....
1902,	15	1,184 18	+7 99	.....
1903,	15	1,221 59	+37 41	+279 71
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSIMERES.*				
1896,	10	1,450 28	.....	.....
1897,	10	1,672 91	+222 63	.....
1898,	10	1,658 75	—14 16	.....
1899,	10	1,847 82	+189 07	.....
1900,	10	1,785 47	—62 35	.....
1901,	10	1,966 40	+180 93	.....
1902,	10	1,612 66	—353 74	.....
1903,	10	1,533 88	—78 78	+83 60
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	1,370 82	.....	.....
1897,	14	1,606 41	+235 59	.....
1898,	14	1,763 89	+157 48	.....
1899,	14	1,840 84	+76 95	.....
1900,	14	1,837 37	—3 47	.....
1901,	14	1,916 49	+79 12	.....
1902,	14	2,080 76	+164 27	.....
1903,	14	2,114 61	+33 85	+743 79
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	1,319 04	.....	.....
1897,	12	2,031 21	+712 17	.....
1898,	12	2,643 55	+612 34	.....
1899,	12	3,556 40	+912 85	.....
1900,	12	2,583 76	—972 64	.....
1901,	12	2,706 35	+122 59	.....
1902,	12	2,821 11	+114 76	.....
1903,	12	2,163 56	—657 55	+844 52

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average annual product per employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,304 16	\$	\$
1897,	5	1,313 75	+9 59	.....
1898,	5	1,343 70	+29 95	.....
1899,	5	1,465 29	+121 59	.....
1900,	5	1,436 12	—29 17	.....
1901,	5	1,321 70	—114 42	.....
1902,	5	1,543 31	+221 61	.....
1903,	5	1,500 39	—42 92	+196 23
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	2,135 28	.....	.....
1897,	10	2,763 42	+628 14	.....
1898,	10	2,262 44	—500 98	.....
1899,	10	2,755 04	+492 60	.....
1900,	10	2,579 06	—175 98	.....
1901,	10	2,586 57	+7 51	.....
1902,	10	2,790 33	+203 76	.....
1903,	10	2,823 00	+32 67	+687 72
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	1,651 81	.....	.....
1897,	6	1,598 72	—53 09	.....
1898,	6	1,565 05	—33 67	.....
1899,	6	1,658 71	+93 66	.....
1900,	6	1,823 00	+164 29	.....
1901,	6	1,843 40	+20 40	.....
1902,	6	1,840 36	—3 04	.....
1903,	6	2,017 90	+177 54	+366 09
WORSTED WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1,677 62	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,982 07	+304 45	.....
1898,	8	1,775 50	—206 57	.....
1899,	8	2,813 03	+1,037 53	.....
1900,	8	2,378 95	—434 08	.....
1901,	8	2,151 36	—227 59	.....
1902,	8	2,341 70	+190 34	.....
1903,	8	2,143 31	—198 39	+465 69

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE— Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Value of production during the year to each employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1,788 58	\$	\$
1897,	5	1,698 89	—89 69	.....
1898,	5	1,982 50	+283 61	.....
1899,	5	1,689 24	—293 26	.....
1900,	5	1,874 87	+185 63	.....
1901,	5	1,831 39	—43 46	.....
1902,	5	2,114 97	+283 58	.....
1903,	5	2,166 93	+51 96	+378 35
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	1,191 73	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,271 28	+79 55	.....
1898,	3	1,252 26	—19 02	.....
1899,	3	1,191 15	—61 11	.....
1900,	3	1,069 51	—121 64	.....
1901,	3	1,157 02	+87 51	.....
1902,	3	1,194 51	+37 49	.....
1903,	3	1,008 16	—186 35	—183 57
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	824 06	.....	.....
1897,	3	858 46	+34 40	.....
1898,	3	987 11	+128 65	.....
1899,	3	1,105 86	+118 75	.....
1900,	3	1,113 17	+7 31	.....
1901,	3	1,163 98	+50 81	.....
1902,	3	1,122 70	—41 28	.....
1903,	3	1,075 41	—47 29	+251 35
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	1,494 73	.....	.....
1897,	8	1,475 54	—19 19	.....
1898,	8	1,519 22	+43 68	.....
1899,	8	1,645 48	+126 26	.....
1900,	8	1,549 72	—95 76	.....
1901,	8	1,555 03	+5 31	.....
1902,	8	1,580 48	+25 45	.....
1903,	8	1,531 24	—49 24	+36 51

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Value of production during the year to each employe.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$1,276 70	\$	\$
1897,	13	1,298 89	+22 19	.....
1898,	13	1,360 22	+61 33	.....
1899,	13	1,344 95	—15 27	.....
1900,	13	1,358 53	+13 58	.....
1901,	13	1,325 64	—32 89	.....
1902,	13	1,275 13	—50 51	.....
1903,	13	1,378 83	+103 70	+102 13
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	787 25	.....	.....
1897,	31	806 03	+18 78	.....
1898,	31	824 77	+18 74	.....
1899,	31	852 54	+27 77	.....
1900,	31	882 24	+29 70	.....
1901,	31	900 33	+18 09	.....
1902,	31	920 97	+20 64	.....
1903,	31	936 50	+15 53	+149 25
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	1,475 35	.....	.....
1897,	5	1,397 28	—78 07	.....
1898,	5	1,496 04	+98 76	.....
1899,	5	1,973 51	+477 47	.....
1900,	5	1,689 38	—284 13	.....
1901,	5	1,423 48	—265 90	.....
1902,	5	1,748 29	+324 81	.....
1903,	5	1,860 70	+112 41	+385 35
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	1,115 52	.....	.....
1897,	2	1,157 06	+41 54	.....
1898,	2	1,317 70	+160 64	.....
1899,	2	1,556 20	+238 50	.....
1900,	2	1,590 88	+34 68	.....
1901,	2	1,336 49	—254 39	.....
1902,	2	1,424 57	+88 08	.....
1903,	2	1,196 25	—228 32	+80 73

VALUE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCT PER EMPLOYEE—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER EMPLOYEE—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Value of production during the year to each employee.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	\$1,436 52	\$	\$
1897,	3	1,466 91	+30 39	.....
1898,	3	1,458 14	—8 77	.....
1899,	3	1,411 04	—47 10	.....
1900,	3	1,415 24	+4 20	.....
1901,	3	1,004 92	—410 32	.....
1902,	3	1,687 51	+682 59	.....
1903,	3	1,058 40	—629 11	—378 12

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the average yearly earnings by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average yearly earnings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	\$554 04	\$	\$
1897,	3	467 42	—86 62
1898,	3	716 37	+248 95
1899,	3	674 38	—41 99
1900,	3	746 98	+72 60	.....
1901,	3	789 40	+42 42	.....
1902,	3	1,091 18	+301 78	.....
1903,	3	643 33	—447 85	+89 29

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	478 61	.....	.....
1897,	7	495 18	+16 57	.....
1898,	7	552 82	+57 64	.....
1899,	7	630 65	+77 83	.....
1900,	7	685 60	+54 95	.....
1901,	7	529 41	—156 19	.....
1902,	7	553 45	+24 04	.....
1903,	7	538 01	—15 44	+59 40

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	450 75	.....	.....
1897,	4	460 86	+10 11	.....
1898,	4	473 67	+12 81	.....
1899,	4	507 05	+33 38	.....
1900,	4	518 54	+11 49	.....
1901,	4	493 18	—25 36	.....
1902,	4	557 84	+64 66	.....
1903,	4	564 69	+6 85	+113 94

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.

1896,	7	\$426 44	\$	\$
1897,	7	335 65	—90 79
1898,	7	360 95	+25 30
1899,	7	409 53	+48 58
1900,	7	412 68	+3 15	.....
1901,	7	378 46	—34 22	.....
1902,	7	399 24	+20 78	.....
1903,	7	433 00	+33 76	+6 56

WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.

1896,	3	456 74	.....	.....
1897,	3	433 35	—23 39	.....
1898,	3	503 71	+70 36	.....
1899,	3	451 17	—52 54	.....
1900,	3	479 81	+28 64	.....
1901,	3	451 64	—28 17	.....
1902,	3	434 10	—17 54	.....
1903,	3	509 55	+75 45	+52 81

TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.

1896,	3	297 01	.....	.....
1897,	3	273 39	—23 62	.....
1898,	3	388 76	+115 37	.....
1899,	3	337 59	—51 17	.....
1900,	3	340 46	+2 87	.....
1901,	3	366 47	+26 01	.....
1902,	3	373 40	+6 93	.....
1903,	3	366 36	—7 04	+69 35

WIRE.

1896,	5	462 70	.....	.....
1897,	5	380 59	—82 11	.....
1898,	5	489 75	+109 16	.....
1899,	5	493 23	+3 48	.....
1900,	5	409 71	—83 52	.....
1901,	5	415 00	+5 29	.....
1902,	5	462 29	+47 29	.....
1903,	5	452 04	—10 25	—10 66

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$443 72	\$	\$
1897,	2	450 67	+6 95	.....
1898,	2	467 67	+17 00	.....
1899,	2	488 00	+20 33	.....
1900,	2	481 04	—6 96	.....
1901,	2	431 76	—49 28	.....
1902,	2	464 86	+33 10	.....
1903,	2	474 42	+9 56	+30 70
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	292 31	.....	.....
1897,	5	310 95	+18 64	.....
1898,	5	277 73	—33 22	.....
1899,	5	322 50	+44 77	.....
1900,	5	309 27	—13 23	.....
1901,	5	300 70	—8 57	.....
1902,	5	349 87	+49 17	.....
1903,	5	357 67	+7 80	+65 36
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	503 45	.....	.....
1897,	5	525 10	+21 65	.....
1898,	5	533 90	+8 80	.....
1899,	5	530 40	—3 50	.....
1900,	5	512 39	—18 01	.....
1901,	5	510 12	—2 27	.....
1902,	5	476 58	—33 54	.....
1903,	5	466 96	—9 62	—36 49
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	588 94	.....	.....
1897,	4	567 09	—21 85	.....
1898,	4	566 12	—97	.....
1899,	4	604 78	+38 66	.....
1900,	4	598 03	—6 75	.....
1901,	4	611 75	+13 72	.....
1902,	4	626 81	+15 06	.....
1903,	4	632 43	+5 62	+43 49

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$471 16	\$	\$
1897,	29	464 11	-7 05	.....
1898,	29	483 22	+19 11	.....
1899,	29	538 37	+55 15	.....
1900,	29	569 94	+31 57	.....
1901,	29	552 58	-17 36	.....
1902,	29	579 50	+26 92	.....
1903,	29	611 33	+31 83	+140 17
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	465 04	.....	.....
1897,	2	446 36	-18 68	.....
1898,	2	425 34	-21 02	.....
1899,	2	432 18	+6 84	.....
1900,	2	442 21	+10 03	.....
1901,	2	455 23	+13 02	.....
1902,	2	475 02	+19 79	.....
1903,	2	483 38	+8 36	+18 34
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	407 67	.....	.....
1897,	13	404 22	-3 45	.....
1898,	13	396 50	-7 72	.....
1899,	13	434 64	+38 14	.....
1900,	13	393 81	-40 83	.....
1901,	13	434 05	+40 24	.....
1902,	13	456 42	+22 37	.....
1903,	13	496 28	+39 86	+88 61
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	435 70	.....	.....
1897,	12	368 79	-66 91	.....
1898,	12	457 51	+88 72	.....
1899,	12	466 17	+8 66	.....
1900,	12	471 30	+5 13	.....
1901,	12	450 39	-20 91	.....
1902,	12	476 56	+26 17	.....
1903,	12	449 85	-26 71	+14 15

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$428 91	\$	\$
1897,	5	419 91	—9 00	.....
1898,	5	511 49	+91 58	.....
1899,	5	526 12	+14 63	.....
1900,	5	478 53	—47 59	.....
1901,	5	513 27	+34 74	.....
1902,	5	634 34	+215 43	.....
1903,	5	610 81	—23 53	+181 90
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	485 43	.....	.....
1897,	3	524 84	+39 41	.....
1898,	3	571 93	+47 09	.....
1899,	3	608 46	+36 53	.....
1900,	3	607 74	—72	.....
1901,	3	612 57	+4 83	.....
1902,	3	627 14	+14 57	.....
1903,	3	663 02	+35 88	+177 59
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	407 72	.....	.....
1897,	5	400 32	—7 40	.....
1898,	5	430 62	+30 30	.....
1899,	5	521 62	+91 00	.....
1900,	5	475 17	—46 45	.....
1901,	5	502 18	+27 01	.....
1902,	5	597 11	+94 93	.....
1903,	5	567 15	—29 96	+159 43
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	412 89	.....	.....
1897,	3	408 02	—4 87	.....
1898,	3	382 51	—25 51	.....
1899,	3	351 83	—30 68	.....
1900,	3	448 75	+96 92	.....
1901,	3	478 64	+29 89	.....
1902,	3	487 94	+9 30	.....
1903,	3	478 52	—9 42	+65 63

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$407 01	\$	\$
1897,	18	404 30	—2 71	.....
1898,	18	431 36	+27 06	.....
1899,	18	437 36	+6 00	.....
1900,	18	468 81	+31 45	.....
1901,	18	480 65	+11 84	.....
1902,	18	520 42	+39 77	.....
1903,	18	574 74	+54 32	+167 73
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	504 77	.....	.....
1897,	7	479 88	—24 89	.....
1898,	7	455 14	—24 74	.....
1899,	7	430 21	—24 93	.....
1900,	7	553 36	+123 15	.....
1901,	7	566 83	+13 47	.....
1902,	7	556 88	—9 95	.....
1903,	7	517 00	—39 88	+12 23
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	561 53	.....	.....
1897,	9	536 69	—24 84	.....
1898,	9	572 26	+35 57	.....
1899,	9	586 63	+14 37	.....
1900,	9	606 05	+19 42	.....
1901,	9	625 27	+19 22	.....
1902,	9	649 26	+23 99	.....
1903,	9	650 39	+1 13	+88 86
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	522 13	.....	.....
1897,	10	497 57	—24 56	.....
1898,	10	523 57	+26 00	.....
1899,	10	548 08	+24 51	.....
1900,	10	551 89	+3 81	.....
1901,	10	562 88	+10 99	.....
1902,	10	576 07	+13 19	.....
1903,	10	580 61	+4 54	+58 48

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$413 76	\$	\$
1897,	9	382 35	—31 41	.....
1898,	9	460 34	+77 99	.....
1899,	9	523 49	+63 15	.....
1900,	9	527 33	+3 84	.....
1901,	9	532 75	+5 42	.....
1902,	9	580 67	+47 92	.....
1903,	9	546 83	—33 84	+133 07
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	573 87	.....	.....
1897,	3	545 98	—27 89	.....
1898,	3	535 08	—10 90	.....
1899,	3	554 00	+18 92	.....
1900,	3	529 91	—24 09	.....
1901,	3	572 32	+42 41	.....
1902,	3	617 00	+44 68	.....
1903,	3	758 69	+141 69	+184 82
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	467 08	.....	.....
1897,	21	474 32	+7 24	.....
1898,	21	461 68	—12 64	.....
1899,	21	479 58	+17 90	.....
1900,	21	462 16	—17 42	.....
1901,	21	496 49	+34 33	.....
1902,	21	501 53	+5 04	.....
1903,	21	518 64	+17 11	+51 56
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	521 67	.....	.....
1897,	18	509 29	—12 38	.....
1898,	18	543 31	+34 02	.....
1899,	18	494 13	—49 18	.....
1900,	18	538 54	+44 41	.....
1901,	18	550 26	+11 72	.....
1902,	18	561 63	+11 37	.....
1903,	18	570 35	+8 72	+48 68

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$450 22	\$	\$
1897,	25	473 93	+23 71	.....
1898,	25	483 99	+10 06	.....
1899,	25	505 84	+21 85	.....
1900,	25	545 82	+39 98	.....
1901,	25	545 33	—49	.....
1902,	25	574 73	+29 40	.....
1903,	25	661 17	+86 44	+210 95
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	328 99	.....	.....
1897,	2	320 24	—8 75	.....
1898,	2	318 57	—1 67	.....
1899,	2	345 36	+26 79	.....
1900,	2	333 04	—12 32	.....
1901,	2	372 45	+39 41	.....
1902,	2	404 50	+32 05	.....
1903,	2	417 04	+12 54	+88 05
SAWS.				
1896,	3	459 73	.....	.....
1897,	3	431 14	—28 59	.....
1898,	3	488 06	+56 92	.....
1899,	3	512 77	+24 71	.....
1900,	3	573 36	+60 59	.....
1901,	3	583 70	+10 34	.....
1902,	3	647 40	+63 70	.....
1903,	3	584 31	—63 09	+124 58
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	436 32	.....	.....
1897,	3	409 55	—26 77	.....
1898,	3	448 67	+39 12	.....
1899,	3	480 71	+32 04	.....
1900,	3	481 57	+86	.....
1901,	3	486 09	+4 52	.....
1902,	3	497 97	+11 88	.....
1903,	3	505 72	+7 75	+69 40

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$505 28	\$	\$
1897,	3	546 70	+41 42	.....
1898,	3	552 60	+5 90	.....
1899,	3	551 22	—1 38	.....
1900,	3	566 79	+15 57	.....
1901,	3	571 10	+4 31	.....
1902,	3	586 95	+15 85	.....
1903,	3	670 35	+83 40	+165 07
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	399 23	.....	.....
1897,	8	395 43	—3 80	.....
1898,	8	448 09	+52 66	.....
1899,	8	518 60	+70 51	.....
1900,	8	434 04	—84 56	.....
1901,	8	488 42	+54 38	.....
1902,	8	520 31	+41 89	.....
1903,	8	540 71	+20 40	+141 48
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	426 22	.....	.....
1897,	2	479 25	+53 03	.....
1898,	2	504 23	+24 98	.....
1899,	2	499 71	—4 52	.....
1900,	2	442 19	—57 52	.....
1901,	2	454 60	+12 41	.....
1902,	2	437 12	—17 48	.....
1903,	2	461 64	+24 52	+35 42
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	303 56	.....	.....
1897,	3	317 41	+13 85	.....
1898,	3	329 26	+11 85	.....
1899,	3	397 20	+67 94	.....
1900,	3	390 76	—6 44	.....
1901,	3	464 93	+74 17	.....
1902,	3	455 72	—9 21	.....
1903,	3	467 99	+12 27	+164 43

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$508 18	\$	\$
1897,	2	520 31	+12 13	.....
1898,	2	525 02	+4 71	.....
1899,	2	530 60	+5 58	.....
1900,	2	523 93	—6 67	.....
1901,	2	524 78	+85	.....
1902,	2	539 65	+14 87	.....
1903,	2	613 58	+73 93	+105 40
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	396 22	.....	.....
1897,	5	418 49	+22 27	.....
1898,	5	447 18	+28 69	.....
1899,	5	469 58	+22 40	.....
1900,	5	471 75	+2 17	.....
1901,	5	495 81	+24 06	.....
1902,	5	507 19	+11 38	.....
1903,	5	530 72	+23 53	+134 50
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	474 84	.....	.....
1897,	7	489 23	+14 39	.....
1898,	7	453 94	—35 29	.....
1899,	7	450 74	—3 20	.....
1900,	7	448 24	—2 50	.....
1901,	7	470 09	+21 85	.....
1902,	7	448 74	—21 35	.....
1903,	7	477 62	+28 88	+2 78
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	466 66	.....	.....
1897,	10	449 60	—17 06	.....
1898,	10	466 51	+16 91	.....
1899,	10	477 92	+11 41	.....
1900,	10	478 31	+39	.....
1901,	10	514 45	+36 14	.....
1902,	10	516 86	+2 41	.....
1903,	10	525 66	+8 80	+59 00

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$793 26	\$	\$
1897,	2	736 46	—56 80	.....
1898,	2	741 93	+5 47	.....
1899,	2	741 08	—85	.....
1900,	2	720 73	—20 35	.....
1901,	2	693 70	—27 03	.....
1902,	2	757 35	+63 65	.....
1903,	2	791 33	+33 98	—1 93
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	423 67	.....	.....
1897,	2	435 61	+11 94	.....
1898,	2	482 97	+47 36	.....
1899,	2	458 35	—24 62	.....
1900,	2	433 17	—25 18	.....
1901,	2	436 40	+3 23	.....
1902,	2	411 30	—25 10	.....
1903,	2	446 99	+35 69	+23 32
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	378 66	.....	.....
1897,	5	388 75	+10 09	.....
1898,	5	370 93	—17 82	.....
1899,	5	430 58	+59 65	.....
1900,	5	411 90	—18 68	.....
1901,	5	368 95	—42 95	.....
1902,	5	410 82	+41 87	.....
1903,	5	387 38	—23 44	+8 72
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	381 90	.....	.....
1897,	8	399 01	+17 11	.....
1898,	8	399 06	+05	.....
1899,	8	409 03	+9 97	.....
1900,	8	441 85	+32 82	.....
1901,	8	428 12	—13 73	.....
1902,	8	465 82	+37 70	.....
1903,	8	441 94	—23 88	+60 04

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earnings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$314 67	\$	\$
1897,	3	319 77	+5 10	.....
1898,	3	343 65	+23 88	.....
1899,	3	355 24	+11 59	.....
1900,	3	455 47	+100 23	.....
1901,	3	411 00	—44 47	.....
1902,	3	437 25	+26 25	.....
1903,	3	394 39	—42 86	+79 72
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	275 29	.....	.....
1897,	45	278 96	+3 67	.....
1898,	45	285 58	+6 62	.....
1899,	45	290 84	+5 26	.....
1900,	45	303 87	+13 03	.....
1901,	45	302 00	—1 87	.....
1902,	45	320 37	+18 37	.....
1903,	45	326 78	+6 41	+51 49
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	470 70	.....	.....
1897,	3	484 51	+13 81	.....
1898,	3	482 65	—1 86	.....
1899,	3	490 44	+7 79	.....
1900,	3	524 27	+33 83	.....
1901,	3	551 69	+27 42	.....
1902,	3	582 52	+30 83	.....
1903,	3	612 68	+30 16	+141 80
CORDAGE ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	301 21	.....	.....
1897,	5	322 57	+21 36	.....
1898,	5	322 81	+24	.....
1899,	5	361 71	+38 90	.....
1900,	5	329 01	—32 70	.....
1901,	5	342 54	+13 53	.....
1902,	5	347 05	+4 51	.....
1903,	5	299 76	—47 29	—1 45

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earnings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, EN- VELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$271 76	\$	\$
1897,	26	268 12	—3 64	.....
1898,	26	230 02	—38 10	.....
1899,	26	262 76	+32 74	.....
1900,	26	270 87	+8 11	.....
1901,	26	281 52	+10 65	.....
1902,	26	299 35	+17 83	.....
1903,	26	301 74	+2 39	+29 93
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	497 00	.....	.....
1897,	2	469 04	—27 96	.....
1898,	2	482 34	+13 30	.....
1899,	2	485 54	+3 20	.....
1900,	2	455 27	—30 27	.....
1901,	2	486 17	+30 90	.....
1902,	2	499 66	+13 49	.....
1903,	2	510 52	+10 86	+13 52
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	326 54	.....	.....
1897,	7	335 67	+9 13	.....
1898,	7	331 42	—4 25	.....
1899,	7	334 91	+3 49	.....
1900,	7	404 88	+69 97	.....
1901,	7	374 08	—30 80	.....
1902,	7	400 40	+26 32	.....
1903,	7	423 28	+22 88	+96 74
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	352 18	.....	.....
1897,	32	362 22	+10 04	.....
1898,	32	352 49	—9 73	.....
1899,	32	374 64	+22 15	.....
1900,	32	366 42	—8 22	.....
1901,	32	377 83	+11 41	.....
1902,	32	368 21	—9 62	.....
1903,	32	386 83	+18 62	+34 65

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	\$389 26	\$	\$
1897,	17	373 08	—16 18	.....
1898,	17	362 41	—10 67	.....
1899,	17	384 59	+22 18	.....
1900,	17	419 15	+34 56	.....
1901,	17	428 42	+9 27	.....
1902,	17	437 43	+9 07	.....
1903,	17	427 83	—9 17	+38 57
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	303 61	.....	.....
1897,	6	325 78	+22 17	.....
1898,	6	328 38	+2 60	.....
1899,	6	330 23	+1 85	.....
1900,	6	366 58	+36 35	.....
1901,	6	399 15	+32 57	.....
1902,	6	382 35	—16 80	.....
1903,	6	472 85	+90 50	+169 24
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	316 89	.....	.....
1897,	14	320 95	+4 06	.....
1898,	14	251 97	—68 98	.....
1899,	14	351 13	—84	.....
1900,	14	362 58	+11 45	.....
1901,	14	390 16	+27 58	.....
1902,	14	412 30	+22 14	.....
1903,	14	430 45	+18 15	+113 56
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	379 14	.....	.....
1897,	20	419 66	+40 52	.....
1898,	20	439 25	+19 59	.....
1899,	20	465 56	+26 31	.....
1900,	20	458 99	—6 57	.....
1901,	20	451 86	—7 13	.....
1902,	20	460 15	+8 29	.....
1903,	20	425 10	—35 05	+45 96

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	\$353 15	\$	\$
1897,	7	394 82	+41 67	.....
1898,	7	393 26	—1 56	.....
1899,	7	414 94	+21 68	.....
1900,	7	396 28	—18 66	.....
1901,	7	441 41	+45 13	.....
1902,	7	483 81	+42 40	.....
1903,	7	433 24	—50 57	+80 09
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	342 13	.....	.....
1897,	13	357 21	+15 08	.....
1898,	13	364 16	+6 95	.....
1899,	13	377 49	+13 33	.....
1900,	13	368 13	—9 36	.....
1901,	13	383 26	+15 13	.....
1902,	13	366 31	—16 95	.....
1903,	13	406 51	+40 20	+64 36
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	281 24	.....	.....
1897,	2	282 80	+1 56	.....
1898,	2	322 83	—40 03	.....
1899,	2	377 47	+54 64	.....
1900,	2	359 67	—17 80	.....
1901,	2	310 10	+49 57	.....
1902,	2	378 22	+68 12	.....
1903,	2	359 07	—19 15	+77 83
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	296 23	.....	.....
1897,	3	366 74	+70 51	.....
1898,	3	314 97	—51 77	.....
1899,	3	342 69	+27 72	.....
1900,	3	345 15	+2 46	.....
1901,	3	354 41	+9 26	.....
1902,	3	354 62	+21	.....
1903,	3	338 34	—16 28	+42 11

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$399 97	\$	\$
1897,	4	491 08	+91 11	.....
1898,	4	473 42	—17 66	.....
1899,	4	471 17	—2 25	.....
1900,	4	479 23	+8 06	.....
1901,	4	476 02	—3 21	.....
1902,	4	448 36	—27 66	.....
1903,	4	433 12	—15 24	+33 15
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	318 46	.....	.....
1897,	7	320 08	+1 62	.....
1898,	7	293 28	—26 80	.....
1899,	7	303 84	+10 56	.....
1900,	7	386 29	+82 45	.....
1901,	7	349 06	—37 23	.....
1902,	7	349 16	+10	.....
1903,	7	396 76	+47 60	+78 30
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	231 65	.....	.....
1897,	4	296 53	+54 88	.....
1898,	4	268 57	—27 96	.....
1899,	4	272 41	+3 84	.....
1900,	4	267 00	—5 41	.....
1901,	4	276 66	+9 66	.....
1902,	4	242 47	—34 19	.....
1903,	4	321 37	+78 90	+89 72
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	270 87	.....	.....
1897,	8	272 97	+2 10	.....
1898,	8	267 84	—5 13	.....
1899,	8	272 55	+4 71	.....
1900,	8	305 73	+33 18	.....
1901,	8	296 18	—9 55	.....
1902,	8	315 80	+19 62	.....
1903,	8	312 25	—3 55	+41 38

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.

1896,	8	\$298 87	\$	\$
1897,	8	276 52	—22 35
1898,	8	276 09	—43
1899,	8	305 16	+29 07
1900,	8	321 37	+16 21	.....
1901,	8	327 91	+6 54	.....
1902,	8	351 72	+23 81	.....
1903,	8	358 86	+7 14	+59 99

NECKWEAR.

1896,	3	383 74	.....	.....
1897,	3	362 00	—21 74	.....
1898,	3	376 91	+14 91	.....
1899,	3	378 89	+1 98	.....
1900,	3	366 39	—12 50	.....
1901,	3	317 06	—49 33	.....
1902,	3	307 64	—9 42	.....
1903,	3	350 97	+43 33	—32 77

COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

1896,	20	319 76	.....	.....
1897,	20	351 37	+31 61	.....
1898,	20	359 47	+8 10	.....
1899,	20	370 98	+11 51	.....
1900,	20	348 92	—22 06	.....
1901,	20	354 58	+5 66	.....
1902,	20	393 33	+38 75	.....
1903,	20	359 61	—33 72	+39 85

CARPETS.

1896,	17	346 63	.....	.....
1897,	17	364 98	+18 35	.....
1898,	17	362 75	—2 23	.....
1899,	17	415 59	+52 84	.....
1900,	17	416 14	+55	.....
1901,	17	447 98	+31 84	.....
1902,	17	484 17	+36 19	.....
1903,	17	387 86	—96 31	+41 23

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$279 41	\$	\$
1897,	15	311 52	+32 11	.....
1898,	15	317 82	+6 30	.....
1899,	15	333 68	+15 86	.....
1900,	15	344 44	+10 76	.....
1901,	15	332 00	—12 44	.....
1902,	15	345 80	+13 80	.....
1903,	15	341 83	—3 97	+62 42
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CAS- SIMERES.				
1896,	10	309 29	.....	.....
1897,	10	335 81	+26 52	.....
1898,	10	334 83	—98	.....
1899,	10	348 65	+13 82	.....
1900,	10	359 69	+11 04	.....
1901,	10	352 41	—7 28	.....
1902,	10	367 88	+15 47	.....
1903,	10	359 35	—8 53	+50 06
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	277 01	.....	.....
1897,	14	311 71	+34 70	.....
1898,	14	345 09	+33 38	.....
1899,	14	358 17	+13 08	.....
1900,	14	346 47	—11 70	.....
1901,	14	349 40	+2 93	.....
1902,	14	376 55	+27 15	.....
1903,	14	371 11	—5 44	+94 10
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	269 36	.....	.....
1897,	12	320 70	+51 34	.....
1898,	12	313 57	—7 13	.....
1899,	12	361 57	+48 00	.....
1900,	12	323 61	—37 96	.....
1901,	12	349 14	+25 53	.....
1902,	12	332 96	—16 18	.....
1903,	12	307 66	—25 30	+38 36

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$322 64	\$	\$
1897,	5	320 50	—2 14	.....
1898,	5	340 57	+20 07	.....
1899,	5	381 45	+40 88	.....
1900,	5	370 22	—11 23	.....
1901,	5	367 64	—2 58	.....
1902,	5	388 01	+20 37	.....
1903,	5	390 13	+2 12	+67 49
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	337 29	.....	.....
1897,	10	373 47	+36 18	.....
1898,	10	336 12	—37 35	.....
1899,	10	382 98	+46 76	.....
1900,	10	365 74	—17 24	.....
1901,	10	386 34	+20 60	.....
1902,	10	422 75	+36 41	.....
1903,	10	398 28	—24 47	+60 99
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	273 14	.....	.....
1897,	6	281 17	+8 03	.....
1898,	6	300 80	+19 63	.....
1899,	6	303 41	+2 61	.....
1900,	6	302 95	—46	.....
1901,	6	323 13	+20 18	.....
1902,	6	330 86	+7 73	.....
1903,	6	305 21	—25 65	+32 07
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COT- TON YARNS.				
1896,	8	299 69	.....	.....
1897,	8	307 83	+8 14	.....
1898,	8	292 91	—14 92	.....
1899,	8	377 89	+84 98	.....
1900,	8	302 45	—75 44	.....
1901,	8	298 62	—3 83	.....
1902,	8	304 63	+6 01	.....
1903,	8	298 70	—5 93	—99

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$358 52	\$	\$
1897,	5	367 74	+9 22	.....
1898,	5	329 54	-38 20	.....
1899,	5	333 27	+3 73	.....
1900,	5	362 09	+28 82	.....
1901,	5	328 39	-33 70	.....
1902,	5	364 73	+36 34	.....
1903,	5	349 94	-14 79	-8 53
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	253 95	.....	.....
1897,	3	261 33	+7 38	.....
1898,	3	277 11	+15 78	.....
1899,	3	285 65	+8 54	.....
1900,	3	297 73	+12 08	.....
1901,	3	309 96	+12 23	.....
1902,	3	311 10	+1 14	.....
1903,	3	294 56	-16 54	+40 61
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	226 95	.....	.....
1897,	3	253 33	+26 38	.....
1898,	3	285 54	+32 21	.....
1899,	3	338 77	+53 23	.....
1900,	3	384 81	+46 04	.....
1901,	3	398 32	+13 51	.....
1902,	3	368 22	-30 10	.....
1903,	3	361 51	-6 71	+134 56
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	364 10	.....	.....
1897,	8	385 71	+21 61	.....
1898,	8	407 48	+21 77	.....
1899,	8	418 71	+11 23	.....
1900,	8	410 10	-8 61	.....
1901,	8	425 99	+15 89	.....
1902,	8	448 51	+22 52	.....
1903,	8	392 77	-55 74	+28 67

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES,
SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE
YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average yearly earnings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	\$262 29	\$	\$
1897,	13	262 28	—01	.....
1898,	13	267 35	+5 07	.....
1899,	13	276 14	+8 79	.....
1900,	13	254 73	—21 41	.....
1901,	13	257 27	+2 54	.....
1902,	13	277 93	+20 66	.....
1903,	13	267 49	—10 44	+5 20
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	237 59	.....	.....
1897,	31	245 66	+8 07	.....
1898,	31	250 73	+5 07	.....
1899,	31	262 05	+11 32	.....
1900,	31	272 54	+10 49	.....
1901,	31	277 47	+4 93	.....
1902,	31	292 51	+15 04	.....
1903,	31	294 21	+1 70	+56 62
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	243 73	.....	.....
1897,	5	226 87	—16 86	.....
1898,	5	236 59	+9 72	.....
1899,	5	265 65	+29 06	.....
1900,	5	233 95	—31 70	.....
1901,	5	217 64	—16 31	.....
1902,	5	266 64	+49 00	.....
1903,	5	285 94	+19 30	+42 21
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIB- BONS.				
1896,	2	250 25	.....	.....
1897,	2	233 02	—17 23	.....
1898,	2	234 57	+1 55	.....
1899,	2	261 31	+26 74	.....
1900,	2	265 71	+4 40	.....
1901,	2	226 18	—39 53	.....
1902,	2	231 80	+5 62	.....
1903,	2	304 49	+72 69	+54 24

AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYES, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Average yearly earnings.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	\$256 22	\$	\$
1897,	3	316 85	+60 63	.....
1898,	3	296 62	—20 23	.....
1899,	3	312 14	+15 52	.....
1900,	3	288 03	—24 11	.....
1901,	3	221 98	—66 05	.....
1902,	3	345 72	+123 74	.....
1903,	3	365 55	+19 83	+109 33

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the average daily wage of employes, skilled and unskilled, in the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896
TOOL STEEL.				
1896,	3	\$2 08	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 93	—15	.....
1898,	3	2 30	+37	.....
1899,	3	2 32	+02	.....
1900,	3	2 56	+24	.....
1901,	3	2 68	+12	.....
1902,	3	3 64	+96	.....
1903,	3	2 14	—1 50	—06
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.				
1896,	7	1 87	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 76	—11	.....
1898,	7	1 89	+13	.....
1899,	7	2 10	+21	.....
1900,	7	2 35	+25	.....
1901,	7	1 90	—45	.....
1902,	7	1 91	+01	.....
1903,	7	1 81	—10	—06
MAILEABLE IRON.				
1896,	4	1 54	.....	.....
1897,	4	1 58	+04	.....
1898,	4	1 59	+01	.....
1899,	4	1 70	+11	.....
1900,	4	1 78	+08	.....
1901,	4	1 72	—06	.....
1902,	4	1 87	+15	.....
1903,	4	1 90	+03	+36

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	\$1 78	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 31	—47	.....
1898,	7	1 34	+03	.....
1899,	7	1 37	+03	.....
1900,	7	1 38	+01	.....
1901,	7	1 23	—15	.....
1902,	7	1 29	+06	.....
1903,	7	1 42	+13	—36
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	1 64	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 60	—04	.....
1898,	3	1 64	+04	.....
1899,	3	1 67	+03	.....
1900,	3	1 58	—09	.....
1901,	3	1 50	—08	.....
1902,	3	1 44	—06	.....
1903,	3	1 70	+26	+06
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	1 34	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 34	.....	.....
1898,	3	1 52	+18	.....
1899,	3	1 18	—34	.....
1900,	3	1 41	+23	.....
1901,	3	1 29	—12	.....
1902,	3	1 46	+17	.....
1903,	3	1 34	—12	.....
WIRE.				
1896,	5	1 62	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 44	—18	.....
1898,	5	1 54	+10	.....
1899,	5	1 53	—01	.....
1900,	5	1 36	—17	.....
1901,	5	1 37	+01	.....
1902,	5	1 55	+18	.....
1903,	5	1 76	+21	+14

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	\$1 47	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 49	+02	.....
1898,	2	1 54	+05	.....
1899,	2	1 61	+07	.....
1900,	2	1 57	—04	.....
1901,	2	1 40	—17	.....
1902,	2	1 51	+11	.....
1903,	2	1 57	+06	+10
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	99	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 03	+04	.....
1898,	5	92	—11	.....
1899,	5	1 07	+15	.....
1900,	5	1 03	—04	.....
1901,	5	1 02	—01	.....
1902,	5	1 25	+23	.....
1903,	5	1 21	—04	+22
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	1 97	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 90	—07	.....
1898,	5	1 83	—07	.....
1899,	5	1 85	+02	.....
1900,	5	1 84	—01	.....
1901,	5	1 80	—04	.....
1902,	5	1 68	—12	.....
1903,	5	1 63	—05	—34
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	2 13	.....	.....
1897,	4	1 99	—14	.....
1898,	4	1 93	—06	.....
1899,	4	2 00	+07	.....
1900,	4	2 01	+01	.....
1901,	4	2 09	+08	.....
1902,	4	2 14	+05	.....
1903,	4	2 14	.....	+01

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	\$2 25	.....	.....
1897,	29	2 03	—22	.....
1898,	29	2 03	.....	.....
1899,	29	2 11	+08	.....
1900,	29	2 32	+21	.....
1901,	29	2 18	—14	.....
1902,	29	2 22	+04	.....
1903,	29	2 37	+15	+12
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	1 50	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 46	—04	.....
1898,	2	1 41	—05	.....
1899,	2	1 42	+01	.....
1900,	2	1 44	+02	.....
1901,	2	1 50	+06	.....
1902,	2	1 56	+06	.....
1903,	2	1 59	+03	+09
HAIRDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	1 54	.....	.....
1897,	13	1 48	—06	.....
1898,	13	1 54	+06	.....
1899,	13	1 55	+01	.....
1900,	13	1 56	+01	.....
1901,	13	1 46	—10	.....
1902,	13	1 53	+07	.....
1903,	13	1 68	+15	+14
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	1 77	.....	.....
1897,	12	1 62	—15	.....
1898,	12	1 57	—05	.....
1899,	12	1 59	+02	.....
1900,	12	1 59	.....	.....
1901,	12	1 52	—07	.....
1902,	12	1 59	+07	.....
1903,	12	1 61	+02	—16

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1. 79	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 58	—21	.....
1898,	5	1 88	+30	.....
1899,	5	1 80	—08	.....
1900,	5	1 71	—09	.....
1901,	5	1 83	+12	.....
1902,	5	2 24	+41	.....
1903,	5	2 04	—20	+25
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	1 78	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 86	+08	.....
1898,	3	1 93	+07	.....
1899,	3	2 00	+07	.....
1900,	3	2 01	+01	.....
1901,	3	2 02	+01	.....
1902,	3	2 07	+05	.....
1903,	3	2 21	+14	+43
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	1 44	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 34	—10	.....
1898,	5	1 42	+08	.....
1899,	5	1 94	+52	.....
1900,	5	1 79	—15	.....
1901,	5	1 77	—02	.....
1902,	5	2 71	+94	.....
1903,	5	1 97	—74	+53
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	1 37	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 35	—02	.....
1898,	3	1 29	—06	.....
1899,	3	1 40	+11	.....
1900,	3	1 47	+07	.....
1901,	3	1 52	+05	.....
1902,	3	1 56	+04	.....
1903,	3	1 64	+08	+27

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	\$1 38	.....	.....
1897,	18	1 38	.....	.....
1898,	18	1 45	+07	.....
1899,	18	1 44	-01	.....
1900,	18	1 57	+13	.....
1901,	18	1 58	+01	.....
1902,	18	1 72	+14	.....
1903,	18	1 92	+20	+54
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	1 72	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 61	-11	.....
1898,	7	1 51	-10	.....
1899,	7	1 54	+03	.....
1900,	7	1 84	+30	.....
1901,	7	1 83	-01	.....
1902,	7	1 80	-03	.....
1903,	7	1 67	-13	-05
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	1 84	.....	.....
1897,	9	1 75	-09	.....
1898,	9	1 88	+13	.....
1899,	9	1 91	+03	.....
1900,	9	1 97	+06	.....
1901,	9	2 06	+09	.....
1902,	9	2 11	+05	.....
1903,	9	2 13	+02	+29
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	1 77	.....	.....
1897,	10	1 69	-08	.....
1898,	10	1 72	+03	.....
1899,	10	1 82	+10	.....
1900,	10	1 80	-02	.....
1901,	10	1 86	+06	.....
1902,	10	1 93	+07	.....
1903,	10	1 93	.....	+16

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS. FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	\$1 61	.....	.....
1897,	9	1 37	—24	.....
1898,	9	1 57	+20	.....
1899,	9	1 69	+12	.....
1900,	9	1 69	.....	.....
1901,	9	1 73	+04	.....
1902,	9	1 88	+15	.....
1903,	9	1 79	—09	+18
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	1 88	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 79	—09	.....
1898,	3	1 76	—03	.....
1899,	3	1 87	+11	.....
1900,	3	1 81	—06	.....
1901,	3	1 73	—08	.....
1902,	3	1 90	+17	.....
1903,	3	2 50	+60	+62
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	1 63	.....	.....
1897,	21	1 66	+03	.....
1898,	21	1 59	—07	.....
1899,	21	1 58	—01	.....
1900,	21	1 52	—06	.....
1901,	21	1 66	+14	.....
1902,	21	1 67	+01	.....
1903,	21	1 71	+04	+08
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	1 73	.....	.....
1897,	18	1 66	—07	.....
1898,	18	1 81	+15	.....
1899,	18	1 63	—18	.....
1900,	18	1 78	+15	.....
1901,	18	1 79	—01	.....
1902,	18	1 89	+10	.....
1903,	18	1 88	—01	+15

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	\$1 57	.....	Cts.
1897,	25	1 61	+04	.....
1898,	25	1 63	+02	.....
1899,	25	1 66	+03	.....
1900,	25	1 82	+16	.....
1901,	25	1 80	—02	.....
1902,	25	1 88	+08	.....
1903,	25	2 18	+30	+61
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	1 20	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 20	.....	.....
1898,	2	1 15	—05	.....
1899,	2	1 14	—01	.....
1900,	2	1 14	.....	.....
1901,	2	1 29	+15	.....
1902,	2	1 34	+05	.....
1903,	2	1 38	+04	+18
SAWS.				
1896,	3	2 01	.....	.....
1897,	3	2 05	+04	.....
1898,	3	2 00	—05	.....
1899,	3	2 05	+05	.....
1900,	3	2 04	—01	.....
1901,	3	2 03	—01	.....
1902,	3	2 19	+16	.....
1904,	3	2 04	—15	+03
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	1 55	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 52	—03	.....
1898,	3	1 55	+03	.....
1899,	3	1 54	—01	.....
1900,	3	1 54	.....	.....
1901,	3	1 46	—08	.....
1902,	3	1 55	+09	.....
1903,	3	1 58	+03	+08

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	\$1 75	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 84	+09	.....
1898,	3	1 83	—01	.....
1899,	3	1 83	.....	.....
1900,	3	1 91	+08	.....
1901,	3	1 90	—01	.....
1902,	3	1 95	+05	.....
1903,	3	2 25	+30	+50
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	1 90	.....	.....
1897,	8	1 91	—09	.....
1898,	8	1 82	+01	.....
1899,	8	1 85	+03	.....
1900,	8	1 72	—13	.....
1901,	8	1 73	+01	.....
1902,	8	1 84	+11	.....
1903,	8	1 94	+10	+04
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	1 39	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 59	+20	.....
1898,	2	1 69	+10	.....
1899,	2	1 70	+01	.....
1900,	2	1 52	—18	.....
1901,	2	1 50	—02	.....
1902,	2	1 44	—06	.....
1903,	2	1 51	+07	+12
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	1 29	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 23	—06	.....
1898,	3	1 29	+06	.....
1899,	3	1 50	+21	.....
1900,	3	1 42	—08	.....
1901,	3	1 58	+16	.....
1902,	3	1 59	+01	.....
1903,	3	1 62	+03	+33

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	\$1 60	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 72	+12	.....
1898,	2	1 71	—01	.....
1899,	2	1 74	+03	.....
1900,	2	1 71	—03	.....
1901,	2	1 72	+01	.....
1902,	2	1 76	+04	.....
1903,	2	2 01	+25	+41
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	1 50	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 54	+04	.....
1898,	5	1 50	—04	.....
1899,	5	1 59	+09	.....
1900,	5	1 87	+28	.....
1901,	5	1 71	—16	.....
1902,	5	1 85	+14	.....
1903,	5	1 93	+08	+43
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	1 62	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 64	+02	.....
1898,	7	1 49	—15	.....
1899,	7	1 49	.....	.....
1900,	7	1 47	—02	.....
1901,	7	1 54	+07	.....
1902,	7	1 46	—08	.....
1903,	7	1 57	+11	—05
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	1 56	.....	.....
1897,	10	1 53	—03	.....
1898,	10	1 55	+02	.....
1899,	10	1 60	+05	.....
1900,	10	1 60	.....	.....
1901,	10	1 70	+10	.....
1902,	10	1 72	+02	.....
1903,	10	1 74	+02	+18

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	\$2 58	.....	.....
1897,	2	2 40	—18	.....
1898,	2	2 44	+04	.....
1899,	2	2 46	+02	.....
1900,	2	2 39	—07	.....
1901,	2	2 30	—09	.....
1902,	2	2 51	+21	.....
1903,	2	2 60	+09	+02
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	1 56	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 49	—07	.....
1898,	2	1 64	+15	.....
1899,	2	1 56	—08	.....
1900,	2	1 48	—08	.....
1901,	2	1 48	.....	.....
1902,	2	1 39	—09	.....
1903,	2	1 51	+12	—05
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	1 26	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 29	+03	.....
1898,	5	1 24	—05	.....
1899,	5	1 43	+19	.....
1900,	5	1 37	—06	.....
1901,	5	1 36	—01	.....
1902,	5	1 36	.....	.....
1903,	5	1 31	—05	+05
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	1 46	.....	.....
1897,	8	1 44	—02	.....
1898,	8	1 41	—03	.....
1899,	8	1 44	+03	.....
1900,	8	1 49	+05	.....
1901,	8	1 46	—03	.....
1902,	8	1 60	+14	.....
1903,	8	1 47	—13	+01

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	\$1 24	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 14	—10	.....
1898,	3	1 22	+08	.....
1899,	3	1 27	+05	.....
1900,	3	1 57	+30	.....
1901,	3	1 42	—15	.....
1902,	3	1 51	+09	.....
1903,	3	1 37	—14	+13
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	96	.....	.....
1897,	45	96	.....	.....
1898,	45	97	+01	.....
1899,	45	99	+02	.....
1900,	45	1 03	+04	.....
1901,	45	1 03	.....	.....
1902,	45	1 09	+06	.....
1903,	45	1 11	+02	+15
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	1 56	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 73	+17	.....
1898,	3	1 70	—03	.....
1899,	3	1 75	+05	.....
1900,	3	1 82	+07	.....
1901,	3	1 90	+08	.....
1902,	3	2 09	+19	.....
1903,	3	2 06	—03	+50
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE,				
1896,	5	1 05	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 02	—03	.....
1898,	5	1 03	+01	.....
1899,	5	1 16	+13	.....
1900,	5	1 09	—07	.....
1901,	5	1 14	+05	.....
1902,	5	1 17	+03	.....
1903,	5	1 02	—15	—03

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	\$0 91	.....	.....
1897,	26	89	—02	.....
1898,	26	76	—13	.....
1899,	26	87	+11	.....
1900,	26	90	+03	.....
1901,	26	93	+03	.....
1902,	26	1 01	+08	.....
1903,	26	1 00	—01	+09
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	1 64	.....	.....
1897,	2	1 63	—01	.....
1898,	2	1 66	+03	.....
1899,	2	1 63	—03	.....
1900,	2	1 58	—05	.....
1901,	2	1 60	+02	.....
1902,	2	1 65	+05	.....
1903,	2	1 69	+04	+05
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	1 28	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 36	+08	.....
1898,	7	1 35	—01	.....
1899,	7	1 45	+10	.....
1900,	7	1 50	+05	.....
1901,	7	1 60	+10	.....
1902,	7	1 58	—02	.....
1903,	7	1 63	+05	+35
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	1 50	.....	.....
1897,	32	1 55	+05	.....
1898,	32	1 55	.....	.....
1899,	32	1 64	+09	.....
1900,	32	1 64	.....	.....
1901,	32	1 62	—02	.....
1902,	32	1 58	—04	.....
1903,	32	1 61	+03	+11

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
			Cts.	Cts.
1896,	17	\$1 37	.....	.....
1897,	17	1 33	—04	.....
1898,	17	1 49	+16	.....
1899,	17	1 55	+06	.....
1900,	17	1 40	—15	.....
1901,	17	1 44	+04	.....
1902,	17	1 54	+10	.....
1903,	17	1 60	+06	+23
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	1 33	.....	.....
1897,	6	1 44	+11	.....
1898,	6	1 34	—10	.....
1899,	6	1 40	+06	.....
1900,	6	1 44	+04	.....
1901,	6	1 49	+05	.....
1902,	6	1 52	+03	.....
1903,	6	1 78	+26	+45
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	1 33	.....	.....
1897,	14	1 34	+01	.....
1898,	14	1 42	+08	.....
1899,	14	1 43	+01	.....
1900,	14	1 48	+05	.....
1901,	14	1 54	+06	.....
1902,	14	1 62	+08	.....
1903,	14	1 63	+01	+30
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	1 56	.....	.....
1897,	20	1 58	+02	.....
1898,	20	1 59	+01	.....
1899,	20	1 63	+04	.....
1900,	20	1 73	+10	.....
1901,	20	1 76	+03	.....
1902,	20	1 72	—04	.....
1903,	20	1 57	—15	+01

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.			Cts.	Cts.
1896,	7	\$1 18	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 31	+13	.....
1898,	7	1 32	+01	.....
1899,	7	1 38	+06	.....
1900,	7	1 47	+09	.....
1901,	7	1 48	+01	.....
1902,	7	1 71	+23	.....
1903,	7	1 46	—25	+28
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	1 22	.....	.....
1897,	13	1 22	.....	.....
1898,	13	1 22	.....	.....
1899,	13	1 29	+07	.....
1900,	13	1 25	—04	.....
1901,	13	1 28	+03	.....
1902,	13	1 24	—04	.....
1903,	13	1 40	+16	+18
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	95	.....	.....
1897,	2	70	—25	.....
1898,	2	1 09	+39	.....
1899,	2	1 26	+17	.....
1900,	2	1 21	—05	.....
1901,	2	1 04	—17	.....
1902,	2	1 27	+23	.....
1903,	2	1 21	—06	+26
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	1 22	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 27	+05	.....
1898,	3	1 10	—17	.....
1899,	3	1 21	+11	.....
1900,	3	1 22	+01	.....
1901,	3	1 23	+01	.....
1902,	3	1 26	+03	.....
1903,	3	1 15	—11	—07

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	\$1 30	.....	.....
1897,	4	1 59	+29	.....
1898,	4	1 54	—05	.....
1899,	4	1 52	—02	.....
1900,	4	1 55	+03	.....
1901,	4	1 55	.....	.....
1902,	4	1 45	—10	.....
1903,	4	1 38	—07	+08
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	1 16	.....	.....
1897,	7	1 23	+07	.....
1898,	7	1 05	—18	.....
1899,	7	1 14	+09	.....
1900,	7	1 31	+17	.....
1901,	7	1 24	—07	.....
1902,	7	1 21	—03	.....
1903,	7	1 42	+21	+26
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	75	.....	.....
1897,	4	97	+22	.....
1898,	4	87	—10	.....
1899,	4	89	+02	.....
1900,	4	87	—02	.....
1901,	4	90	+03	.....
1902,	4	79	—11	.....
1903,	4	1 05	+26	+39
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	94	.....	.....
1897,	8	93	—01	.....
1898,	8	90	—03	.....
1899,	8	91	+01	.....
1900,	8	1 01	+10	.....
1901,	8	1 01	.....	.....
1902,	8	1 08	+07	.....
1903,	8	1 05	—03	+11

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	\$1 05	.....	Cts.
1897,	8	93	—12	.....
1898,	8	93	.....	.....
1899,	8	1 02	+09	.....
1900,	8	1 07	+05	.....
1901,	8	1 10	+03	.....
1902,	8	1 19	+09	.....
1903,	8	1 20	+01	+15
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	1 25	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 18	—07	.....
1898,	3	1 22	+04	.....
1899,	3	1 23	+01	.....
1900,	3	1 19	—04	.....
1901,	3	1 03	—16	.....
1902,	3	1 00	—03	.....
1903,	3	1 14	+14	—11
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	1 18	.....	.....
1897,	20	1 22	+04	.....
1898,	20	1 35	+13	.....
1899,	20	1 38	+03	.....
1900,	20	1 25	—13	.....
1901,	20	1 25	.....	.....
1902,	20	1 32	+07	.....
1903,	20	1 32	.....	+14
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	1 31	.....	.....
1897,	17	1 25	—06	.....
1898,	17	1 24	—01	.....
1899,	17	1 37	+13	.....
1900,	17	1 40	+03	.....
1901,	17	1 50	+10	.....
1902,	17	1 62	+12	.....
1903,	17	1 84	+22	+53

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	\$1 07	.....	.....
1897,	15	1 12	+05	.....
1898,	15	1 10	—02	.....
1899,	15	1 13	+03	.....
1900,	15	1 19	+06	.....
1901,	15	1 16	—03	.....
1902,	15	1 16	.....	.....
1903,	15	1 20	+04	+13
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSI- MERES.				
1896,	10	1 15	.....	.....
1897,	10	1 22	+07	.....
1898,	10	1 28	+06	.....
1899,	10	1 25	—03	.....
1900,	10	1 24	—01	.....
1901,	10	1 27	+03	.....
1902,	10	1 29	+02	.....
1903,	10	1 26	—03	+11
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	1 15	.....	.....
1897,	14	1 08	—07	.....
1898,	14	1 20	+12	.....
1899,	14	1 20	.....	.....
1900,	14	1 17	—03	.....
1901,	14	1 18	+01	.....
1902,	14	1 25	+07	.....
1903,	14	1 29	+04	+14
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	1 09	.....	.....
1897,	12	1 11	+02	.....
1898,	12	1 09	—02	.....
1899,	12	1 24	+15	.....
1900,	12	1 16	—08	.....
1901,	12	1 19	+03	.....
1902,	12	1 11	—08	.....
1903,	12	1 06	—05	—03

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1 25	Cts.	Cts.
1897,	5	1 19	—06	.....
1898,	5	1 23	+04	.....
1899,	5	1 34	+11	.....
1900,	5	1 27	—07	.....
1901,	5	1 32	+05	.....
1902,	5	1 40	+08	.....
1903,	5	1 49	+09	+24
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	1 27	.....	.....
1897,	10	1 25	—02	.....
1898,	10	1 25	.....	.....
1899,	10	1 28	+03	.....
1900,	10	1 32	+04	.....
1901,	10	1 33	+01	.....
1902,	10	1 41	+08	.....
1903,	10	1 46	+05	+19
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	1 03	.....	.....
1897,	6	1 03	.....	.....
1898,	6	1 03	.....	.....
1899,	6	1 05	+02	.....
1900,	6	1 01	—04	.....
1901,	6	1 13	+12	.....
1902,	6	1 15	+02	.....
1903,	6	1 23	+08	+20
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COT- TON YARNS.				
1896,	8	1 22	.....	.....
1897,	8	1 07	—15	.....
1898,	8	1 27	+20	.....
1899,	8	1 46	+19	.....
1900,	8	1 03	—43	.....
1901,	8	1 04	+01	.....
1902,	8	1 04	.....	.....
1903,	8	1 02	—02	—20

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLAN- NELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	\$1 18	.....	.....
1897,	5	1 22	+04	.....
1898,	5	94	—28	.....
1899,	5	1 19	+25	.....
1900,	5	1 20	+01	.....
1901,	5	1 13	—07	.....
1902,	5	1 22	+09	.....
1903,	5	1 22	.....	+04
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	93	.....	.....
1897,	3	88	—05	.....
1898,	3	90	+02	.....
1899,	3	94	+04	.....
1900,	3	98	+04	.....
1901,	3	1 02	+04	.....
1902,	3	1 15	+13	.....
1903,	3	97	—18	+04
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	81	.....	.....
1897,	3	84	+03	.....
1898,	3	95	+11	.....
1899,	3	1 13	+18	.....
1900,	3	1 28	+15	.....
1901,	3	1 31	+03	.....
1902,	3	1 31	.....	.....
1903,	3	1 33	+02	+52
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	1 25	.....	.....
1897,	8	1 29	+04	.....
1898,	8	1 35	+06	.....
1899,	8	1 45	+10	.....
1900,	8	1 55	+10	.....
1901,	8	1 49	—06	.....
1902,	8	1 48	—01	.....
1903,	8	1 62	+14	+37

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.			Cts.	Cts.
1896,	13	\$0 97	.....	.....
1897,	13	91	—06	.....
1898,	13	95	+04	.....
1899,	13	99	+04	.....
1900,	13	88	—11	.....
1901,	13	91	+03	.....
1902,	13	94	+03	.....
1903,	13	90	—04	—07
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	93	.....	.....
1897,	31	85	—08	.....
1898,	31	88	+03	.....
1899,	31	93	+05	.....
1900,	31	95	+02	.....
1901,	31	96	+01	.....
1902,	31	99	+03	.....
1903,	31	1 07	+08	+14
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	89	.....	.....
1897,	5	75	—14	.....
1898,	5	80	+05	.....
1899,	5	96	+16	.....
1900,	5	83	—13	.....
1901,	5	84	+01	.....
1902,	5	88	+04	.....
1903,	5	1 05	+17	+16
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIB- BONS.				
1896,	2	83	.....	.....
1897,	2	77	—06	.....
1898,	2	78	+01	.....
1899,	2	87	+09	.....
1900,	2	89	+02	.....
1901,	2	75	—14	.....
1902,	2	77	+02	.....
1903,	2	1 01	+24	+18

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED—
SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900,
1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Average daily wage.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.			Cts.	Cts.
1896,	3	\$0 85	.....	.....
1897,	3	1 07	+22	.....
1898,	3	1 00	—07	.....
1899,	3	1 07	+07	.....
1900,	3	99	—08	.....
1901,	3	74	—25	.....
1902,	3	1 17	+43	.....
1903,	3	1 24	+07	+39

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE—In this table the relative per cent of cost of basic materials to value of production in same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments, are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	33.8
1897,	3	27.6	—6.2
1898,	3	20.1	—7.5
1899,	3	20.1
1900,	3	18.0	—2.1
1901,	3	19.0	+1.0
1902,	3	19.3	+ .3	.....
1903,	3	22.3	+3.0	—11.5

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	38.6	.....	.....
1897,	7	38.9	+ .3	.....
1898,	7	33.9	—5.0	.....
1899,	7	32.2	—1.7	.....
1900,	7	59.2	+27.0	.....
1901,	7	37.2	—22.0	.....
1902,	7	35.9	—1.3	.....
1903,	7	38.7	+2.8	—0.1

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	30.5	.....	.....
1897,	4	28.0	—2.5	.....
1898,	4	30.5	+2.5	.....
1899,	4	29.9	— .6	.....
1900,	4	39.3	+9.4	.....
1901,	4	40.6	+1.3	.....
1902,	4	33.7	—6.9	.....
1903,	4	38.8	+5.1	+8.3

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	46.3	.....	.....
1897,	7	46.6	+3	.....
1898,	7	50.3	+3.7	.....
1899,	7	57.9	+7.6	.....
1900,	7	50.7	—7.2	.....
1901,	7	54.9	+4.2	.....
1902,	7	57.5	+2.6	.....
1903,	7	57.0	—0.5	+10.7
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	54.7	.....	.....
1897,	3	56.0	+1.3	.....
1898,	3	50.1	—5.9	.....
1899,	3	52.3	+2.2	.....
1900,	3	53.9	+1.6	.....
1901,	3	55.8	+1.9	.....
1902,	3	63.9	+8.1	.....
1903,	3	62.9	—1.0	+8.2
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	41.7	.....	.....
1897,	3	38.8	—2.9	.....
1898,	3	37.1	—1.7	.....
1899,	3	40.9	+3.8	.....
1900,	3	41.8	+0.9	.....
1901,	3	41.8	—	.....
1902,	3	51.0	+9.2	.....
1903,	3	48.9	—2.1	+7.2
WIRE.				
1896,	5	51.7	.....	.....
1897,	5	49.0	—2.7	.....
1898,	5	47.7	—1.3	.....
1899,	5	43.6	—4.1	.....
1900,	5	47.8	+4.2	.....
1901,	5	47.2	—6	.....
1902,	5	42.5	—4.7	.....
1903,	5	47.1	+4.6	—4.6

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	47.5	.....	.....
1897,	2	38.6	-8.9	.....
1898,	2	37.9	-.7	.....
1899,	2	37.2	-.7	.....
1900,	2	70.4	+33.2	.....
1901,	2	64.4	-6.0	.....
1902,	2	67.8	+3.4	.....
1903,	2	65.9	-1.9	+18.4
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	21.0	.....	.....
1897,	5	22.6	+1.6	.....
1898,	5	19.2	-3.4	.....
1899,	5	22.4	+3.2	.....
1900,	5	24.9	+2.5	.....
1901,	5	30.0	+5.1	.....
1902,	5	29.1	-.9	.....
1903,	5	27.8	-1.3	+6.8
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	30.0	.....	.....
1897,	5	29.4	-.6	.....
1898,	5	21.7	-7.7	.....
1899,	5	30.2	+8.5	.....
1900,	5	31.7	+1.5	.....
1901,	5	37.3	+5.6	.....
1902,	5	40.6	+3.3	.....
1903,	5	35.9	-4.7	+5.9
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	34.0	.....	.....
1897,	4	33.6	-.4	.....
1898,	4	33.5	-.1	.....
1899,	4	32.1	-1.4	.....
1900,	4	32.6	+.5	.....
1901,	4	31.7	-.9	.....
1902,	4	31.2	-.5	.....
1903,	4	31.2	-	-2.8

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	20.6	.....	.....
1897,	29	20.3	— .3	.....
1898,	29	20.7	+ .4	.....
1899,	29	21.6	+ .9	.....
1900,	29	26.2	+4.6	.....
1901,	29	24.8	—1.4	.....
1902,	29	26.8	+2.0	.....
1903,	29	28.7	+1.9	+8.1
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	54.6	.....	.....
1897,	2	48.9	—5.7	.....
1898,	2	49.4	+ .5	.....
1899,	2	50.0	+ .6	.....
1900,	2	53.7	+3.7	.....
1901,	2	51.8	—1.9	.....
1902,	2	49.9	—1.9	.....
1903,	2	57.7	+7.8	+3.1
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	26.5	.....	.....
1897,	13	24.8	—1.7	.....
1898,	13	24.8	.....	.....
1899,	13	27.4	+2.6	.....
1900,	13	25.4	—2.0	.....
1901,	13	26.2	+ .8	.....
1902,	13	28.5	+2.3	.....
1903,	13	26.1	—2.4	—0.4
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	41.9	.....	.....
1897,	12	28.5	—13.4	.....
1898,	12	27.4	—1.1	.....
1899,	12	28.7	+1.3	.....
1900,	12	30.1	+1.4	.....
1901,	12	33.6	+3.5	.....
1902,	12	32.9	— .7	.....
1903,	12	29.8	—3.1	—12.1

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	32.5	.....	.....
1897,	5	33.0	+ .5	.....
1898,	5	29.0	-4.0	.....
1899,	5	33.4	+4.4	.....
1900,	5	37.1	+3.7	.....
1901,	5	31.6	-5.5	.....
1902,	5	37.1	+5.5	.....
1903,	5	37.3	+0.2	+4.8
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	54.2	.....	.....
1897,	3	50.2	-4.0	.....
1898,	3	52.4	+2.2	.....
1899,	3	56.2	+3.8	.....
1900,	3	57.7	+1.5	.....
1901,	3	55.8	-1.9	.....
1902,	3	49.9	-5.9	.....
1903,	3	44.7	-5.2	-9.5
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	66.9	.....	.....
1897,	5	62.6	-4.3	.....
1898,	5	56.9	-5.7	.....
1899,	5	59.2	+2.3	.....
1900,	5	60.5	+1.3	.....
1901,	5	55.3	-5.2	.....
1902,	5	52.7	-2.6	.....
1903,	5	55.2	+2.5	-11.7
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	66.5	.....	.....
1897,	3	64.8	-1.7	.....
1898,	3	64.3	-.5	.....
1899,	3	67.6	+3.3	.....
1900,	3	64.4	-3.2	.....
1901,	3	62.6	-1.8	.....
1902,	3	62.7	+ .1	.....
1903,	3	62.9	+0.2	-3.6

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(-) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	51.9	.....	.....
1897,	18	55.7	+3.8	.....
1898,	18	54.9	— .8	.....
1899,	18	60.4	+5.5	.....
1900,	18	45.9	—14.5	.....
1901,	18	62.0	+16.1	.....
1902,	18	59.6	—2.4	.....
1903,	18	60.2	+0.6	+8.3
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	58.5	.....	.....
1897,	7	55.6	—2.9	.....
1898,	7	57.2	+1.6	.....
1899,	7	62.7	+5.5	.....
1900,	7	64.1	+1.4	.....
1901,	7	59.1	—5.0	.....
1902,	7	63.4	+4.3	.....
1903,	7	78.9	+15.5	+20.4
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	48.1	.....	.....
1897,	9	46.1	—2.0	.....
1898,	9	41.9	—4.2	.....
1899,	9	49.0	+7.1	.....
1900,	9	47.0	—2.0	.....
1901,	9	45.4	—1.6	.....
1902,	9	40.9	—4.5	.....
1903,	9	51.3	+10.4	+3.2
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	48.2	.....	.....
1897,	10	49.9	+1.7	.....
1898,	10	49.0	— .9	.....
1899,	10	51.0	+2.0	.....
1900,	10	48.7	—2.3	.....
1901,	10	48.8	+ .1	.....
1902,	10	51.1	+2.3	.....
1903,	10	54.2	+3.1	+6.0

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of produc. ^{tion} .	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	52.1	.....	.....
1897,	9	46.1	—6.0	.....
1898,	9	32.3	—13.8	.....
1899,	9	57.1	+24.8	.....
1900,	9	62.9	+5.8	.....
1901,	9	66.6	+3.7	.....
1902,	9	68.5	+1.9	.....
1903,	9	71.3	+2.8	+19.2
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	38.5	.....	.....
1897,	3	44.0	+5.5	.....
1898,	3	45.2	+1.2	.....
1899,	3	55.8	+10.6	.....
1900,	3	55.6	—2	.....
1901,	3	56.3	+7	.....
1902,	3	49.3	—7.0	.....
1903,	3	48.9	—4	+10.4
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	39.0	.....	.....
1897,	21	45.4	+6.4	.....
1898,	21	47.8	+2.4	.....
1899,	21	53.5	+5.7	.....
1900,	21	52.5	—1.0	.....
1901,	21	53.9	+1.4	.....
1902,	21	52.6	—1.3	.....
1903,	21	51.7	—0.9	+12.7
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	32.3	.....	.....
1897,	18	30.9	—1.4	.....
1898,	18	31.3	+4	.....
1899,	18	41.0	+9.7	.....
1900,	18	34.8	—6.2	.....
1901,	18	36.5	+1.7	.....
1902,	18	35.9	—6	.....
1903,	18	34.0	—1.9	+1.7

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	33.1	.....	.....
1897,	25	35.4	+2.3	.....
1898,	25	35.4	.....	.....
1899,	25	37.0	+1.6	.....
1900,	25	34.7	—2.3	.....
1901,	25	35.2	+5	.....
1902,	25	39.6	+4.4	.....
1903,	25	40.0	+4	+6.9
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	29.7	.....	.....
1897,	2	28.0	—1.7	.....
1898,	2	20.7	—7.3	.....
1899,	2	23.0	+2.3	.....
1900,	2	23.8	+8	.....
1901,	2	20.2	—3.6	.....
1902,	2	18.5	—1.7	.....
1903,	2	20.3	+1.8	—9.4
SAWS.				
1896,	3	42.0	.....	.....
1897,	3	37.5	—4.5	.....
1898,	3	36.8	—7	.....
1899,	3	37.8	+1.0	.....
1900,	3	36.4	—1.4	.....
1901,	3	34.9	—1.5	.....
1902,	3	34.6	—3	.....
1903,	3	34.5	—1	—7.5
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	*	.....	.....
1897,	3	*	.....	.....
1898,	3	*	.....	.....
1899,	3	38.4	.....	.....
1900,	3	32.6	—5.8	.....
1901,	3	33.9	+1.3	.....
1902,	3	33.4	—5	.....
1902,	3	33.4	.....	.....
1903,	3	34.4	—1.0	.....

*Incomplete returns of value of basic material.

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	37.0	.....	.....
1897,	3	39.9	+2.9	.....
1898,	3	34.5	—5.4	.....
1899,	3	31.1	—3.4	.....
1900,	3	34.8	+3.7	.....
1901,	3	35.0	+ .2	.....
1902,	3	41.7	+6.7	.....
1903,	3	40.7	—1.0	+3.7
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	38.6	.....	.....
1897,	8	34.4	—4.2	.....
1898,	8	29.7	—4.7	.....
1899,	8	31.2	+1.5	.....
1900,	8	35.8	+4.6	.....
1901,	8	33.5	—2.3	.....
1902,	8	35.1	+1.6	.....
1903,	8	49.9	+14.8	+11.3
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	43.7	.....	.....
1897,	2	40.1	—3.6	.....
1898,	2	43.1	+3.0	.....
1899,	2	41.8	—1.3	.....
1900,	2	47.1	+5.3	.....
1901,	2	44.6	—2.5	.....
1902,	2	56.4	+11.8	.....
1903,	2	53.1	—3.3	+9.4
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	29.1	.....	.....
1897,	3	27.2	—1.9	.....
1898,	3	28.0	+ .8	.....
1899,	3	27.4	— .6	.....
1900,	3	28.0	+ .6	.....
1901,	3	28.9	+ .9	.....
1902,	3	31.4	+2.5	.....
1903,	3	32.3	+ .9	+3.2

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	43.8	.....	.....
1897,	2	55.0	+11.2	.....
1898,	2	60.3	+5.3	.....
1899,	2	56.9	—3.4	.....
1900,	2	66.8	+9.9	.....
1901,	2	51.9	—14.9	.....
1902,	2	67.6	+15.7	.....
1903,	2	58.4	—9.2	+14.6
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	38.4	.....	.....
1897,	5	37.6	— .8	.....
1898,	5	40.5	+2.9	.....
1899,	5	43.2	+2.7	.....
1900,	5	47.0	+3.8	.....
1901,	5	42.6	—4.4	.....
1902,	5	47.2	+4.6	.....
1903,	5	54.9	+7.7	+16.5
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	40.1	.....	.....
1897,	7	40.3	+ .2	.....
1898,	7	43.8	+3.5	.....
1899,	7	51.1	+7.3	.....
1900,	7	51.3	+ .2	.....
1901,	7	54.4	+3.1	.....
1902,	7	56.9	+2.5	.....
1903,	7	58.7	+1.8	+18.6
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	45.7	.....	.....
1897,	10	42.1	—3.6	.....
1898,	10	41.2	— .9	.....
1899,	10	43.4	+2.2	.....
1900,	10	46.9	+3.5	.....
1901,	10	43.9	—3.0	.....
1902,	10	46.2	+2.3	.....
1903,	10	46.0	— .2	+ .3

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablisn- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	43.9	.....	.....
1897,	2	51.1	+7.2	.....
1898,	2	39.5	—11.6	.....
1899,	2	42.9	+3.4	.....
1900,	2	31.1	—11.8	.....
1901,	2	43.4	+12.3	.....
1902,	2	36.1	—7.3	.....
1903,	2	28.2	—7.9	—15.7
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	34.5	.....	.....
1897,	2	38.8	+4.3	.....
1898,	2	42.2	+3.4	.....
1899,	2	33.1	—9.1	.....
1900,	2	38.6	+5.5	.....
1901,	2	42.3	+3.7	.....
1902,	2	40.0	—2.3	.....
1903,	2	43.5	+3.5	+9.0
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	45.8	.....	.....
1897,	5	46.3	+5	.....
1898,	5	46.3	.....	.....
1899,	5	49.9	+3.6	.....
1900,	5	52.4	+2.5	.....
1901,	5	52.8	+4	.....
1902,	5	54.2	+1.4	.....
1903,	5	53.2	—1.0	+7.4
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	47.0	.....	.....
1897,	8	43.9	—3.1	.....
1898,	8	44.8	+9	.....
1899,	8	40.9	—3.9	.....
1900,	8	37.4	—3.5	.....
1901,	8	38.9	+1.5	.....
1902,	8	39.8	+9	.....
1903,	8	42.1	+2.3	—4.9

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments considered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	50.3	.....	.....
1897,	3	47.9	—2.4	.....
1898,	3	51.0	+3.1	.....
1899,	3	50.2	— .8	.....
1900,	3	51.4	+1.2	.....
1901,	3	63.6	+12.2	.....
1902,	3	63.8	+ .2	.....
1903,	3	61.2	—2.6	+10.9
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	38.0	.....	.....
1897,	45	40.6	+2.6	.....
1898,	45	41.4	+ .8	.....
1899,	45	39.4	—2.0	.....
1900,	45	38.9	— .5	.....
1901,	45	38.2	— .7	.....
1902,	45	32.7	—5.5	.....
1903,	45	36.2	+3.5	—1.8
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	37.3	.....	.....
1897,	3	38.2	+ .9	.....
1898,	3	36.3	—1.9	.....
1899,	3	37.1	+ .8	.....
1900,	3	38.5	+1.4	.....
1901,	3	40.2	+1.7	.....
1902,	3	38.5	—1.7	.....
1903,	3	37.6	— .9	+ .3
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	70.4	.....	.....
1897,	5	73.9	+3.5	.....
1898,	5	71.2	—2.7	.....
1899,	5	72.5	+1.3	.....
1900,	5	77.1	+4.6	.....
1901,	5	76.2	— .9	.....
1902,	5	74.2	—2.0	.....
1903,	5	70.9	—3.3	+ .5

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, EN- VELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	46.4	.....	.....
1897,	26	46.9	+ .5	.....
1898,	26	45.4	—1.5	.....
1899,	26	45.3	— .1	.....
1900,	26	48.7	+3.4	.....
1901,	26	46.5	—2.2	.....
1902,	26	45.4	—1.1	.....
1903,	26	46.6	+1.2	+ .2
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	32.9	.....	.....
1897,	2	29.3	—3.6	.....
1898,	2	25.0	—4.3	.....
1899,	2	22.4	—2.6	.....
1900,	2	27.8	+5.4	.....
1901,	2	29.4	+1.6	.....
1902,	2	22.8	—6.6	.....
1903,	2	33.6	+10.8	+ .7
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	9.9	.....	.....
1897,	7	7.2	—2.7	.....
1898,	7	6.3	— .9	.....
1899,	7	8.0	+1.7	.....
1900,	7	12.0	+4.0	.....
1901,	7	9.0	—3.0	.....
1902,	7	10.5	+1.5	.....
1903,	7	9.4	—1.1	— .5
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	11.5	.....	.....
1897,	32	11.3	— .2	.....
1898,	32	12.0	+ .7	.....
1899,	32	11.0	—1.0	.....
1900,	32	10.4	— .6	.....
1901,	32	10.7	+ .3	.....
1902,	32	9.9	— .8	.....
1903,	32	9.2	— .7	—2.3

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ment: consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	25.8	.....	.....
1897,	17	24.4	—1.4	.....
1898,	17	21.8	—2.6	.....
1899,	17	22.2	+4	.....
1900,	17	22.2	.....	.....
1901,	17	22.5	+3	.....
1902,	17	21.3	—1.2	.....
1903,	17	22.1	+8	—3.7
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	8.3	.....	.....
1897,	6	7.1	—1.2	.....
1898,	6	6.0	—1.1	.....
1899,	6	6.8	+8	.....
1900,	6	5.4	—1.4	.....
1901,	6	5.8	+4	.....
1902,	6	11.1	+5.3	.....
1903,	6	9.9	—1.2	+1.6
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	9.4	.....	.....
1897,	14	9.1	—3	.....
1898,	14	9.2	+1	.....
1899,	14	8.6	—6	.....
1900,	14	7.8	—8	.....
1901,	14	8.9	+1.1	.....
1902,	14	8.7	—2	.....
1903,	14	7.8	—9	—1.6
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	25.3	.....	.....
1897,	20	24.4	—9	.....
1898,	20	20.7	—3.7	.....
1899,	20	21.4	+7	.....
1900,	20	20.4	—1.0	.....
1901,	20	20.6	+2	.....
1902,	20	21.1	+5	.....
1903,	20	21.6	+5	—3.7

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED ON CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	70.0	.....	.....
1897,	7	66.8	—3.2	.....
1898,	7	63.8	—3.0	.....
1899,	7	67.4	+3.6	.....
1900,	7	62.0	—5.4	.....
1901,	7	49.3	—12.7	.....
1902,	7	49.1	— .2	.....
1903,	7	61.0	+11.9	—9.0
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	54.4	.....	.....
1897,	13	56.8	+2.4	.....
1898,	13	56.0	— .8	.....
1899,	13	54.5	—1.5	.....
1900,	13	55.5	+1.0	.....
1901,	13	57.4	+1.9	.....
1902,	13	60.5	+3.1	.....
1903,	13	59.4	—1.1	+5.0
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	63.0	.....	.....
1897,	2	66.9	+3.9	.....
1898,	2	62.6	—4.3	.....
1899,	2	65.2	+2.6	.....
1900,	2	70.5	+5.3	.....
1901,	2	67.9	—2.6	.....
1902,	2	70.2	+2.3	.....
1903,	2	69.2	—1.0	+6.2
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	54.1	.....	.....
1897,	3	52.9	—1.2	.....
1898,	3	51.2	—1.7	.....
1899,	3	62.0	+10.8	.....
1900,	3	56.4	—5.6	.....
1901,	3	44.7	—11.7	.....
1902,	3	47.3	+2.6	.....
1903,	3	46.1	—1.2	—8.0

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	30.6	.....	.....
1897,	4	30.6	.....	.....
1898,	4	28.6	—2.0	.....
1899,	4	29.4	+1.8	.....
1900,	4	29.3	—1.1	.....
1901,	4	29.6	+1.3	.....
1902,	4	28.9	—1.7	.....
1903,	4	29.8	+1.9	—1.8
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	51.8	.....	.....
1897,	7	53.0	+1.2	.....
1898,	7	49.3	—3.7	.....
1899,	7	44.7	—4.6	.....
1900,	7	50.6	+5.9	.....
1901,	7	49.1	—1.5	.....
1902,	7	48.9	—1.2	.....
1903,	7	56.3	+7.4	+4.5
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	59.1	.....	.....
1897,	4	59.7	+1.6	.....
1898,	4	65.2	+5.5	.....
1899,	4	56.4	—8.8	.....
1900,	4	67.8	+11.4	.....
1901,	4	73.0	+5.2	.....
1902,	4	73.4	+1.4	.....
1903,	4	72.7	—1.7	+13.6
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	44.0	.....	.....
1897,	8	46.6	+2.6	.....
1898,	8	51.3	+4.7	.....
1899,	8	43.8	—7.5	.....
1900,	8	46.9	+3.1	.....
1901,	8	47.1	+1.2	.....
1902,	8	47.0	—1.1	.....
1903,	8	50.9	+3.9	+6.9

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	46.6	.....	.....
1897,	8	49.9	+3.3	.....
1898,	8	52.1	+2.2	.....
1899,	8	49.9	—2.2	.....
1900,	8	49.9	.....	.....
1901,	8	48.2	—1.7	.....
1902,	8	47.9	— .3	.....
1903,	8	49.1	+1.2	+2.5
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	57.0	.....	.....
1897,	3	56.8	— .2	.....
1898,	3	57.1	+ .3	.....
1899,	3	59.8	+2.7	.....
1900,	3	59.7	— .1	.....
1901,	3	61.8	+2.1	.....
1902,	3	62.9	+1.1	.....
1903,	3	61.1	—1.8	+4.1
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	52.4	.....	.....
1897,	20	57.9	+7.5	.....
1898,	20	56.3	—1.6	.....
1899,	20	57.5	+1.2	.....
1900,	20	57.1	— .4	.....
1901,	20	54.9	—2.2	.....
1902,	20	71.6	+16.7	.....
1903,	20	51.9	—19.7	— .5
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	58.7	.....	.....
1897,	17	60.8	+2.1	.....
1898,	17	59.1	—1.7	.....
1899,	17	58.8	— .3	.....
1900,	17	60.7	+1.9	.....
1901,	17	59.3	—1.4	.....
1902,	17	60.1	+ .8	.....
1903,	17	58.4	—1.7	— .3

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	53.6	.....	.....
1897,	15	49.6	—4.0	.....
1898,	15	46.9	—2.7	.....
1899,	15	47.4	+ .5	.....
1900,	15	47.8	+ .4	.....
1901,	15	50.3	+2.5	.....
1902,	15	48.1	—2.2	.....
1903,	15	50.1	+2.0	—3.5
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CAS- SIMERES.				
1896,	10	52.2	.....	.....
1897,	10	55.1	+2.9	.....
1898,	10	56.4	+1.3	.....
1899,	10	57.9	+1.5	.....
1900,	10	51.1	—6.8	.....
1901,	10	52.3	+1.2	.....
1902,	10	51.8	— .5	.....
1903,	10	53.9	+2.1	+1.7
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	53.7	.....	.....
1897,	14	56.4	+2.7	.....
1898,	14	57.8	+1.4	.....
1899,	14	58.9	+1.1	.....
1900,	14	58.8	— .1	.....
1901,	14	59.5	+ .7	.....
1902,	14	60.6	+1.1	.....
1903,	14	57.3	—3.3	+3.6
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	60.2	.....	.....
1897,	12	67.9	+7.7	.....
1898,	12	52.2	—15.7	.....
1899,	12	50.2	—2.0	.....
1900,	12	55.9	+5.7	.....
1901,	12	66.8	+10.9	.....
1902,	12	58.5	—8.3	.....
1903,	12	64.6	+6.1	+4.4

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments— consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	47.8	.....	.....
1897,	5	47.4	— .4	.....
1898,	5	44.3	— 3.1	.....
1899,	5	43.0	— 1.3	.....
1900,	5	45.2	+ 2.2	.....
1901,	5	48.3	+ 3.1	.....
1901,	5	47.6	— .7	.....
1902,	5	50.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.3
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	68.3	.....	.....
1897,	10	72.4	+ 4.1	.....
1898,	10	72.4	.....	.....
1899,	10	70.9	— 1.5	.....
1900,	10	68.2	— 2.7	.....
1901,	10	69.2	+ 1.0	.....
1902,	10	70.2	+ 1.0	.....
1903,	10	71.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.1
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	66.9	.....	.....
1897,	6	65.4	— 1.5	.....
1898,	6	61.1	— 4.3	.....
1899,	6	60.3	— .8	.....
1900,	6	62.7	+ 2.4	.....
1901,	6	63.3	+ .6	.....
1902,	6	65.1	+ 1.8	.....
1903,	6	65.6	+ .5	— 1.3
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COT- TON YARNS.				
1896,	8	61.4	.....	.....
1897,	8	64.6	+ 3.2	.....
1898,	8	63.8	— .8	.....
1899,	8	62.6	— 1.2	.....
1900,	8	66.2	+ 3.6	.....
1901,	8	65.1	— 1.1	.....
1902,	8	68.9	+ 3.8	.....
1903,	8	68.4	— .5	+ 7.0

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	48.4	.....	.....
1897,	5	52.3	+3.9	.....
1898,	5	53.8	+1.5	.....
1899,	5	49.9	—3.9	.....
1900,	5	44.0	—5.9	.....
1901,	5	53.2	+9.2	.....
1902,	5	55.2	+2.0	.....
1903,	5	53.5	—1.7	+5.1
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	20.9	.....	.....
1897,	3	23.2	+2.3	.....
1898,	3	23.8	+ .6	.....
1899,	3	26.8	+3.0	.....
1900,	3	28.7	+1.9	.....
1901,	3	30.6	+1.9	.....
1902,	3	24.7	—5.9	.....
1904,	3	26.6	+1.9	+5.7
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	59.2	.....	.....
1897,	3	57.5	—1.7	.....
1898,	3	60.3	+2.8	.....
1899,	3	54.9	—5.4	.....
1900,	3	55.2	+ .3	.....
1901,	3	53.9	—1.3	.....
1902,	3	50.2	—3.7	.....
1903,	3	50.1	— .1	—9.1
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	55.1	.....	.....
1897,	8	53.2	—1.9	.....
1898,	8	53.5	+0.3	.....
1899,	8	50.0	—3.5	.....
1900,	8	49.4	—0.6	.....
1901,	8	46.4	—3.0	.....
1902,	8	45.9	—0.5	.....
1903,	8	46.7	+ .8	—8.4

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION— Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	59.1	.....	.....
1897,	13	57.7	—1.4	.....
1898,	13	58.9	+1.2	.....
1899,	13	57.5	—1.4	.....
1900,	13	67.5	+10.0	.....
1901,	13	64.2	—3.3	.....
1902,	13	65.4	+1.2	.....
1903,	13	61.1	—4.4	+2.0
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	43.4	.....	.....
1897,	31	46.9	+3.5	.....
1898,	31	47.4	+ .5	.....
1899,	31	44.0	—3.4	.....
1900,	31	45.3	+1.3	.....
1901,	31	45.0	— .3	.....
1902,	31	44.4	— .6	.....
1903,	31	42.2	—2.2	—1.2
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	69.1	.....	.....
1897,	5	69.4	+ .3	.....
1898,	5	67.9	—1.5	.....
1899,	5	68.1	+ .2	.....
1900,	5	73.3	+5.2	.....
1901,	5	64.6	—8.7	.....
1902,	5	60.0	—4.6	.....
1903,	5	66.9	+6.9	—2.2
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIB- BONS.				
1896,	2	48.3	.....	.....
1897,	2	42.1	—6.2	.....
1898,	2	41.4	— .7	.....
1899,	2	42.3	+ .9	.....
1900,	2	40.5	—1.8	.....
1901,	2	37.5	—3.0	.....
1902,	2	42.7	+5.2	.....
1903,	2	50.4	+7.7	+2.1

COST OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—
Continued.

COMPARISON OF BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME
ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902
AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. basic ma- terial to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	41.0	.....	.....
1897,	3	47.9	+6.9	.....
1898,	3	45.6	—2.3	.....
1899,	3	48.2	+2.6	.....
1900,	3	38.1	—10.1	.....
1901,	3	43.9	+5.8	.....
1902,	3	45.9	+2.0	.....
1903,	3	51.1	+5.2	+10.1

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the relative per cent. of wages to value of production by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
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TOOL STEEL.

1896,	3	20.4
1897,	3	27.5	+7.1
1898,	3	34.4	+6.9
1899,	3	29.4	—5.0
1900,	3	22.6	—6.8
1901,	3	19.9	—2.7
1902,	3	25.3	+5.4	.....
1903,	3	21.8	—3.5	+1.4

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.

1896,	7	33.2	.....	.....
1897,	7	38.3	+5.1	.....
1898,	7	38.0	—3	.....
1899,	7	31.8	—6.2	.....
1900,	7	35.3	+3.5	.....
1901,	7	33.8	—1.5	.....
1902,	7	32.9	—9	.....
1903,	7	31.1	—1.8	—2.1

MALLEABLE IRON.

1896,	4	36.7	.....	.....
1897,	4	39.8	+3.1	.....
1898,	4	33.9	—5.9	.....
1899,	4	33.1	—8	.....
1900,	4	34.9	+1.8	.....
1901,	4	43.6	+8.7	.....
1902,	4	43.9	+3	.....
1903,	4	40.7	—3.2	+4.0

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BOLTS, NUTS, ETC.				
1896,	7	29.3	.....	.....
1897,	7	25.3	—4.0	.....
1898,	7	24.8	— .5	.....
1899,	7	20.1	—4.7	.....
1900,	7	18.6	—1.5	.....
1901,	7	23.0	+4.4	.....
1902,	7	20.8	—2.2	.....
1903,	7	22.3	+1.5	—7.0
WIRE NAILS, RIVETS, ETC.				
1896,	3	14.8	.....	.....
1897,	3	16.6	+1.8	.....
1898,	3	17.1	+ .5	.....
1899,	3	12.4	—4.7	.....
1900,	3	12.7	+ .3	.....
1901,	3	14.5	+1.8	.....
1902,	3	16.3	+1.8	.....
1903,	3	16.2	— .1	+1.4
TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.				
1896,	3	28.9	.....	.....
1897,	3	29.3	+ .4	.....
1898,	3	24.1	—5.2	.....
1899,	3	25.6	+1.5	.....
1900,	3	24.0	—1.6	.....
1901,	3	24.0	.....	.....
1902,	3	23.1	— .9	.....
1903,	3	24.7	+1.6	—4.2
WIRE.				
1896,	5	19.7	.....	.....
1897,	5	18.0	—1.7	.....
1898,	5	22.4	+4.2	.....
1899,	5	24.9	+2.5	.....
1900,	5	23.0	—1.9	.....
1901,	5	23.3	+ .3	.....
1902,	5	27.2	+3.9	.....
1903,	5	24.5	—2.7	+4.8

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	11.4	.....	.....
1897,	2	12.5	+1.1	.....
1898,	2	13.6	+1.1	.....
1899,	2	11.7	—1.9	.....
1900,	2	11.2	— .5	.....
1901,	2	10.0	—1.2	.....
1902,	2	11.6	+1.6	.....
1903,	2	11.8	+ .2	+ .4
WIRE GOODS.				
1896,	5	26.1	.....	.....
1897,	5	25.8	— .3	.....
1898,	5	19.6	—6.2	.....
1899,	5	20.9	+1.3	.....
1900,	5	18.8	—2.1	.....
1901,	5	19.3	+ .5	.....
1902,	5	21.1	+1.8	.....
1903,	5	23.3	+2.2	—2.8
WAGON AND CARRIAGE AXLES AND SPRINGS.				
1896,	5	31.8	.....	.....
1897,	5	33.0	+1.2	.....
1898,	5	33.1	+ .1	.....
1899,	5	28.6	—4.5	.....
1900,	5	32.6	+4.0	.....
1901,	5	35.5	+2.9	.....
1902,	5	32.1	—3.4	.....
1903,	5	31.6	— .5	— .2
SCALES, ETC.				
1896,	4	28.5	.....	.....
1897,	4	27.7	— .8	.....
1898,	4	28.8	+1.1	.....
1899,	4	27.8	—1.0	.....
1900,	4	28.2	+ .4	.....
1901,	4	27.9	— .3	.....
1902,	4	27.0	— .9	.....
1903,	4	27.2	+ .2	—1.3

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, ETC.				
1896,	29	39.5	.....	.....
1897,	29	39.4	— .1	.....
1898,	29	41.4	+2.0	.....
1899,	29	39.3	—2.1	.....
1900,	29	39.6	+ .3	.....
1901,	29	41.2	+1.6	.....
1902,	29	40.9	— .3	.....
1903,	29	39.8	—1.1	+ .3
BATH BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.				
1896,	2	19.8	.....	.....
1897,	2	19.6	— .2	.....
1898,	2	21.9	+2.3	.....
1899,	2	21.7	— .2	.....
1900,	2	20.3	—1.4	.....
1901,	2	20.9	+ .6	.....
1902,	2	19.4	—1.5	.....
1903,	2	20.0	+ .6	+ .2
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.				
1896,	13	42.0	.....	.....
1897,	13	39.1	—2.9	.....
1898,	13	39.8	+ .7	.....
1899,	13	37.1	—2.7	.....
1900,	13	36.7	— .4	.....
1901,	13	37.2	+ .5	.....
1902,	13	38.0	+ .8	.....
1903,	13	36.4	—1.6	—5.6
EDGE TOOLS.				
1896,	12	32.9	.....	.....
1897,	12	39.0	+6.1	.....
1898,	12	37.6	—1.4	.....
1899,	12	34.1	—3.5	.....
1900,	12	31.4	—2.7	.....
1901,	12	33.2	+1.8	.....
1902,	12	30.8	—2.4	.....
1903,	12	32.2	+1.4	— .7

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WRENCHES, PICKS, ETC.				
1896,	5	29.3	.....	.....
1897,	5	26.6	—2.7	.....
1898,	5	28.1	+1.5	.....
1899,	5	26.2	—1.9	.....
1900,	5	26.7	+ .5	.....
1901,	5	25.7	—1.0	.....
1902,	5	30.3	+4.6	.....
1903,	5	27.9	—2.4	—1.4
LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS BUILT AND REPAIRED.				
1896,	3	43.4	.....	.....
1897,	3	46.2	+2.8	.....
1898,	3	42.6	—3.6	.....
1899,	3	40.4	—2.2	.....
1900,	3	39.0	—1.4	.....
1901,	3	39.5	+ .5	.....
1902,	3	44.0	+4.5	.....
1903,	3	48.4	+4.4	+5.0
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	18.2	.....	.....
1897,	5	18.0	— .2	.....
1898,	5	16.9	—1.1	.....
1899,	5	17.5	+ .6	.....
1900,	5	12.1	—5.4	.....
1901,	5	12.1	.....	.....
1902,	5	12.9	+ .8	.....
1903,	5	14.3	+1.4	—3.9
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	24.3	.....	.....
1897,	3	21.2	—3.1	.....
1898,	3	20.1	—1.1	.....
1899,	3	19.3	— .8	.....
1900,	3	20.5	+1.2	.....
1901,	3	20.0	— .5	.....
1902,	3	19.0	—1.0	.....
1903,	3	26.0	+7.0	+1.7

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BRASS, COPPER AND BRONZE GOODS.				
1896,	18	22.0	.....	.....
1897,	18	23.7	+1.7	.....
1898,	18	23.5	— .2	.....
1899,	18	18.4	—5.1	.....
1900,	18	21.0	+2.6	.....
1901,	18	20.6	— .4	.....
1902,	18	21.1	+ .5	.....
1903,	18	23.8	+2.7	+1.8
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	17.2	.....	.....
1897,	7	18.1	+ .9	.....
1898,	7	17.4	— .7	.....
1899,	7	14.2	—3.2	.....
1900,	7	14.3	+ .1	.....
1901,	7	18.3	+4.0	.....
1902,	7	15.9	—2.4	.....
1903,	7	14.4	—1.5	—2.8
LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES, ETC.				
1896,	9	35.6	.....	.....
1897,	9	35.6	.....	.....
1898,	9	35.5	— .1	.....
1899,	9	32.8	—2.7	.....
1900,	9	29.6	—3.2	.....
1901,	9	30.7	+1.1	.....
1902,	9	30.9	+ .2	.....
1903,	9	29.4	—1.5	—6.2
ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.				
1896,	10	31.6	.....	.....
1897,	10	31.6	.....	.....
1898,	10	32.3	+ .7	.....
1899,	10	25.9	—6.4	.....
1900,	10	25.7	— .2	.....
1901,	10	27.9	+2.2	.....
1902,	10	26.4	—1.5	.....
1903,	10	28.8	+2.4	—2.8

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
CAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.				
1896,	9	23.4	.....	.....
1897,	9	23.4	.....	.....
1898,	9	19.2	—4.2	.....
1899,	9	18.9	— .3	.....
1900,	9	16.7	—2.2	.....
1901,	9	18.9	+2.2	.....
1902,	9	14.8	—4.1	.....
1903,	9	14.0	— .8	—9.4
IRON VESSELS AND ENGINES.				
1896,	3	46.5	.....	.....
1897,	3	41.0	—5.5	.....
1898,	3	43.4	+2.4	.....
1899,	3	37.4	—6.0	.....
1900,	3	29.3	—8.1	.....
1901,	3	33.8	+4.5	.....
1902,	3	32.8	—1.0	.....
1903,	3	34.7	+1.9	+11.8
BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ETC.				
1896,	21	27.8	.....	.....
1897,	21	28.1	+ .3	.....
1898,	21	26.1	—2.0	.....
1899,	21	22.6	—3.5	.....
1900,	21	21.9	— .7	.....
1901,	21	22.3	+ .4	.....
1902,	21	23.5	+1.2	.....
1903,	21	22.4	—1.1	—5.4
MACHINERY.				
1896,	18	36.3	.....	.....
1897,	18	36.1	— .2	.....
1898,	18	37.2	+1.1	.....
1899,	18	37.3	+ .1	.....
1900,	18	32.6	—4.7	.....
1901,	18	33.2	+ .6	.....
1902,	18	32.2	—1.0	.....
1903,	18	31.4	— .8	—4.9

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1893, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. value of wages to production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.				
1896,	25	36.2	.....	.....
1897,	25	33.6	—2.6	.....
1898,	25	33.2	— .4	.....
1899,	25	30.2	—3.0	.....
1900,	25	29.8	— .4	.....
1901,	25	33.4	+3.6	.....
1902,	25	31.8	—1.6	.....
1903,	25	36.5	+4.7	+ .3
FILES, ETC.				
1896,	2	33.9	.....	.....
1897,	2	33.6	— .3	.....
1898,	2	29.4	—4.2	.....
1899,	2	29.8	+ .4	.....
1900,	2	29.4	— .4	.....
1901,	2	26.2	—3.2	.....
1902,	2	27.4	+1.2	.....
1903,	2	28.0	+ .6	—5.9
SAWS.				
1896,	3	29.0	.....	.....
1897,	3	30.2	+1.2	.....
1898,	3	30.0	— .2	.....
1899,	3	28.8	—1.2	.....
1900,	3	24.4	—4.4	.....
1901,	3	25.9	+1.5	.....
1902,	3	27.2	+1.3	.....
1903,	3	26.9	— .3	—2.1
PLUMBER SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	38.9	.....	.....
1897,	3	39.2	+ .3	.....
1898,	3	39.5	+ .3	.....
1899,	3	35.0	—4.5	.....
1900,	3	38.8	+3.8	.....
1901,	3	36.9	—1.9	.....
1902,	3	34.4	—2.5	.....
1903,	3	33.4	—1.0	—5.5

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.				
1896,	3	35.1	.....	.....
1897,	3	34.3	— .8	.....
1898,	3	28.2	— 6.1	.....
1899,	3	24.9	— 3.3	.....
1900,	3	22.7	— 2.2	.....
1901,	3	25.2	+ 2.5	.....
1902,	3	25.9	+ .7	.....
1903,	3	31.1	+ 5.2	— 4.0
SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC.				
1896,	8	26.8	.....	.....
1897,	8	25.2	— 1.6	.....
1898,	8	23.7	— 1.5	.....
1899,	8	19.5	— 4.2	.....
1900,	8	20.3	+ .8	.....
1901,	8	17.9	— 2.4	.....
1902,	8	19.7	+ 1.8	.....
1903,	8	22.9	+ 3.2	— 3.9
SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.				
1896,	2	36.0	.....	.....
1897,	2	38.0	+ 2.0	.....
1898,	2	39.9	+ 1.9	.....
1899,	2	38.2	— 1.7	.....
1900,	2	30.9	— 7.3	.....
1901,	2	30.5	— .4	.....
1902,	2	29.1	— 1.4	.....
1903,	2	30.2	+ 1.1	— 5.8
METAL AND METALLIC GOODS.				
1896,	3	36.3	.....	.....
1897,	3	35.7	— .6	.....
1898,	3	35.7	.....	.....
1899,	3	35.5	— .2	.....
1900,	3	34.6	— .9	.....
1901,	3	33.9	— .7	.....
1902,	3	36.6	+ 2.7	.....
1903,	3	36.9	+ .3	+ .6

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. value of wages to production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.				
1896,	2	32.0	.....	.....
1897,	2	27.6	—4.4	.....
1898,	2	21.4	—6.2	.....
1899,	2	30.5	+9.1	.....
1900,	2	19.2	—11.3	.....
1901,	2	18.7	—5	.....
1902,	2	24.4	+5.7	.....
1903,	2	18.6	—5.8	—13.4
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	27.7	.....	.....
1897,	5	28.8	+1.1	.....
1898,	5	29.4	+6	.....
1899,	5	24.0	—5.4	.....
1900,	5	24.5	+5	.....
1901,	5	25.4	+9	.....
1902,	5	29.3	+3.9	.....
1903,	5	29.2	—1	+1.5
IRON FENCES AND RAILINGS.				
1896,	7	31.4	.....	.....
1897,	7	33.6	+2.2	.....
1898,	7	30.6	—3.0	.....
1899,	7	26.8	—3.8	.....
1900,	7	28.8	+2.0	.....
1901,	7	27.3	—1.5	.....
1902,	7	24.8	—2.5	.....
1903,	7	23.3	—1.5	—8.1
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1896,	10	25.4	.....	.....
1897,	10	24.1	—1.3	.....
1898,	10	24.4	+3	.....
1899,	10	23.7	—7	.....
1900,	10	23.7	.....	.....
1901,	10	23.8	+1	.....
1902,	10	24.3	+5	.....
1903,	10	22.9	—1.4	—2.5

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
STEAM PUMPS.				
1896,	2	36.3	.....	.....
1897,	2	41.3	+5.0	.....
1898,	2	35.7	—5.6	.....
1899,	2	40.5	+4.8	.....
1900,	2	29.9	—10.6	.....
1901,	2	38.9	+9.0	.....
1902,	2	37.7	—1.2	.....
1903,	2	32.8	—4.9	—3.5
PIANOS AND ORGANS.				
1896,	2	35.9	.....	.....
1897,	2	35.1	— .8	.....
1898,	2	33.5	—1.6	.....
1899,	2	27.0	—6.5	.....
1900,	2	30.7	+3.7	.....
1901,	2	33.1	+2.4	.....
1902,	2	33.8	+ .7	.....
1903,	2	37.4	+3.6	+1.5
TINWARE.				
1896,	5	22.5	.....	.....
1897,	5	22.9	+ .4	.....
1898,	5	22.0	— .9	.....
1899,	5	21.7	— .3	.....
1900,	5	24.2	+2.5	.....
1901,	5	26.6	+2.4	.....
1902,	5	30.8	+4.2	.....
1903,	5	32.0	+1.2	+9.5
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
1896,	8	17.2	.....	.....
1897,	8	17.8	+ .6	.....
1898,	8	17.8	.....	.....
1899,	8	16.2	—1.6	.....
1900,	8	16.4	+ .2	.....
1901,	8	16.2	— .2	.....
1902,	8	17.3	+1.1	.....
1903,	8	16.5	— .8	— .7

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. value of wages to production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WALL PAPER.				
1896,	3	14.6	.....	.....
1897,	3	13.4	—1.2	.....
1898,	3	13.2	— .2	.....
1899,	3	12.4	— .8	.....
1900,	3	14.5	+2.1	.....
1901,	3	15.7	+1.2	.....
1902,	3	16.3	+ .6	.....
1903,	3	15.5	— .8	+ .9
CIGARS.				
1896,	45	25.3	.....	.....
1897,	45	25.2	— .1	.....
1898,	45	25.2	.....	.....
1899,	45	25.0	— .2	.....
1900,	45	25.5	+ .5	.....
1901,	45	26.0	+ .5	.....
1902,	45	22.4	—3.6	.....
1903,	45	26.0	+3.6	+ .7
BOOK BINDING.				
1896,	3	38.7	.....	.....
1897,	3	40.9	+2.2	.....
1898,	3	41.7	+ .8	.....
1899,	3	41.4	— .3	.....
1900,	3	45.3	+3.9	.....
1901,	3	43.7	—1.6	.....
1902,	3	42.9	— .8	.....
1903,	3	43.5	+ .6	+4.8
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE.				
1896,	5	13.0	.....	.....
1897,	5	14.5	+1.5	.....
1898,	5	13.6	— .9	.....
1899,	5	12.7	— .9	.....
1900,	5	10.7	—2.0	.....
1901,	5	10.6	— .1	.....
1902,	5	10.6	.....	.....
1903,	5	9.1	—1.5	—3.9

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER, PAPER BOXES, ENVELOPES, ETC.				
1896,	26	24.6	.....	.....
1897,	26	25.0	+ .4	.....
1898,	26	24.9	— .1	.....
1899,	26	24.4	— .5	.....
1900,	26	24.0	— .4	.....
1901,	26	24.0	.....	.....
1902,	26	24.2	+ .2	.....
1903,	26	23.9	— .3	— .7
POTTERY.				
1896,	2	35.1	.....	.....
1897,	2	35.4	+ .3	.....
1898,	2	32.6	— 2.8	.....
1899,	2	32.2	— .4	.....
1900,	2	33.7	+ 1.5	.....
1901,	2	33.8	+ .1	.....
1902,	2	38.6	+ 4.8	.....
1903,	2	39.4	+ .8	+ 4.3
PAVING BRICK.				
1896,	7	42.9	.....	.....
1897,	7	41.4	— 1.5	.....
1898,	7	40.3	— 1.1	.....
1899,	7	42.5	+ 2.2	.....
1900,	7	39.3	— 3.2	.....
1901,	7	50.1	+ 10.8	.....
1902,	7	41.1	— 9.0	.....
1903,	7	42.5	+ 1.4	— .4
BUILDING BRICK.				
1896,	32	42.4	.....	.....
1897,	32	42.3	— .1	.....
1898,	32	43.4	+ 1.1	.....
1899,	32	41.0	— 2.4	.....
1900,	32	42.0	+ 1.0	.....
1901,	32	42.7	+ .7	.....
1902,	32	39.6	— 3.1	.....
1903,	32	40.2	+ .6	— 2.2

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	44.3	.....	.....
1897,	17	45.8	+1.5	.....
1898,	17	44.0	—1.8	.....
1899,	17	45.6	+1.6	.....
1900,	17	45.0	— .6	.....
1901,	17	50.4	+5.4	.....
1902,	17	43.2	—7.2	.....
1903,	17	42.0	—1.2	—2.3
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	64.5	.....	.....
1897,	6	52.4	+12.1	.....
1898,	6	46.5	—5.9	.....
1899,	6	46.9	+ .4	.....
1900,	6	53.8	+6.9	.....
1901,	6	49.7	—4.1	.....
1902,	6	48.4	—1.3	.....
1903,	6	56.6	+8.2	—7.9
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	67.3	.....	.....
1897,	14	59.8	—7.5	.....
1898,	14	62.4	+2.6	.....
1899,	14	58.5	—3.9	.....
1900,	14	63.6	+5.1	.....
1901,	14	63.7	+ .1	.....
1902,	14	62.7	—1.0	.....
1903,	14	58.2	—4.5	—9.1
WINDOW GLASS, BOTTLES AND TABLE GOODS.				
1896,	20	44.7	.....	.....
1897,	20	44.5	— .2	.....
1898,	20	44.0	— .5	.....
1899,	20	43.2	— .8	.....
1900,	20	44.9	+1.7	.....
1901,	20	45.5	+ .6	.....
1902,	20	45.5	.....	.....
1903,	20	42.8	—2.7	—1.9

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	11.9	.....	.....
1897,	7	12.7	+.8	.....
1898,	7	11.6	—1.1	.....
1899,	7	11.7	+.1	.....
1900,	7	11.7	.....	.....
1901,	7	10.9	— .8	.....
1902,	7	11.1	+.2	.....
1903,	7	12.5	+1.4	+ .6
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
1896,	13	24.0	.....	.....
1897,	13	24.5	+.5	.....
1898,	13	24.4	— .1	.....
1899,	13	24.2	— .2	.....
1900,	13	23.5	— .7	.....
1901,	13	23.8	+.3	.....
1902,	13	22.2	—1.6	.....
1903,	13	24.1	+1.9	+ .1
SUSPENDERS.				
1896,	2	9.7	.....	.....
1897,	2	9.7	.....	.....
1898,	2	10.5	+.8	.....
1899,	2	12.7	+2.2	.....
1900,	2	12.2	— .5	.....
1901,	2	8.8	—3.4	.....
1902,	2	10.2	+1.4	.....
1903,	2	8.8	—1.4	— .9
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	23.1	.....	.....
1897,	3	22.9	— .2	.....
1898,	3	23.9	+1.0	.....
1899,	3	27.5	+3.6	.....
1900,	3	23.5	—4.0	.....
1901,	3	23.4	— .1	.....
1902,	3	23.3	— .1	.....
1903,	3	22.1	—1.2	—1.0

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	26.6	.....	.....
1897,	4	33.0	+6.4	.....
1898,	4	34.4	+1.4	.....
1899,	4	32.9	—1.5	.....
1900,	4	32.4	— .5	.....
1901,	4	33.2	+ .8	.....
1902,	4	32.9	— .3	.....
1903,	4	31.1	—1.8	+4.5
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	24.1	.....	.....
1897,	7	22.0	—2.1	.....
1898,	7	22.1	+ .1	.....
1899,	7	21.9	— .2	.....
1900,	7	23.4	+1.5	.....
1901,	7	23.8	+ .4	.....
1902,	7	23.2	— .6	.....
1903,	7	26.9	+3.7	+2.8
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	12.3	.....	.....
1897,	4	14.4	+2.1	.....
1898,	4	11.7	—2.7	.....
1899,	4	11.7	.....	.....
1900,	4	11.9	+ .2	.....
1901,	4	11.6	— .3	.....
1902,	4	12.5	+ .9	.....
1903,	4	13.0	+ .5	+ .7
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, ETC.				
1896,	8	24.5	.....	.....
1897,	8	25.8	+1.3	.....
1898,	8	24.2	—1.6	.....
1899,	8	23.0	—1.2	.....
1900,	8	24.3	+1.3	.....
1901,	8	24.3	.....	.....
1902,	8	25.9	+1.6	.....
1903,	8	23.8	—2.1	— .7

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	24.9	.....	.....
1897,	8	25.1	+ .2	.....
1898,	8	24.4	— .7	.....
1899,	8	25.8	+1.4	.....
1900,	8	26.0	+ .2	.....
1901,	8	26.8	+ .8	.....
1902,	8	27.3	+ .5	.....
1903,	8	28.0	+ .7	+3.1
NECKWEAR.				
1896,	3	19.1	.....	.....
1897,	3	17.8	—1.3	.....
1898,	3	18.4	+ .6	.....
1899,	3	16.9	—1.5	.....
1900,	3	16.7	— .2	.....
1901,	3	15.9	— .8	.....
1902,	3	17.1	+1.2	.....
1903,	3	16.2	— .9	—2.9
COTTON AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.				
1896,	20	26.6	.....	.....
1897,	20	26.3	— .3	.....
1898,	20	26.4	+ .1	.....
1899,	20	24.6	—1.8	.....
1900,	20	25.5	+ .9	.....
1901,	20	24.5	—1.0	.....
1902,	20	25.1	+ .6	.....
1903,	20	24.9	— .2	—1.7
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	21.6	.....	.....
1897,	17	21.7	+ .1	.....
1898,	17	20.7	—1.0	.....
1899,	17	19.8	— .9	.....
1900,	17	20.1	+ .3	.....
1901,	17	19.2	— .9	.....
1902,	17	19.0	— .2	.....
1903,	17	18.4	— .6	—3.2

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
COTTON GOODS.				
1896,	15	29.6	.....	.....
1897,	15	30.6	+1.0	.....
1898,	15	31.2	+ .6	.....
1899,	15	31.3	+ .1	.....
1900,	15	29.9	—1.4	.....
1901,	15	27.7	—2.2	.....
1902,	15	29.2	+1.5	.....
1903,	15	28.3	— .9	—1.3
WOOLEN AND WORSTED CASSIMERES.				
1896,	10	21.3	.....	.....
1897,	10	20.1	—1.2	.....
1898,	10	20.2	+ .1	.....
1899,	10	18.9	—1.3	.....
1900,	10	20.1	+1.2	.....
1901,	10	17.9	+2.2	.....
1902,	10	22.8	+4.9	.....
1903,	10	23.4	+ .6	+2.1
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.				
1896,	14	20.2	.....	.....
1897,	14	19.4	— .8	.....
1898,	14	19.5	+ .1	.....
1899,	14	19.4	— .1	.....
1900,	14	18.9	— .5	.....
1901,	14	18.2	— .7	.....
1902,	14	18.1	— .1	.....
1903,	14	17.5	— .6	—2.7
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
1896,	12	20.4	.....	.....
1897,	12	15.8	—4.6	.....
1898,	12	11.8	—4.0	.....
1899,	12	10.2	—1.6	.....
1900,	12	12.5	+2.3	.....
1901,	12	12.9	+ .4	.....
1902,	12	11.8	—1.1	.....
1903,	12	14.5	+2.7	—5.9

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
RUGS, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	24.7	.....	.....
1897,	5	24.4	— .3	.....
1898,	5	25.3	+ .9	.....
1899,	5	26.0	+ .7	.....
1900,	5	25.8	— .2	.....
1901,	5	27.8	+ 2.0	.....
1902,	5	25.1	— 2.7	.....
1903,	5	25.9	+ .8	+ 1.2
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	15.8	.....	.....
1897,	10	13.5	— 2.3	.....
1898,	10	14.9	+ 1.4	.....
1899,	10	13.3	— 1.6	.....
1900,	10	14.2	+ .9	.....
1901,	10	14.9	+ .7	.....
1902,	10	15.1	+ .2	.....
1903,	10	14.1	— 1.0	— 1.7
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	16.5	.....	.....
1897,	6	17.6	+ 1.1	.....
1898,	6	19.2	+ 1.6	.....
1899,	6	18.3	— .9	.....
1900,	6	16.6	— 1.7	.....
1901,	6	17.5	+ .9	.....
1902,	6	17.9	+ .4	.....
1903,	6	15.1	— 2.8	— 1.4
WORSTED, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	17.9	.....	.....
1897,	8	15.5	— 2.4	.....
1898,	8	16.5	+ 1.0	.....
1899,	8	13.4	— 3.1	.....
1900,	8	12.7	— .7	.....
1901,	8	13.7	+ 1.0	.....
1902,	8	13.0	— .7	.....
1903,	8	13.9	+ .9	— 4.0

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.				
1896,	5	20.0	.....	.....
1897,	5	21.6	+1.6	.....
1898,	5	16.6	—5.0	.....
1899,	5	19.7	+3.1	.....
1900,	5	19.3	— .4	.....
1901,	5	17.9	—1.4	.....
1902,	5	17.3	— .6	.....
1903,	5	16.1	—1.2	—3.9
LACE GOODS.				
1896,	3	21.3	.....	.....
1897,	3	20.6	— .7	.....
1898,	3	22.1	+1.5	.....
1899,	3	24.0	+1.9	.....
1900,	3	27.8	+3.8	.....
1901,	3	26.7	—1.1	.....
1902,	3	26.0	— .7	.....
1903,	3	29.2	+3.2	+7.9
CHENILLE GOODS.				
1896,	3	27.5	.....	.....
1897,	3	29.5	+2.0	.....
1898,	3	28.9	— .6	.....
1899,	3	30.6	+1.7	.....
1900,	3	34.6	+4.0	.....
1901,	3	34.2	— .4	.....
1902,	3	32.8	—1.4	.....
1903,	3	33.6	+ .8	+6.1
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.				
1896,	8	24.4	.....	.....
1897,	8	26.1	+1.7	.....
1898,	8	26.8	+0.7	.....
1899,	8	25.4	—1.4	.....
1900,	8	26.5	+1.1	.....
1901,	8	27.4	+0.9	.....
1902,	8	27.6	+0.2	.....
1903,	8	25.7	—1.9	+1.3

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR.				
1896,	13	20.6	.....	.....
1897,	13	20.2	— .4	.....
1898,	13	19.6	— .6	.....
1899,	13	20.5	+ .9	.....
1900,	13	18.7	— 1.8	.....
1901,	13	19.4	+ .7	.....
1902,	13	21.8	+ 2.4	.....
1903,	13	19.4	— 2.4	— 1.2
HOSIERY.				
1896,	31	30.2	.....	.....
1897,	31	30.5	+ .3	.....
1898,	31	30.4	— .1	.....
1899,	31	30.7	+ .3	.....
1900,	31	30.9	+ .2	.....
1901,	31	30.8	— .1	.....
1902,	31	31.8	+ 1.0	.....
1903,	31	31.4	— .4	+ 1.2
SILK—BROAD GOODS, THROWN SILK, YARNS, ETC.				
1896,	5	16.5	.....	.....
1897,	5	16.2	— .3	.....
1898,	5	15.8	— .4	.....
1899,	5	13.5	— 2.3	.....
1900,	5	13.8	+ .3	.....
1901,	5	15.3	+ 1.5	.....
1902,	5	15.1	— .2	.....
1903,	5	15.5	+ .4	— 1.0
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
1896,	2	22.4	.....	.....
1897,	2	20.1	— 2.3	.....
1898,	2	17.8	— 2.3	.....
1899,	2	16.8	— 1.0	.....
1900,	2	16.7	— .1	.....
1901,	2	16.9	+ .2	.....
1902,	2	16.3	— .6	.....
1903,	2	25.5	+ 9.2	+ 3.1

RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—Continued.

COMPARISON OF RELATIVE PER CENT. OF WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	17.8	.....	.....
1897,	3	21.6	+3.8	.....
1898,	3	20.3	—1.3	.....
1899,	3	22.1	+1.8	.....
1900,	3	20.6	—1.5	.....
1901,	3	22.0	+1.4	.....
1902,	3	20.5	—1.5	.....
1903,	3	19.7	— .8	+1.9

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

NOTE.—In this table the aggregate production, in tons or quantity by the same establishments for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903 is presented, with the relative increase or decrease, together with the increase or decrease 1903 over 1896. Eighty-four industries, representing 734 establishments are considered.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total produc- tion in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
TOOL STEEL.				
1896,	3	1,286	.....	.....
1897,	3	694	—592	.....
1898,	3	1,086	+392	.....
1899,	3	1,295	+209	.....
1900,	3	1,667	+372	.....
1901,	3	2,424	+757	.....
1902,	3	3,428	+1,004	.....
1903,	3	3,600	+172	+2,314
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS.				
1896,	7	4,110	.....	.....
1897,	7	3,553	—557	.....
1898,	7	6,866	+3,313	.....
1899,	7	9,813	+2,947	.....
1900,	7	9,159	—654	.....
1901,	7	9,401	+242	.....
1902,	7	10,225	+824	.....
1903,	7	9,325	—900	+5,215
MALLEABLE IRON.				
1896,	4	30,888	.....	.....
1897,	4	27,466	—3,422	.....
1898,	4	38,228	+10,762	.....
1899,	4	44,852	+6,624	.....
1900,	4	38,963	—5,889	.....
1901,	4	33,182	—5,781	.....
1902,	4	36,587	+3,405	.....
1903,	4	41,530	+4,943	+10,642

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WIRE NAILS AND RIVETS.				
1896,	3	19,613	.....	.....
1897,	3	8,683	—10,930	.....
1898,	3	11,524	+2,841	.....
1899,	3	12,449	+925	.....
1900,	3	12,935	+486	.....
1901,	3	15,159	+2,224	.....
1902,	3	15,149	—10	.....
1903,	3	22,295	+7,146	+2,682
TACKS, SMALL NAILS, ETC.,				
1896,	3	1,154	.....	.....
1897,	3	1,251	+97	.....
1898,	3	1,020	—231	.....
1899,	3	1,687	+667	.....
1900,	3	1,375	—312	.....
1901,	3	1,561	+186	.....
1902,	3	1,472	—89	.....
1903,	3	1,638	+166	+484
WIRE.				
1896,	5	3,323	.....	.....
1897,	5	3,531	+208	.....
1898,	5	3,731	+200	.....
1899,	5	4,024	+293	.....
1900,	5	3,944	—80	.....
1901,	5	4,889	—945	.....
1902,	5	4,450	—439	.....
1903,	5	4,013	—437	+690
WIRE ROPE.				
1896,	2	3,406	.....	.....
1897,	2	3,420	+14	.....
1898,	2	3,749	+329	.....
1899,	2	4,880	+1,131	.....
1900,	2	6,443	+1,563	.....
1901,	2	6,707	+264	.....
1902,	2	6,994	+287	.....
1903,	2	7,149	+155	+3,743

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total produc- tion in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND TUBES.				
1896,	5	281,068	.....	.....
1897,	5	297,601	+16,533	.....
1898,	5	358,304	+60,703	.....
1899,	5	452,513	+94,209	.....
1900,	5	295,574	—156,939	.....
1901,	5	410,878	+115,304	.....
1902,	5	321,179	—89,699	.....
1903,	5	434,719	+113,540	+153,651
CAST IRON PIPE.				
1896,	3	50,730	.....	.....
1897,	3	72,030	+21,300	.....
1898,	3	79,212	+7,182	.....
1899,	3	61,344	—17,868	.....
1900,	3	74,456	+13,112	.....
1901,	3	78,122	+3,666	.....
1902,	3	80,806	+2,684	.....
1903,	3	89,272	+8,466	+38,512
IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES.				
1896,	7	58,396	.....	.....
1897,	7	54,013	—4,383	.....
1898,	7	73,781	+19,768	.....
1899,	7	81,970	+8,189	.....
1900,	7	134,231	+52,261	.....
1901,	7	108,276	—25,955	.....
1902,	7	124,167	+15,891	.....
1903,	7	121,335	—2,832	+62,939
IRON CHAINS.				
1896,	5	4,877	.....	.....
1897,	5	4,898	+21	.....
1898,	5	6,307	+1,409	.....
1899,	5	6,745	+439	.....
1900,	5	6,597	—148	.....
1901,	5	5,956	—641	.....
1902,	5	12,097	+6,141	.....
1903,	5	7,444	—4,653	+2,567

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
PAPER MANUFACTORIES.				
		Tons.		
1896,	8	63,953	.....	.....
1897,	8	59,852	—4,101	.....
1898,	8	55,014	—4,838	.....
1899,	8	67,929	+12,915	.....
1900,	8	71,184	+3,255	.....
1901,	8	71,878	+694	.....
1902,	2	85,524	+13,646	.....
1903,	8	88,072	+2,548	+24,119
WALL PAPER.				
		Rolls.		
1896,	3	13,502,000	.....	.....
1897,	3	16,748,793	+3,246,793	.....
1898,	3	20,288,362	+3,539,569	.....
1899,	3	18,458,252	—1,830,110	.....
1900,	3	19,614,145	+1,155,893	.....
1901,	3	21,680,030	+2,065,885	.....
1902,	3	22,398,173	+718,143	.....
1903,	3	21,123,032	—1,275,141	+7,621,032
CIGARS.				
		Cigars.		
1896,	45	305,825,191	.....	.....
1897,	45	361,464,106	+55,638,915	.....
1898,	45	359,669,567	—1,794,539	.....
1899,	45	367,244,694	+7,575,127	.....
1900,	45	415,366,623	+48,121,929	.....
1901,	45	396,554,062	—18,812,561	.....
1902,	45	393,629,729	—2,924,333	.....
1903,	45	515,045,628	+121,415,899	+209,220,437
BUILDING BRICK.				
		Bricks.		
1896,	32	209,319,969	.....	.....
1897,	32	202,294,164	—7,025,805	.....
1898,	32	227,060,821	+24,766,657	.....
1899,	32	228,416,447	+1,355,626	.....
1900,	32	211,422,520	—16,993,927	.....
1901,	32	206,452,507	—4,970,013	.....
1902,	32	221,826,019	+15,373,512	.....
1903,	32	249,554,657	+27,728,638	+40,234,688

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total produc- tion in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
FIRE BRICK.				
1896,	17	329,925	.....	.....
1897,	17	330,914	+989	.....
1898,	17	408,796	+77,882	.....
1899,	17	538,099	+129,303	.....
1900,	17	666,863	+128,764	.....
1901,	17	693,977	+27,114	.....
1902,	17	920,237	+226,260	.....
1903,	17	829,832	—90,405	+499,907
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., TON- NAGE.				
1896,	6	33,936	.....	.....
1897,	6	43,595	+9,659	.....
1898,	6	37,109	—6,486	.....
1899,	6	35,560	—1,549	.....
1900,	6	59,951	+24,391	.....
1901,	6	68,902	+8,951	.....
1902,	6	53,033	—15,869	.....
1903,	6	57,031	+3,998	+23,095
SLATE ROOFING, ETC., SQUARES.				
1896,	14	180,098	.....	.....
1897,	14	223,844	+43,746	.....
1898,	14	273,928	+50,084	.....
1899,	14	287,826	+13,898	.....
1900,	14	265,796	—22,030	.....
1901,	14	286,526	+20,730	.....
1902,	14	306,099	+119,573	.....
1903,	14	302,789	—3,310	+122,691
GLAZED AND CHROME KID.				
1896,	7	887,242	.....	.....
1897,	7	1,139,807	+252,565	.....
1898,	7	1,332,785	+192,978	.....
1899,	7	1,688,109	+355,324	.....
1900,	7	1,487,228	—200,881	.....
1901,	7	1,851,886	+364,658	.....
1902,	7	1,724,587	—127,299	.....
1903,	7	1,431,129	—293,458	+543,887

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total produc- tion in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.				
		Pairs.		
1896,	13	2,813,072	.....	.....
1897,	13	3,132,555	+319,483	.....
1898,	13	3,156,261	+23,706	.....
1899,	13	3,574,434	+418,173	.....
1900,	13	3,456,562	—117,872	.....
1901,	13	3,532,138	+75,576	.....
1902,	13	3,669,733	+137,795	.....
1903,	13	3,825,725	+155,802	+1,012,663
SUSPENDERS.				
		Dozens.		
1896,	2	142,000	.....	.....
1897,	2	152,000	+10,000	.....
1898,	2	165,000	+13,000	.....
1899,	2	180,500	+15,500	.....
1900,	2	266,000	+85,500	.....
1901,	2	450,000	+184,000	.....
1902,	2	317,250	—132,750	.....
1903,	2	338,500	+21,250	+196,500
HATS AND CAPS.				
1896,	3	65,867	.....	.....
1897,	3	103,934	+38,067	.....
1898,	3	100,663	—3,271	.....
1899,	3	96,229	—4,434	.....
1900,	3	111,091	+14,862	.....
1901,	3	139,964	+28,873	.....
1902,	3	125,718	—14,246	.....
1903,	3	137,406	+11,688	+71,539
FUR AND FELT HATS.				
1896,	4	47,026	.....	.....
1897,	4	51,025	+3,999	.....
1898,	4	55,925	+4,900	.....
1899,	4	64,127	+8,202	.....
1900,	4	78,437	+14,310	.....
1901,	4	90,025	+11,588	.....
1902,	4	99,277	+9,252	.....
1903,	4	117,676	+18,399	+70,650

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Total produc- tion in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as com- pared with the preced- ing year.	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOL HATS.				
1896,	7	171,988	.....	.....
1897,	7	195,956	+23,968	.....
1898,	7	201,718	+5,762	.....
1899,	7	208,122	+6,404	.....
1901,	7	271,322	+63,200	.....
1902,	7	241,180	—30,142	.....
1902,	7	242,648	+1,468	.....
1903,	7	230,555	—12,093	+58,567
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.				
1896,	4	825,571	.....	.....
1897,	4	889,043	+63,472	.....
1898,	4	889,252	+209	.....
1899,	4	942,826	+53,574	.....
1900,	4	865,998	—76,828	.....
1901,	4	979,913	+113,915	.....
1902,	4	835,031	—144,882	.....
1903,	4	810,447	—24,584	—15,124
SHIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS.				
1896,	8	179,869	.....	.....
1897,	8	175,401	—4,468	.....
1898,	8	317,188	+141,787	.....
1899,	8	372,859	+55,671	.....
1900,	8	377,505	+4,646	.....
1901,	8	368,154	—9,351	.....
1902,	8	419,918	+51,764	.....
1903,	8	352,242	—67,676	+172,373
CARPETS.				
1896,	17	10,752,952	.....	.....
1897,	17	13,612,975	+2,860,023	.....
1898,	17	12,904,587	—708,388	.....
1899,	17	15,648,813	+2,744,226	.....
1900,	17	13,510,867	—2,137,946	.....
1901,	17	14,978,827	+1,467,960	.....
1902,	17	15,786,703	+807,876	.....
1903,	17	11,945,603	—3,841,100	+1,192,651

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS.				
		Pounds.		
1896,	12	9,334,353	.....	.....
1897,	12	13,427,749	+4,093,396	.....
1898,	12	9,307,876	—4,119,873	.....
1899,	12	9,705,579	+397,703	.....
1900,	12	9,383,095	—322,484	.....
1901,	12	9,156,971	—226,124	.....
1902,	12	11,441,219	+2,284,248	.....
1903,	12	7,230,167	—4,211,052	—2,104,186
CARPET YARNS.				
1896,	10	10,369,500	.....	.....
1897,	10	13,378,000	+3,008,500	.....
1898,	10	10,620,940	—2,757,060	.....
1899,	10	15,093,761	+4,472,821	.....
1900,	10	14,197,344	—896,417	.....
1901,	10	14,419,056	+221,712	.....
1902,	10	14,968,273	+549,217	.....
1903,	10	13,358,423	—1,609,850	+2,988,923
COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	6	7,333,685	.....	.....
1897,	6	7,834,651	+500,966	.....
1898,	6	8,571,169	+736,518	.....
1899,	6	8,703,304	+132,135	.....
1900,	6	8,604,662	—98,642	.....
1901,	6	7,455,951	—1,148,711	.....
1902,	6	7,599,893	+143,942	.....
1903,	6	13,914,878	+6,314,985	+6,531,193
WORSTED WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.				
1896,	8	4,451,655	.....	.....
1897,	8	5,370,096	+918,441	.....
1898,	8	4,733,902	—636,194	.....
1899,	8	5,264,119	+530,217	.....
1900,	8	5,221,259	—42,860	.....
1901,	8	5,631,804	+410,545	.....
1902,	8	6,199,469	+567,665	.....
1903,	8	5,103,390	—1,096,079	+651,735

PRODUCTION IN TONS OR QUANTITY—Continued.

COMPARISON OF AGGREGATE TOTAL PRODUCTION, IN TONS, OR GIVEN QUANTITY—SAME ESTABLISHMENTS, FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Character of Industry and Years.	Number of establishments considered.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) as compared with the preceding year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.
HOSIERY.				
		Dozens.		
1896,	31	4,463,537	.....	.....
1897,	31	5,366,913	+903,376	.....
1898,	31	7,181,631	+1,814,718	.....
1899,	31	5,934,516	—1,247,115	.....
1900,	31	5,939,122	+4,606	.....
1901,	31	6,166,032	+226,910	.....
1902,	31	6,551,860	+385,828	.....
1903,	31	6,533,565	—18,295	+2,070,028
SILK—BROAD GOODS AND RIBBONS.				
		Yards.		
1896,	2	2,126,571	.....	.....
1897,	2	3,304,064	+1,177,493	.....
1898,	2	3,712,633	+408,569	.....
1899,	2	5,668,697	+1,956,064	.....
1900,	2	6,388,130	+719,433	.....
1901,	2	3,163,175	—3,224,955	.....
1902,	2	6,485,492	+3,322,317	.....
1903,	2	6,885,146	+399,654	+4,758,575
SILK—RIBBONS.				
1896,	3	7,364,945	.....	.....
1897,	3	6,853,742	—511,203	.....
1898,	3	8,911,626	+2,057,884	.....
1899,	3	11,201,212	+2,289,586	.....
1900,	3	11,186,446	—14,766	.....
1901,	3	18,050,169	+6,863,723	.....
1902,	3	26,693,113	+8,642,944	.....
1903,	3	32,120,148	+5,427,035	+24,755,203

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$480,000	\$146,601	267	160
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	431,000	141,286	256	254
3.	Malleable iron,	4	440,000	590,308	292	1,575
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,754,000	505,453	240	750
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	505,000	251,899	278	149
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	109,000	39,853	222	93
7.	Wire,	5	480,000	118,055	285	97
8.	Wire rope,	2	690,000	292,275	302	158
9.	Wire goods,	5	150,950	45,611	296	194
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	570,475	154,688	255	324
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	166,000	79,428	276	113
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	20	5,308,362	827,732	210	3,362
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	52,820	33,394	309	26
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	2,980,906	626,848	264	2,433
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,675,197	453,478	246	818
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	564,000	118,234	240	248
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,464,400	3,738,754	273	6,254
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	13,555,000	7,973,945	283	5,324
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	340,000	573,580	303	507
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	1,818,192	1,132,224	295	1,182
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	961,050	2,008,501	294	1,169
22.	Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	9	11,222,730	4,229,510	306	5,587
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	3,908,988	1,557,093	295	1,922
24.	Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	9	4,400,325	1,737,987	257	1,945
25.	Iron vessels and engines, ..	3	7,039,973	1,923,035	306	4,014
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	1,544,562	761,415	286	1,161
27.	Machinery,	18	8,587,208	1,699,507	301	3,660
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	8,041,550	875,986	286	2,127
29.	Files, etc.,	2	510,000	95,440	275	331
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	310,000	37,000	229	56

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$88,646	\$133,801	\$2,711 26	\$554 04	\$2 08	33.8	20.4	1,286 tons	1
121,567	366,163	1,047 89	478 61	1 87	38.6	33.2	4,110	2
709,933	1,933,107	1,227 37	459 75	1 54	30.5	36.7	30,888	3
319,833	1,092,865	1,457 15	426 44	1 78	46.3	29.3	.....	4
68,055	460,664	3,091 70	456 74	1 64	54.7	14.8	19,613	5
27,622	95,516	1,027 06	297 01	1 34	41.7	28.9	1,154	6
44,882	228,163	2,352 20	462 70	1 62	51.7	19.7	3,323	7
70,108	615,004	3,892 43	443 72	1 47	47.5	11.4	3,406	8
56,708	217,040	1,118 66	292 31	99	21.0	26.1	.....	9
163,117	512,166	1,580 76	503 45	1 97	39.0	31.8	.....	10
66,550	233,592	2,067 18	588 94	2 13	34.0	28.5	.....	11
1,584,029	4,009,486	1,192 62	471 16	2 25	20.6	39.5	.....	12
12,091	61,186	2,353 31	465 04	1 50	54.6	19.8	.....	13
991,873	2,361,910	970 77	407 67	1 54	26.5	42.0	.....	14
356,401	1,083,068	1,324 04	435 70	1 77	41.9	32.9	.....	15
106,369	363,054	1,463 93	428 91	1 79	32.5	29.3	.....	16
3,035,897	6,983,962	1,116 72	485 43	1 78	54.2	43.4	.....	17
2,170,688	11,907,420	2,236 56	407 72	1 44	66.9	18.2	281,068	18
209,333	862,648	1,701 48	412 89	1 37	66.5	24.3	50,739	19
481,087	2,183,935	1,847 67	407 01	1 38	51.9	22.0	.....	20
590,081	3,429,136	2,933 39	504 77	1 72	55.5	17.2	58,396	21
3,137,295	8,792,061	1,573 66	561 53	1 84	48.1	35.6	.....	22
1,003,538	3,230,705	1,680 91	522 13	1 77	48.2	31.6	.....	23
806,002	3,451,325	1,771 73	413 76	1 61	52.1	23.4	.....	24
2,320,747	4,951,255	1,234 24	573 87	1 88	38.5	46.5	.....	25
542,277	1,951,211	1,680 63	467 08	1 63	39.0	27.8	.....	26
1,909,304	5,254,323	1,435 61	521 67	1 73	32.3	36.3	.....	27
957,628	2,643,208	1,242 69	450 22	1 57	33.1	36.2	.....	28
108,895	321,222	970 46	328 99	1 20	29.7	33.9	.....	29
25,745	88,186	1,574 75	459 73	2 01	42.0	29.0	.....	30

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	2,105,078	*	281	960
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	12,725,696	1,322,362	289	2,478
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	651,100	313,871	210	545
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	80,000	66,274	307	128
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	280,400	47,136	284	194
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	823,000	522,584	301	752
37.	Iron chains,	5	253,542	127,022	264	231
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	40,500	47,937	293	79
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	783,000	1,005,331	287	1,251
40.	Steam pumps,	2	280,000	146,725	307	153
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	51,000	32,563	271	80
42.	Tinware,	5	372,700	218,233	301	284
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	4,257,961	1,582,061	262	1,521
44.	Wall paper,	3	285,000	356,658	254	330
45.	Cigars,	45	2,775,477	2,681,269	287	6,489
46.	Book binding,	3	125,000	62,699	301	138
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	3,260,000	3,362,991	288	2,055
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes,	26	1,464,380	921,157	297	1,793
49.	Pottery,	2	510,000	68,215	302	146
50.	Paving brick,	7	481,200	32,949	255	437
51.	Building brick,	32	3,484,700	169,963	235	1,775
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,240,600	423,138	283	1,868
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,021,451	32,540	229	830
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	511,916	55,722	238	1,254
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	13,332,300	1,482,143	242	6,911
56.	Glazed and chrome kld,	7	3,857,983	5,635,016	299	2,725
57.	Men's, women's misses' and children's shoes,	13	1,927,663	2,367,122	281	3,055
58.	Suspenders,	2	82,000	200,936	295	110
59.	Hats and caps,	3	273,592	284,490	284	490
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	2,773,726	443,621	307	963

*Incomplete returns of value of basic material.

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$418,864	\$1,078,000	\$1,122 92	\$436 32	\$1 55	*	38.9	.....	31
1,252,087	3,570,461	1,440 86	505 28	1 75	37.0	35.1	.....	32
217,581	813,573	1,492 80	599 23	1 90	38.6	26.8	.....	33
54,556	151,546	1,183 95	426 22	1 39	43.7	36.0	.....	34
58,892	161,989	834 99	303 56	1 29	29.1	36.3	.....	35
382,148	1,195,156	1,589 30	508 18	1 60	43.8	32.0	.....	36
91,526	331,059	1,433 15	336 22	1 50	38.4	27.7	4,877 tons.	37
87,512	119,501	1,512 67	474 84	1 62	40.1	31.4	.....	38
558,767	2,201,939	1,760 14	466 66	1 56	45.7	25.4	.....	39
121,368	334,056	2,183 31	793 26	2 58	43.9	36.3	.....	40
33,894	94,327	1,179 09	423 67	1 56	34.5	35.9	.....	41
107,539	477,000	1,679 57	378 66	1 26	45.8	22.5	.....	42
580,874	3,370,908	2,216 30	381 90	1 46	47.0	17.2	63,953 tons.	43
103,844	709,613	2,150 33	314 67	1 24	50.3	14.6	13,502,000 rolls.	44
1,786,388	7,048,707	1,086 25	275 29	96	38.0	25.3	305,825,191 cigars.	45
64,957	167,856	1,216 35	470 70	1 56	37.3	38.7	.....	46
618,977	4,777,490	2,324 81	501 21	1 05	70.4	13.0	.....	47
488,894	1,985,909	1,103 81	271 76	91	46.4	24.6	.....	48
72,562	206,732	1,415 97	497 00	1 64	32.9	35.1	.....	49
112,710	333,078	762 19	326 54	1 28	9.9	42.9	.....	50
625,125	1,473,641	830 22	352 18	1 50	11.5	42.4	209,319,969 brick.	51
727,162	1,609,926	877 90	389 26	1 37	25.8	44.3	329,925 tons.	52
251,993	330,376	470 33	303 61	1 33	8.3	64.5	33,936 tons.	53
397,384	590,366	470 79	316 89	1 33	9.4	67.3	180,698 squares.	54
2,620,250	5,857,448	847 55	379 14	1 56	25.3	44.7	.....	55
962,342	8,049,657	2,954 00	353 15	1 18	70.0	11.9	887,242 dozens.	56
1,045,202	4,354,513	1,425 37	312 13	1 22	54.4	24.0	2,813,072 pairs.	57
30,936	319,100	2,900 91	281 24	95	63.0	9.7	142,000 dozens.	58
121,160	525,607	1,286 10	296 23	1 22	54.1	23.1	65,867 dozens.	59
385,170	1,447,818	1,503 45	399 97	1 30	30.6	26.6	47,026 dozens.	60

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
61.	Wool hats,	7	\$338,997	\$270,432	274	395
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	407,435	656,219	307	589
63.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.	8	1,158,296	536,719	287	1,104
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	880,500	934,153	286	1,670
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,000	217,642	308	190
66.	Cotton and woolen cloths, ..	20	2,775,847	2,543,768	271	4,040
67.	Carpets,	17	3,150,625	2,131,394	264	2,263
68.	Cotton goods,	15	2,667,649	1,329,967	261	2,634
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,261,633	1,009,246	269	1,332
70.	Woolens and worsted fabrics,	14	2,819,836	1,966,713	242	2,671
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, .	12	2,669,270	1,211,445	248	1,526
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,360,733	1,954,855	256	3,134
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	928,500	784,240	265	538
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,171,209	722,185	266	653
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,405,274	1,104,221	245	1,072
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	669,730	620,465	304	717
77.	Lace goods,	3	741,000	190,499	274	763
78.	Chenille goods,	3	470,000	297,695	279	610
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,610,000	1,328,222	292	1,614
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	1,750,000	1,739,305	271	2,333
81.	Hosiery,	31	1,997,318	1,626,945	256	4,757
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,374,700	2,273,478	274	2,229
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,650,000	700,000	361	1,300
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	193,882	217,273	300	372
Total,		734	\$173,760,689	\$83,231,627	271	124,563

YEAR 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$125,792	\$521,966	\$1,321 43	\$318 46	\$1 16	51.8	24.1	171,988 dozens.	61
136,441	1,109,989	1,884 53	231 65	75	59.1	12.3	825,571 pieces.	62
299,043	1,218,500	1,193 71	270 87	94	44.0	24.5	.....	63
409,108	2,006,491	1,201 49	298 87	1 05	46.6	24.9	179,869 dozens.	64
72,910	381,745	2,009 18	383 74	1 25	57.0	19.1	.....	65
1,201,852	4,855,313	1,201 81	319 76	1 18	52.4	26.6	.....	66
784,416	3,632,760	1,605 29	346 63	1 31	58.7	21.6	10,752,952 yards.	67
735,965	2,480,912	941 88	279 41	1 07	53.6	29.6	.....	68
411,969	1,932,777	1,450 28	309 29	1 15	52.2	21.3	.....	69
739,887	3,661,473	1,370 82	277 01	1 15	53.7	20.2	.....	70
411,043	2,012,851	1,319 04	269 36	1 09	60.2	20.4	9,334,353 pounds.	71
1,011,165	4,087,237	1,304 16	322 64	1 25	47.8	21.7	.....	72
181,463	1,148,783	2,135 28	337 29	1 27	68.3	15.8	10,369,500 pounds.	73
178,359	1,078,630	1,651 81	273 14	1 03	66.9	16.5	7,333,685 pounds.	74
321,264	1,798,409	1,677 62	299 69	1 22	61.4	17.9	4,451,655 pounds.	75
257,057	1,282,412	1,788 58	358 52	1 18	48.4	20.0	.....	76
193,765	909,289	1,191 73	253 95	93	20.9	21.3	.....	77
138,438	502,678	824 06	226 95	81	59.2	27.5	.....	78
587,655	2,412,495	1,494 73	364 10	1 25	55.1	24.4	.....	79
611,923	2,978,552	1,276 79	262 29	97	59.1	20.6	.....	80
1,130,215	3,744,935	787 25	237 59	93	43.4	30.2	4,463,527 dozens.	81
543,285	3,288,568	1,475 35	243 73	89	69.1	16.5	.....	82
325,323	1,450,181	1,115 52	250 25	83	48.3	22.4	2,126,571 yards.	83
95,315	534,384	1,436 52	256 22	85	41.0	17.8	7,364,945 yards.	84
\$47,530,623	\$172,966,167	\$1,388 58	\$381 58	\$1 41	48.1	27.5	.....

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$608,000	\$74,610	242	159
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	430,000	122,710	281	244
3.	Malleable iron,	4	493,925	455,890	292	1,404
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,776,264	452,699	257	732
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	515,000	210,833	270	144
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	109,000	33,362	204	92
7.	Wire,	5	482,100	108,939	265	105
8.	Wire rope,	2	700,000	230,111	303	166
9.	Wire goods,	5	154,450	58,563	300	215
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	570,475	151,676	277	325
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	171,000	83,826	285	122
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc., ..	29	5,371,359	828,386	229	3,458
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc., ..	2	54,000	31,163	305	28
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,149,106	659,330	273	2,575
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,613,064	223,034	227	827
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	571,000	152,785	266	293
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,464,400	3,276,309	282	5,742
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	13,505,000	7,101,673	298	5,110
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	613,059	767,967	302	615
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	1,808,192	1,108,237	294	1,155
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	961,050	1,731,721	298	1,177
22.	Locomotives, stationary en- gines, etc.,	9	11,643,157	3,633,971	306	5,651
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	3,924,988	1,325,287	294	1,690
24.	Car springs, axles and rail- way supplies,	9	3,930,116	1,507,006	280	2,006
25.	Iron vessels and engines,	3	7,274,993	2,020,859	305	3,447
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	1,624,265	863,908	285	1,128
27.	Machinery,	18	8,710,724	1,647,046	307	3,778
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	3,062,486	1,049,859	235	2,101
29.	Files, etc.,	2	510,000	92,201	266	346
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	335,000	26,812	210	80

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$74,319	\$270,029	\$1,698 20	\$467 42	\$1 93	27.6	27.5	694 tons.	1
120,823	315,364	1,292 23	495 18	1 76	38.9	38.3	3,553 tons.	2
647,054	1,627,267	1,159 02	460 86	1 58	28.0	39.3	27,466 tons.	3
245,696	970,899	1,326 36	335 65	1 31	46.6	25.3	.....	4
62,402	376,767	2,616 44	433 25	1 60	56.0	16.6	8,683 tons.	5
25,152	85,986	934 63	273 39	1 34	38.3	29.3	1,251 tons.	6
39,962	222,399	2,118 09	380 59	1 44	49.0	18.0	3,531 tons.	7
74,810	596,192	3,591 52	450 67	1 49	38.6	12.5	3,420 tons.	8
66,854	259,311	1,266 10	310 95	1 03	22.6	25.8	.....	9
170,656	516,633	1,589 64	525 10	1 90	29.4	33.0	.....	10
69,185	249,765	2,047 25	567 09	1 99	33.6	27.7	.....	11
1,605,004	4,076,663	1,178 91	464 11	2 03	20.3	39.4	.....	12
12,498	63,699	2,274 97	446 36	1 46	48 9	19.6	.....	13
1,040,878	2,663,530	1,034 38	404 22	1 48	24.3	39.1	.....	14
304,988	781,822	945 38	368 79	1 62	28.5	39.0	.....	15
123,034	462,043	1,576 94	419 91	1 58	33.0	26.6	.....	16
3,019,356	6,534,498	1,133 02	524 84	1 86	50 2	46.2	.....	17
2,045,620	11,341,565	2,219 49	400 32	1 34	62.6	18.0	297,601 tons.	18
250,934	1,184,240	1,925 59	408 02	1 35	64.8	21.2	72,030 tons.	19
466,965	1,971,452	1,706 88	404 30	1 38	55.7	23.7	54,013 tons.	20
564,817	3,115,371	2,646 87	479 88	1 61	55.6	18.1	.....	21
3,032,837	8,531,117	1,509 67	536 69	1 75	46.1	35.6	.....	22
340,896	2,658,616	1,573 15	497 57	1 69	49.9	31.6	.....	23
767,001	3,271,106	1,630 57	382 35	1 37	46.1	23.4	.....	24
1,881,993	4,588,448	1,331 14	545 98	1 79	44.0	41.0	.....	25
535,025	1,904,346	1,688 25	474 32	1 66	45.4	28.1	.....	26
1,924,115	5,324,440	1,409 33	509 29	1 66	30.9	36.1	.....	27
995,718	2,965,528	1,411 48	473 93	1 61	35.4	33.6	.....	28
110,805	329,533	952 40	320 44	1 20	28.0	33.6	.....	29
21,557	71,437	1,428 75	431 14	2 05	37.5	30.2	.....	30

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of estab- lishments considered.	Capital in- vested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,043,751	\$ *	260	921
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	12,758,743	1,352,199	297	2,123
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	651,100	276,019	210	511
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	68,000	63,173	301	125
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	230,400	50,060	258	207
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	823,000	686,839	302	662
37.	Iron chains,	5	258,542	126,244	272	231
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	42,500	58,623	298	100
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	1,785,000	1,002,208	294	1,277
40.	Steam pumps,	2	376,974	127,524	307	140
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	51,000	37,083	292	77
42.	Tinware,	5	374,000	216,243	301	275
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	4,425,013	1,451,820	277	1,474
44.	Wall paper,	3	345,000	389,158	281	341
45.	Cigars,	45	2,930,250	3,248,503	291	7,233
46.	Book binding,	3	126,500	62,018	280	137
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	3,260,000	3,484,048	317	2,119
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envel- opes, etc.,	26	1,475,020	946,382	301	1,881
49.	Pottery,	2	560,000	56,290	287	145
50.	Paving brick,	7	521,500	25,156	247	420
51.	Building brick,	32	3,515,347	164,431	234	1,702
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,421,783	382,434	281	1,928
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,041,800	36,721	226	830
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares.),	14	513,914	66,448	239	1,354
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	13,347,382	1,602,952	266	6,971
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	4,068,915	7,036,904	301	3,255
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	1,986,151	2,626,133	294	3,173
58.	Suspenders,	2	92,000	233,500	403	120
59.	Hats and caps,	3	307,789	418,877	289	489
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	2,782,743	476,658	308	1,043

*Incomplete returns of value of basic material.

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production	Average value of production for each workman employed	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$377,194	\$962,000	\$1,044 52	\$409 55	\$1 52	*	39.2	.....	31
1,160,647	3,388,804	1,596 23	546 70	1 84	39.9	34.3	.....	32
202,067	803,048	1,571 52	395 43	1 81	34.4	25.2	.....	33
69,906	157,476	1,259 81	479 25	1.50	40.1	38.0	.....	34
65,704	184,101	889 37	317 41	1 23	27.2	35.7	.....	35
344,442	1,249,288	1,887 14	520 31	1 72	55.0	27.6	.....	36
96,671	336,049	1,456 06	418 49	1 54	37.6	28.8	4,898 tons.	37
48,923	145,641	1,456 41	489 23	1 64	40.3	33.6	.....	38
574,134	2,377,824	1,862 04	449 60	1.53	42.1	24.1	.....	39
103,105	249,488	1,782 06	736 46	2 40	51.1	41.3	.....	40
33,542	95,599	1,241 54	435 61	1 49	38.8	35.1	.....	41
106,907	467,000	1,698 18	388 75	1 29	46.3	22.9	.....	42
588,144	3,310,376	2,245 85	399 01	1 44	43.9	17.8	59,852 tons.	43
109,043	813,000	2,384 16	319 77	1 14	47.9	13.4	16,748,793 rolls.	44
2,017,625	8,062,801	1,106 43	278 96	96	40.6	25.2	361,464,106 cigars.	45
66,378	162,373	1,185 20	484 51	1 73	38.2	40.9	.....	46
683,523	4,713,313	2,224 31	322 57	1 02	73.9	14.5	.....	47
504,332	2,017,254	1,072 44	268 12	89	46.9	25.9	.....	48
68,011	192,167	1,325 29	469 04	1 63	29.3	25.4	.....	49
144,002	348,220	811 79	335 67	1 36	7.2	41.4	.....	50
616,504	1,456,920	856 00	362 22	1 55	11.3	42.3	262,294,164 bricks.	51
719,308	1,570,074	814 35	373 08	1 33	24.4	45.8	330,914 tons.	52
270,398	515,919	621 59	325 78	1 44	7.1	52.4	43,595 tons.	53
434,572	726,445	536 52	320 95	1 34	9.1	59.8	223,844 squares.	54
2,925,427	6,573,961	943 04	419 66	1 58	24.4	44.5	.....	55
1,285,138	10,649,292	3,271 67	394 82	1 31	66.8	12.7	1,139,807 dozens.	56
1,133,413	4,624,213	1,457 36	357 21	1 22	56.8	24.5	3,132,555 pairs.	57
33,936	349,100	2,969 17	282 80	70	60.9	9.7	152,600 dozens.	58
179,336	782,060	1,599 30	366 74	1 27	52.9	22.9	103,934 dozens.	59
614,651	1,558,007	1,487 22	491 08	1 59	30.6	33.0	51,025 dozens.	60

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
61.	Wool hats,	7	\$424,035	\$343,808	260	447
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	404,000	708,157	307	575
62.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.	8	1,176,796	685,631	295	1,393
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	882,500	930,965	298	1,693
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,000	200,833	306	174
66.	Cotton and woolen cloth,	20	2,920,946	3,276,639	289	4,229
67.	Carpets,	17	3,240,181	2,765,114	292	2,704
68.	Cotton goods,	15	2,725,764	1,384,070	278	2,691
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,303,549	1,410,509	276	1,531
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,011,227	2,853,040	288	3,144
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, .	12	1,719,270	2,111,958	290	1,532
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	4,943,779	1,909,431	270	3,069
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	942,575	1,200,068	298	600
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,171,210	707,696	274	677
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,405,274	1,609,607	287	1,258
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	687,000	638,333	301	719
77.	Lace goods,	3	741,300	252,059	296	855
78.	Chenille goods,	3	470,000	329,695	300	668
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,635,000	1,401,496	299	1,784
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	1,798,000	1,925,739	289	2,570
81.	Hosiery,	31	2,154,951	2,117,807	290	5,606
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,424,700	3,264,490	301	3,368
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,650,000	1,000,000	301	2,050
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	261,437	316,395	297	450
Total,		734	\$176,659,784	\$60,379,071	286	129,930

YEAR 1897.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$143,074	\$649,061	\$1,452 04	\$320 08	\$1 23	53.0	22.0	195,956 dozens.	61
170,504	1,185,705	2,062 10	296 53	97	59 7	14.4	889,043 pieces.	62
380,240	1,471,696	1,056 49	272 97	93	46.6	25.8	.....	63
468,143	1,865,497	1,101 89	276 52	93	49.9	25.1	175,401 dozens.	64
62,988	353,886	2,033 83	362 00	1 18	56.8	17.8	.....	65
1,485,967	5,651,387	1,336 34	351 37	1 22	57.9	26.3	.....	66
986,918	4,544,385	1,680 61	364 98	1 25	60.8	21.7	13,612,975 yards.	67
838,299	2,788,724	1,036 32	311 52	1 12	49.6	31.6	.....	68
514,127	2,561,227	1,672 91	335 81	1 22	55.1	20.1	.....	69
980,013	5,050,561	1,606 41	311 71	1 08	56.4	19.4	.....	70
491,309	3,111,819	2,031 21	320 70	1 11	67.9	15.8	13,427,749 pounds.	71
983,588	4,031,915	1,313 75	320 50	1 19	47.4	24.4	.....	72
224,083	1,658,051	2,763 42	373 47	1 25	72.4	13.5	13,378,000 pounds.	73
190,350	1,082,331	1,598 72	281 17	1 03	65.4	17.6	7,834,651 pounds.	74
387,254	2,493,449	1,982 07	307 83	1 07	64.6	15.5	5,370,096 pounds	75
264,403	1,221,499	1,698 89	367 74	1 22	52.3	21.6	.....	76
223,436	1,086,945	1,271 28	261 33	88	23.2	20.6	.....	77
169,224	573,450	858 46	253 33	84	57.5	29.5	.....	78
688,105	2,632,361	1,475 54	385 71	1 29	53.2	26.1	.....	79
674,072	3,338,148	1,298 89	262 28	91	57.7	20.2	.....	80
377,150	4,518,589	806 03	245 66	85	46.9	30.5	5,366,913 dozens.	81
764,088	4,705,925	1,397 28	226 87	75	69 4	16.2	.....	82
477,694	2,371,966	1,157 06	233 02	77	42.1	20.1	3,304,064 yards.	83
142,583	660,111	1,466 91	316 85	1 07	47.9	21.6	6,853,742 yards	84
\$49,705,549	\$185,721,192	\$1,429 39	\$381 71	\$1 33	48.7	26.7	.....

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$690,000	\$83,554	311	214
2.	Iron and steel forgings, ...	7	482,850	157,035	293	313
3.	Malleable iron,	4	532,600	638,054	298	1,640
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,787,934	564,979	270	772
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	512,950	212,967	307	144
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	69,000	27,549	256	46
7.	Wire,	5	495,600	127,555	319	122
8.	Wire rope,	2	700,000	248,135	303	190
9.	Wire goods,	5	155,050	62,195	301	223
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	580,475	132,853	292	379
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	176,000	88,225	298	134
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	5,443,761	854,999	238	3,547
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	54,000	30,676	302	22
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,245,412	695,033	258	2,817
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,646,820	293,289	291	878
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	571,000	143,063	283	272
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,442,800	4,191,152	295	5,955
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	13,505,000	8,285,436	303	5,693
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	641,710	\$10,511	296	689
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	1,818,450	1,308,588	297	1,299
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	961,050	2,126,144	302	1,423
22.	Locomotives, stationary en- gines, etc.,	9	12,118,787	5,386,109	395	7,667
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	3,930,783	1,514,153	304	1,904
24.	Car springs, axles and rail- way supplies,	9	3,962,258	2,123,451	294	2,761
25.	Iron vessels and engines, ...	3	7,262,278	2,937,076	304	5,364
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	1,656,210	1,172,463	291	1,386
27.	Machinery,	13	9,086,053	1,931,886	300	4,362
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	3,161,069	1,263,302	296	2,447
29.	Files, etc.,	2	512,000	\$2,730	278	369
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	325,000	28,687	244	47

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$153,303	\$445,065	\$2,079 74	\$716 37	\$2 39	20.1	34.4	1,086 tons.	1
175,796	463,025	1,456 05	552 82	1 89	23 9	28.0	6,866 tons.	2
776,815	2,288,315	1,395 31	473 67	1 59	30.5	33.9	38,228 tons.	3
278,649	1,122,341	1,453 81	360 95	1 34	50.3	24.8	.....	4
72,535	425,018	2,951 51	503 71	1 64	50.1	17.1	11,524 tons.	5
17,883	74,260	1,611 35	388 76	1 52	37.1	24.1	1,020 tons.	6
59,750	267,257	2,190 63	489 75	1 54	47.7	22.4	3,731 tons.	7
88,858	655,466	3,449 82	467 67	1 54	37.9	13.6	3,749 tons.	8
63,323	323,568	1,419 16	277 73	92	19.2	19.6	.....	9
202,039	611,244	1,612 78	533 90	1 83	21.7	33.1	.....	10
75,860	263,364	1,965 40	566 12	1 93	33.5	28.8	.....	11
1,713,978	4,134,160	1,165 54	483 22	2 03	20.7	41.4	.....	12
13,611	62,102	1,940 69	425 34	1 41	49.4	21.9	.....	13
1,116,929	2,805,666	996 00	396 50	1 54	24.8	39.8	.....	14
401,694	1,069,190	1,217 76	457 51	1 57	27.4	37.6	.....	15
139,125	494,058	1,816 39	511 49	1 88	29.0	28.1	.....	16
3,411,544	8,000,396	1,341 22	571 93	1 93	52.4	42.6	.....	17
2,451,501	14,552,862	2,556 27	430 62	1 42	56.9	16.9	358,304 tons.	18
263,550	1,200,038	1,828 79	382 51	1 29	64.3	20.1	79,212 tons	19
560,336	2,381,695	1,833 48	431 36	1 45	54.9	23.5	.....	20
647,664	3,717,213	2,612 24	455 14	1 51	57.2	17.4	73,781	21
4,559,167	12,862,598	1,614 48	572 26	1 88	41.9	35.5	.....	22
995,882	3,088,737	1,622 24	523 57	1 72	49.0	22.3	.....	23
1,270,991	6,009,331	2,393 82	460 34	1 57	32.3	19.2	.....	24
2,880,847	6,635,431	1,232 34	535 68	1 76	45.2	43.4	.....	25
639,883	2,455,255	1,771 47	461 68	1 59	47.8	26.1	.....	26
2,369,936	6,372,564	1,460 93	543 31	1 81	31.3	37.2	.....	27
1,184,333	3,571,600	1,459 58	483 99	1 63	35.4	33.2	.....	28
117,553	400,465	1,085 27	318 57	1 15	20.7	29.4	.....	29
22,939	76,338	1,624 21	488 06	2 00	36.8	30.0	.....	30

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,031,622	\$ *	290	965
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	13,803,503	2,328,407	301	3,449
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	648,100	296,298	246	523
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	68,000	65,984	298	121
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	390,000	58,176	255	225
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	823,000	1,241,336	307	841
37.	Iron chains,	5	264,542	165,742	298	269
38.	Iron fences and railings, ..	7	46,000	81,971	305	126
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	1,833,000	1,145,677	300	1,454
40.	Steam pumps,	2	380,871	123,813	304	151
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	117,000	57,843	294	95
42.	Tinware,	5	374,000	217,433	300	278
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	4,771,595	1,486,541	283	1,483
44.	Wall paper,	3	360,500	479,750	282	362
45.	Cigars,	45	3,009,190	3,623,429	293	7,729
46.	Book binding,	3	130,000	65,522	283	156
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	3,260,000	3,524,381	312	2,091
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,456,372	1,020,438	302	2,435
49.	Pottery,	2	560,000	56,589	291	153
50.	Paving brick,	7	549,644	23,113	246	447
51.	Building brick,	32	3,560,386	170,881	228	1,760
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,556,283	418,484	243	2,327
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,022,007	32,421	245	762
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	704,913	69,499	177	1,875
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	13,382,482	1,560,330	277	7,555
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	4,163,993	8,092,540	298	3,745
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	2,081,931	2,841,011	298	3,398
58.	Suspenders,	2	95,000	245,000	297	127
59.	Hats and caps,	8	296,776	377,205	286	560
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	2,775,406	494,817	307	1,257

*Incomplete returns of value of basic material

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$132,969	\$1,097,058	\$1,136 85	\$148 67	\$1 55	*	39.5	.....	31
1,905,920	6,751,374	1,957 49	552 60	1 83	34.5	28.2	.....	32
236,593	997,314	1,888 85	448 09	1 82	29.7	23.7	.....	33
61,012	153,085	1,265 17	504 23	1 69	43.1	39.9	.....	34
74,084	207,496	922 20	329 26	1 29	28.0	35.7	.....	35
441,539	2,057,639	2,446 66	525 02	1 71	60.3	21.4	.....	36
120,291	409,304	1,521 58	447 18	1 50	49.5	29.4	6,307 tons.	37
57,197	187,059	1,484 60	453 94	1 49	43.8	30.6	.....	38
678,306	2,781,546	1,913 03	466 51	1 55	41.2	24.4	.....	39
112,032	313,511	2,076 23	741 93	2 44	35.5	35.7	.....	40
45,882	136,971	1,441 80	482 97	1 64	42.2	33.5	.....	41
103,119	469,200	1,687 77	570 93	1 24	46.3	22.0	.....	42
591,810	3,315,552	2,235 71	399 06	1 41	44.8	17.8	55,014 tons.	43
124,400	939,901	2,596 41	343 65	1 22	51.0	13.2	20,288,362 rolls.	44
2,207,215	8,755,994	1,132 88	285 58	97	41.4	25.2	359,669,567 cigars.	45
75,293	180,567	1,157 48	482 65	1 70	36.3	41.7	.....	46
674,993	4,947,813	2,366 24	322 81	1 03	71.2	13.6	.....	47
560,100	2,247,556	923 02	230 02	76	45.4	24.9	.....	48
73,799	226,326	1,479 25	482 34	1 66	25.0	32.6	.....	49
148,144	367,395	821 91	331 42	1 35	6.3	40.3	.....	50
620,391	1,427,867	811 29	352 49	1 55	12.0	43.4	227,060,821 bricks.	51
843,336	1,915,392	823 12	362 41	1 49	21.8	44.0	408,796 tons.	52
250,225	537,702	705 64	328 38	1 34	6.0	46.5	37,109 tons.	53
472,437	756,997	403 72	251 97	1 42	9.2	62.4	273,828 squares.	54
3,318,548	7,543,866	998 53	439 25	1 59	20.7	44.0	.....	55
1,472,762	12,691,322	3,338 87	393 26	1 32	63.8	11.6	1,532,785 dozens.	56
1,237,417	5,073,265	1,493 02	364 16	1 22	56.0	24.4	3,156,261 pairs.	57
41,000	391,500	3,082 68	322 83	1 09	62.6	10.5	165,000 dozens.	58
176,383	737,149	1,316 34	314 97	1 10	51.2	23.9	100,663 dozens.	59
595,685	1,731,063	1,377 16	473 42	1 54	28.6	34.4	55,925 dozens.	60

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
61.	Wool hats,	7	\$458,635	\$314,029	279	480
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	327,000	754,090	308	505
63.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	1,229,296	876,503	298	1,543
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	908,200	1,084,660	298	1,813
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,000	214,342	308	183
66.	Cotton and woolen cloth,	20	2,924,346	3,199,302	266	4,169
67.	Carpets,	17	3,339,213	2,850,838	292	2,753
68.	Cotton goods,	15	2,793,271	1,350,540	289	2,829
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,265,000	1,554,426	263	1,664
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,149,392	2,951,267	287	2,893
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, .	12	2,216,000	1,994,012	289	1,445
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,056,824	1,741,967	277	2,926
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	943,000	922,021	268	563
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,179,433	720,880	293	753
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,419,112	1,112,273	231	1,247
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	696,500	1,133,808	351	1,063
77.	Lace goods,	3	795,000	290,322	307	974
78.	Chenille goods,	3	470,000	356,595	300	590
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,635,000	1,542,563	301	1,898
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	1,833,600	2,058,746	280	2,568
81.	Hosiery,	31	2,347,041	2,312,556	286	5,917
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,777,500	3,680,921	293	3,622
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,660,000	1,200,000	302	2,260
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	305,111	348,131	297	523
Total,		734	\$181,921,550	\$102,946,786	286	145,313

YEAR 1898.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$140,773	\$636,904	\$1,326 88	\$293 28	\$1 05	49.3	22.1	201,718 dozens.	61
135,627	1,156,372	2,289 85	268 57	87	65.2	11.7	889,252 pieces.	62
413,277	1,708,275	1,107 11	267 84	90	51.3	24.2	.....	63
508,836	2,053,596	1,130 55	276 09	93	52.1	24.4	317,188 dozens.	64
68,975	375,689	2,052 95	376 91	1 22	57.1	18.4	.....	65
1,498,631	5,683,104	1,363 18	359 47	1 35	56.3	26.4	.....	66
998,647	4,823,328	1,752 03	362 75	1 24	59.1	20.7	12,904,587 yards.	67
899,129	2,878,275	1,017 42	317 82	1 10	46.9	31.2	.....	68
557,154	2,760,158	1,658 75	334 83	1 28	56.4	20.2	.....	69
998,357	5,103,941	1,763 89	345 09	1 20	57.8	19.5	.....	70
453,110	3,819,936	2,643 55	313 57	1 09	52.2	11.8	9,307,876 pounds.	71
996,501	3,931,652	1,343 70	340 57	1 23	44.3	25.3	.....	72
189,233	1,273,756	2,262 44	336 12	1 25	72.4	14.9	10,620,940 pounds.	73
226,506	1,178,486	1,565 05	300 80	1 03	61.1	19.2	8,571,169 pounds.	74
365,258	2,214,168	1,775 59	292 91	1 27	63.8	16.5	4,723,902 pounds.	75
350,302	2,107,398	1,982 50	329 54	94	53.8	16.6	.....	76
269,910	1,219,698	1,252 26	277 11	90	23.8	22.1	.....	77
171,041	591,280	987 11	285 54	95	60.3	28.9	.....	78
773,396	2,883,474	1,519 22	407 48	1 35	53.5	26.8	.....	79
686,552	3,493,036	1,360 22	267 35	95	58.9	19.6	.....	80
1,483,567	4,880,155	824 77	250 73	88	47.4	30.4	7,181,631 dozens.	81
856,927	5,418,662	1,496 04	236 59	80	67.9	15.8	.....	82
516,061	2,898,933	1,317 70	234 57	78	41.4	17.8	3,712,633 yards.	83
155,135	762,606	1,458 14	296 62	1 00	45.6	20.3	8,911,626 yards.	84
\$58,192,461	\$220,710,288	\$1,518 86	\$400 46	\$1 40	46.6	26.4	.....

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$690,000	\$96,154	291	209
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	491,500	252,496	300	395
3.	Malleable iron,	4	1,527,533	839,640	298	1,831
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,811,116	1,219,189	298	1,032
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	545,000	341,940	270	180
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	109,000	58,184	287	108
7.	Wire,	5	605,900	135,429	323	157
8.	Wire rope,	2	700,000	361,009	304	232
9.	Wire goods,	5	170,550	88,686	301	257
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	590,000	262,696	286	469
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	206,000	111,309	302	159
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	5,379,895	1,068,385	255	3,612
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	59,000	44,809	304	45
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,463,276	1,041,775	281	3,250
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,233,793	399,445	294	1,018
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	571,000	228,910	293	341
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,461,400	5,634,355	304	6,655
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	14,101,131	15,485,996	269	8,754
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	896,776	912,507	252	740
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	1,840,750	2,127,888	303	1,477
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	1,001,050	3,193,878	280	1,680
22.	Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	9	12,956,218	8,606,253	307	9,827
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	4,036,993	2,331,697	301	2,163
24.	Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	9	25,675,264	9,436,336	310	5,917
25.	Iron vessels and engines,	3	7,866,622	5,117,337	296	6,168
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	1,857,238	1,848,563	304	1,627
27.	Machinery,	18	9,439,473	2,860,921	303	5,261
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	3,621,233	1,925,085	304	3,104
29.	Files, etc.,	2	512,000	105,104	302	394
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	335,000	31,600	250	47

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$140,945	\$479,480	\$2,294 16	\$674 38	\$2 32	20.1	29.4	1,235 tons.	1
249,106	784,254	1,985 45	630 05	2 10	32.2	31.8	9,813 tons.	2
928,417	2,807,229	1,533 17	507 05	1 70	29.9	33.1	44,852 tons.	3
422,635	2,106,142	2,040 83	409 53	1 37	57.9	20.1	.....	4
81,210	653,403	3,630 02	451 17	1 67	52.3	12.4	12,449 tons.	5
36,460	142,244	1,317 07	337 59	1 18	40.9	25.6	1,687 tons.	6
77,437	310,572	1,914 47	493 23	1 53	36.6	24.9	4,024 tons.	7
113,217	971,118	4,185 85	488 00	1 61	37.2	11.7	4,880 tons.	8
82,879	396,067	1,541 11	322 50	1 07	22.4	20.9	.....	9
248,753	869,254	1,853 42	530 40	1 85	30.2	28.6	.....	10
96,300	346,487	2,179 18	604 78	2 00	32.1	27.8	.....	11
1,944,588	4,945,547	1,369 20	538 37	2 11	21.6	39.3	.....	12
19,448	89,691	1,993 13	432 18	1 42	50.0	21.7	.....	13
1,412,579	3,804,301	1,170 55	434 64	1 55	27.4	37.1	.....	14
474,562	1,393,284	1,368 65	406 17	1 59	28.7	34.1	.....	15
179,408	685,497	2,010 26	526 12	1 80	33.4	26.2	.....	16
4,049,295	10,020,362	1,505 69	608 46	2 00	56.2	40.4	.....	17
4,566,297	26,160,998	2,988 46	521 62	1 94	59.2	17.5	452,513 tons.	18
260,355	1,350,801	1,825 41	351 83	1 40	67.6	19.3	61,344 tons.	19
645,983	3,520,187	2,383 33	437 36	1 44	60.4	18.4	.....	20
722,759	5,095,097	3,032 80	430 21	1 54	62.7	14.2	81,970 tons.	21
5,764,855	17,572,598	1,788 20	586 63	1 91	49.0	32.8	.....	22
1,185,494	4,574,136	2,114 72	548 08	1 82	51.0	25.9	.....	23
3,097,488	16,339,020	2,761 37	523 49	1 69	57.1	18.9	.....	24
3,428,153	9,165,761	1,481 22	554 00	1 87	55.8	37.4	.....	25
780,279	3,454,771	2,123 40	479 58	1 58	53.5	22.6	.....	26
2,599,631	6,973,093	1,325 43	494 13	1 63	41.0	37.3	.....	27
1,570,135	5,201,285	1,675 67	505 84	1 66	37.0	30.2	.....	28
136,071	456,967	1,159 81	345 36	1 14	23.0	29.8	.....	29
24,100	83,624	1,779 23	512 77	2 00	37.8	28.8	.....	30

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,080,669	\$552,190	312	1,046
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	13,918,383	3,551,084	302	5,146
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	648,100	465,999	281	563
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	68,000	65,539	294	120
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	390,000	82,334	265	269
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	823,000	1,227,578	305	1,240
37.	Iron chains,	5	264,542	252,412	296	269
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	49,300	133,235	305	155
39.	Agricultural implements, ..	10	1,613,000	1,348,877	298	1,542
40.	Steam pumps,	2	433,343	176,738	301	225
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	141,000	59,162	293	105
42.	Tinware,	5	414,000	272,376	301	275
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	5,082,399	1,739,547	284	1,681
44.	Wall paper,	3	360,000	517,300	280	361
45.	Cigars,	45	3,312,204	3,769,425	295	8,248
46.	Book binding,	3	131,800	77,379	280	176
47.	Cordage, rope and twine, ..	5	3,435,000	4,509,784	312	2,191
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,487,951	1,102,962	393	2,260
49.	Pottery,	2	510,000	54,604	298	162
50.	Paving brick,	7	614,478	33,506	230	528
51.	Building brick,	32	3,684,184	177,234	228	1,772
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,746,876	552,972	249	2,947
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	831,112	31,861	236	664
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	534,914	80,325	245	1,552
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	13,452,097	1,943,606	285	8,407
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	4,609,490	11,007,875	300	4,598
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	2,177,531	2,778,078	293	3,266
58.	Suspenders,	2	120,000	315,000	299	162
59.	Hats and caps,	3	507,676	433,669	283	560
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	2,775,439	593,645	309	1,412
61.	Wool hats,	7	414,493	333,533	266	537

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$502,827	\$1,436,661	\$1,373 48	\$480 71	\$1 54	38.4	35.0	.....	31
2,836,574	11,396,403	2,214 61	551 22	1 83	31.1	24.9	.....	32
291,969	1,493,946	2,653 55	518 60	1 85	31.2	19.5	.....	33
59,965	156,773	1,306 44	499 71	1 70	41.8	38.2	.....	34
106,846	300,978	1,118 88	397 20	1 50	27 4	35.5	.....	35
657,942	2,157,573	1,739 98	530 60	1 74	56.9	20.5	.....	36
140,403	584,109	1,953 54	469 58	1 59	43.2	29.4	6,745 tons.	37
69,864	260,498	1,680 63	450 74	1 49	51.1	26.8	.....	38
736,948	3,109,442	2,016 50	477 92	1 60	43.4	23.7	.....	39
166,746	411,714	1,829 84	741 08	2.46	42.9	40.5	.....	40
48,127	178,679	1,701 70	558 35	1 56	33.1	27.0	.....	41
118,410	545,475	1,983 55	430 58	1 43	49.9	21.7	.....	42
688,257	4,254,182	2,530 74	409 03	1 44	40.9	16.2	67,929 tons.	43
128,241	1,020,190	2,853 71	355 24	1 27	50.2	12.4	18,458,252 rolls.	44
2,338,823	9,579,749	1,161 46	290 84	99	39.4	25.0	367,244,694 cigars.	45
86,318	208,527	1,184 81	490 44	1 75	37.1	41.4	.....	46
792,522	6,219,058	2,838 46	361 71	1 16	72.5	12.7	.....	47
593,843	2,434,029	1,077 00	262 76	87	45.3	24.4	.....	48
78,658	244,254	1,507 74	485 54	1 63	22.4	32.2	.....	49
176,133	416,263	788 38	334 91	1 45	8.0	42.5	.....	50
663,863	1,618,722	913 50	374 64	1 64	11.0	41.0	228,416,447 bricks.	51
1,133,377	2,486,398	843 70	384 59	1 55	22.2	45.6	538,099 tons.	52
219,276	467,112	703 48	330 23	1 40	6.8	46.9	35,560 tons.	53
544,953	930,606	599 62	351 13	1 43	8.6	58.5	287,826 squares.	54
3,913,503	9,065,032	1,078 27	465 56	1 63	21.4	43.2	.....	55
1,907,913	16,342,644	3,554 29	414 94	1 38	67.4	11.7	1,688,109 dozens.	56
1,232,895	5,095,419	1,560 14	377 49	1 29	54.5	24.2	3,574,424 pairs.	57
61,150	483,250	2,983 62	377 47	1 26	65.2	12.7	180,500 dozens.	58
191,909	698,891	1,248 02	342 69	1 21	62.0	27.5	96,229 dozens.	59
665,296	2,020,731	1,431 11	471 17	1 52	29.4	32.9	64,127 dozens.	60
163,164	746,186	1,389 55	303 84	1 14	41.7	21.9	261,718 dozens.	61

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	\$353,000	\$694,246	308	531
63.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	1,319,688	912,697	301	1,760
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	954,900	1,271,368	298	2,154
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,000	261,882	308	195
66.	Cotton and woolen cloths, ..	20	3,065,167	3,969,259	268	4,586
67.	Carpets,	17	3,653,864	3,494,859	302	2,834
68.	Cotton goods,	15	3,209,205	1,578,321	296	3,123
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,345,000	2,023,438	280	1,890
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics.	14	3,324,302	3,449,208	297	3,180
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, .	12	2,686,000	2,636,300	291	1,478
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,393,446	1,937,653	285	3,074
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	1,052,532	1,220,285	299	625
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,230,543	752,654	289	752
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,730,613	2,012,993	259	1,143
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	794,122	815,512	279	967
77.	Lace goods,	3	860,850	350,185	305	1,098
78.	Chenille goods,	3	465,000	365,058	300	601
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,642,000	1,652,814	288	2,069
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	1,987,729	2,215,033	279	2,864
81.	Hosiery,	31	2,894,145	2,306,461	281	6,146
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,902,500	4,619,634	277	3,439
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,670,000	1,315,000	301	2,000
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	301,721	354,347	291	521
Total,		734	\$213,157,385	\$144,616,714	289	166,548

YEAR 1899.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregat- wages paid to workmen.	Market value of produc- tion.	Average value of produc- tion for each workman employed.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of pro- duction.	Relative per cent. wages to value of produc- tion.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$144,650	\$1,231,088	\$2,318 13	\$272 41	\$0 89	56.4	11.7	942,826 pieces.	62
479,688	2,085,395	1,184 88	272 55	91	43.8	23.0	.....	63
657,308	2,548,230	1,183 01	305 16	1 02	49.9	25.8	372,859 dozens.	64
73,883	437,720	2,244 72	378 89	1 23	59.8	16.9	.....	65
1,701,333	6,908,603	1,506 45	370 98	1 38	57.5	24.6	.....	66
1,177,796	5,940,777	2,096 25	415 59	1 37	58.8	19.8	15,648,813 yards.	67
1,042,087	3,331,693	1,066 82	333 68	1 13	47.4	31.3	.....	68
658,948	3,492,388	1,847 82	348 65	1 25	57.9	18.9	.....	69
1,138,973	5,853,878	1,840 84	358 17	1 20	58.9	19.4	.....	70
534,400	5,256,352	3,556 40	361 57	1 24	50.2	10.2	9,705,579 pounds.	71
1,172,575	4,504,288	1,465 29	381 45	1 34	43.0	26.0	.....	72
239,364	1,721,902	2,755 04	382 98	1 28	70.9	13.3	15,093,761 pounds.	73
228,163	1,247,347	1,658 71	303 41	1 05	60.3	18.3	8,703,304 pounds.	74
431,927	3,215,295	2,813 03	377 59	1 46	62.6	13.4	5,204,119 pounds.	75
322,275	1,633,499	1,689 24	333 27	1 19	49.9	19.7	.....	76
313,641	1,307,879	1,191 15	285 65	94	26.8	24.0	.....	77
203,598	664,622	1,005 86	338 77	1 13	54.9	30.6	.....	78
841,194	3,305,761	1,645 48	418 71	1 45	50.0	25.4	.....	79
790,868	3,851,935	1,344 95	276 14	99	57.5	20.5	.....	80
1,610,552	5,239,702	852 54	262 05	93	44.0	30.7	5,934,516 dozens.	81
913,571	6,786,912	1,973 51	265 65	96	68.1	13.5	.....	82
522,612	3,112,400	1,556 20	261 31	87	42.3	16.8	5,668,697 yards.	83
162,627	735,151	1,411 04	312 14	1 07	48.2	22.1	11,201,212 yards.	84
\$72,081,652	\$291,539,594	\$1,750 48	\$432 80	\$1 50	49.6	24.7	.....

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$1,050,000	\$78,514	292	132
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	4,6,100	241,555	292	384
3.	Malleable iron,	4	1,524,280	975,533	291	1,671
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,825,562	1,170,665	299	1,040
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	525,001	432,511	303	212
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	109,000	54,075	241	91
7.	Wire,	5	611,900	216,356	301	254
8.	Wire rope,	2	1,100,000	1,035,106	306	342
9.	Wire goods,	5	167,916	85,360	301	208
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	582,454	224,063	279	450
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	216,000	122,333	298	177
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	7,211,316	1,380,451	246	3,678
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	59,000	44,391	308	38
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,942,303	847,019	252	3,105
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,689,815	486,985	297	1,077
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	575,000	256,264	280	386
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,461,400	6,459,641	303	7,185
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	14,101,131	12,906,404	266	5,420
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	896,776	1,123,503	306	797
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	1,974,667	1,582,801	299	1,548
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	1,901,050	5,544,996	301	2,233
22.	Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	9	13,417,380	11,568,788	307	12,003
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	4,114,000	2,480,161	306	2,373
24.	Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	9	26,061,682	17,285,349	311	8,683
25.	Iron vessels and engines,	3	10,973,657	6,705,326	292	6,677
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	2,022,964	2,148,536	305	1,933
27.	Machinery,	18	10,207,219	3,456,146	302	6,012
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	3,939,754	2,036,612	300	3,204
29.	Files, etc.,	2	512,000	113,699	295	422

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$98,601	\$436,340	\$3,305 01	\$716 98	\$2 56	18.0	22.6	1,667 tons.	1
263,271	745,873	1,942 38	685 60	2 35	59.2	35.3	9,159 tons.	2
566,482	2,485,414	1,487 38	518 54	1 78	33 3	34.9	38,963 tons.	3
429,188	2,310,580	2,221 71	412 68	1 38	50.7	18.6	.....	4
101,721	802,460	3,785 19	479 81	1 58	53.9	12.7	12,935 tons.	5
30,982	129,291	1,420 78	340 46	1 41	41.8	24 0	1,375 tons.	6
104,066	452,592	1,781 85	409 71	1 36	47.8	23.0	3,944 tons.	7
164,517	1,471,284	4,302 00	481 04	1 57	70.4	11.2	6,443 tons.	8
64,328	342,677	1,647 49	309 27	1 03	24.9	18.8	.....	9
230,575	707,170	1,571 49	512 39	1 84	31.7	32.6	.....	10
105,851	375,036	2,118 85	598 03	2 01	32.6	28.2	.....	11
2,086,244	5,267,816	1,432 25	569 94	2 32	26.2	39.6	.....	12
16,804	82,639	2,174 71	442 21	1 44	53.7	20.3	.....	13
1,222,769	3,334,120	1,073 79	393 81	1 56	25.4	36.7	.....	14
507,597	1,618,413	1,502 71	471 30	1 59	30.1	31.4	.....	15
184,711	690,584	1,789 08	478 53	1 71	37.1	26.7	.....	16
4,366,592	11,203,744	1,559 32	607 74	2 01	57.7	39.0	.....	17
2,575,403	21,342,893	3,937 82	475 17	1 79	60.5	12.1	295,574 tons.	18
402,535	1,745,213	2,189 73	448 75	1 47	64.4	20.5	74,456 tons.	19
725,712	3,449,758	2,228 53	468 81	1 54	45.9	21.0	.....	20
1,235,666	8,649,413	3,873 45	553 36	1 84	64.1	14.3	134,231 tons.	21
7,274,385	24,600,085	2,049 49	606 05	1 97	47.0	20.6	.....	22
1,309,636	5,088,689	2,144 41	551 89	1 80	48.7	25.7	.....	23
4,578,764	27,485,740	3,165 47	527 33	1 69	62.9	16.7	.....	24
3,538,223	12,062,974	1,806 65	529 91	1 81	55.6	29.3	.....	25
893,362	4,085,048	2,113 32	462 16	1 52	52.5	21.9	.....	26
3,237,690	9,924,157	1,650 72	538 54	1 78	34.8	32.6	.....	27
1,748,800	5,867,126	1,831 19	545 82	1 82	34.7	29.8	.....	28
140,544	477,377	1,131 23	333 04	1 14	23.8	29.4	.....	29

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
30.	Sawe, etc.,	2	\$334,000	\$48,071	231	56
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	2,266,837	425,043	312	1,048
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	14,932,833	5,354,317	296	6,173
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc., ..	8	741,100	406,234	253	532
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	173,397	121,397	290	180
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	390,000	93,877	275	297
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	823,000	3,053,789	306	1,678
37.	Iron chains,	5	334,798	233,225	252	264
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	56,500	157,497	305	197
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	1,925,000	1,454,807	299	1,537
40.	Steam pumps,	2	479,015	200,479	301	268
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	246,000	79,526	292	146
42.	Tinware,	5	434,000	290,940	300	328
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	5,666,232	1,748,551	297	1,740
44.	Wall paper,	3	750,000	495,111	290	309
45.	Cigars,	45	3,613,970	3,976,749	296	8,583
46.	Book binding,	3	136,250	83,716	288	188
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	3,410,000	5,340,848	300	2,256
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,527,160	1,206,737	300	2,200
49.	Pottery,	2	505,000	64,561	288	172
50.	Paving brick,	7	642,074	72,534	270	587
51.	Building brick,	32	3,685,898	160,796	223	1,770
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,935,232	790,260	300	3,823
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage), ..	6	974,100	28,146	255	764
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares), ..	14	630,914	69,280	241	1,560
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	14,758,346	2,017,178	266	9,692
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	4,861,913	9,330,221	270	4,439
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	2,172,233	2,822,810	295	2,248
58.	Suspenders,	2	150,000	440,000	298	212
59.	Hats and caps,	3	360,735	508,555	282	614
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	3,077,842	729,924	309	1,687

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$32,108	\$132,105	\$2,359 02	\$573 36	\$2 05	36.4	24.4	.....	30
504,686	1,301,478	1,241 87	481 57	1 54	32.6	38.8	.....	31
3,498,809	15,387,782	2,492 75	566 79	1 91	34.8	22.7	.....	32
239,909	1,134,772	2,133 03	434 04	1 72	35.8	20.3	.....	33
79,594	508,936	1,432 10	442 19	1 52	47.1	20.9	.....	34
116,057	334,973	1,127 85	390 76	1 42	28.0	34.6	.....	35
879,148	4,572,828	2,725 17	523 93	1 71	66.8	19.2	.....	36
124,543	508,450	1,925 65	471 75	1 87	47.0	24.0	6,597 tons.	37
88,304	306,812	1,557 42	448 24	1 47	51.3	28.8	.....	38
735,166	3,099,260	2,016 43	478 31	1 60	46.9	23.7	.....	39
193,157	645,011	2,406 76	729 73	2 33	31.1	29.9	.....	40
63,243	205,621	1,498 36	433 17	1 48	38.6	30.7	.....	41
134,105	554,813	1,691 32	411 90	1 37	52.4	24.2	.....	42
768,824	4,671,243	2,684 62	441 85	1 49	37.4	16.4	71,184 tons.	43
140,741	964,084	2,129 01	455 47	1 57	51.4	14.5	19,614,115 rolls.	44
2,668,126	10,217,056	1,190 38	303 87	1 03	38.9	25.5	415,366,623 cigars.	45
98,563	217,460	1,156 70	524 27	1 82	38.5	45.3	.....	46
742,246	6,922,914	3,068 67	329 91	1 09	77.1	10.7	.....	47
595,912	2,478,934	1,125 42	270 87	90	48.7	24.0	.....	48
78,367	232,121	1,349 54	455 27	1 58	27.8	33.7	.....	49
237,666	604,307	1,029 48	404 88	1 50	12.0	39.3	.....	50
648,567	1,544,745	872 74	366 42	1 64	10.4	42.0	211,422,520 brick.	51
1,602,426	3,560,462	931 33	419 15	1 40	22.2	45.0	666,563 tons.	52
280,065	520,415	681 17	366 58	1 44	5.4	53.8	59,951 tons.	53
565,623	888,733	569 70	362 58	1 48	7.8	63.6	265,796 squares.	54
4,448,479	9,907,333	1,022 22	458 99	1 73	20.4	44.9	.....	55
1,759,101	15,059,504	2,392 54	356 28	1 47	62.0	11.7	1,487,228 dozens.	56
1,195,700	5,089,364	1,566 92	368 13	1 25	55.5	23.5	3,456,562 pairs.	57
76,250	624,000	2,943 40	359 67	1 21	70.5	12.2	266,000 dozens.	58
211,921	901,917	1,468 92	345 15	1 22	56.4	23.5	111,091 dozens.	59
808,461	2,494,914	1,478 90	479 23	1 55	29 3	32.4	78,437 dozens.	60

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
61.	Wool hats,	7	\$462,722	\$471,032	294	563
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	353,000	769,178	306	506
63.	Dress trimmings, braiōs, etc.,	3	1,411,475	1,029,684	302	1,745
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	954,700	1,344,687	299	2,184
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,000	247,396	308	189
66.	Cotton and woolen cloth, ...	20	3,547,930	3,806,510	279	5,062
67.	Carpets,	17	3,624,415	3,512,455	297	2,794
68.	Cotton goods,	15	3,213,177	1,682,310	290	3,050
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,345,000	1,728,005	290	1,890
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,342,491	3,993,509	296	3,696
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, ..	12	2,738,000	2,370,290	279	1,641
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,406,791	2,059,524	292	3,170
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	1,031,068	1,163,688	277	662
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,255,543	943,430	300	825
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,804,926	2,368,507	295	1,505
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	853,909	737,822	303	894
77.	Lace goods,	3	886,044	384,509	303	1,251
78.	Chenille goods,	3	515,000	401,696	301	654
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,773,000	1,417,319	264	1,853
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	2,036,610	2,926,399	291	3,188
81.	Hosiery,	31	3,117,842	2,634,225	287	6,593
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,902,500	4,546,170	282	3,673
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,700,000	1,128,292	299	1,750
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	335,536	319,557	232	592
Total,		734	\$230,070,384	\$164,860,516	289	178,213

YEAR 1900.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$217,479	\$931,034	\$1,653 70	\$386 29	\$1 31	50.6	23.4	28,122 dozens.	61
135,101	1,134,223	2,241 55	267 00	87	67.8	11.9	865,998 pieces.	62
533,502	2,195,940	1,258 42	305 73	1 01	46.9	24.2	.....	63
701,863	2,696,197	1,234 52	321 37	1 07	49.9	26.0	377,505 dozens.	64
69,427	414,292	2,192 02	366 39	1 19	59.7	16.7	.....	65
1,766,248	6,920,095	1,367 07	348 92	1 25	57.1	25.5	.....	66
1,162,693	5,790,677	2,072 54	416 14	1 40	60.7	20.1	13,510,867 yards.	67
1,050,536	3,514,889	1,152 42	344 44	1 19	47.8	29.9	.....	68
679,829	3,374,548	1,785 47	359 69	1 24	51.1	20.1	.....	69
1,280,569	6,790,901	1,837 37	346 47	1 17	58.8	18.9	.....	70
531,039	4,239,957	2,583 76	323 61	1 16	55.9	12.5	9,383,095 pounds.	71
1,173,598	4,552,504	1,436 12	370 22	1 27	45.2	25.8	.....	72
242,123	1,707,341	2,579 06	365 74	1 32	68.2	14.2	14,197,344 pounds.	73
249,937	1,503,971	1,823 00	302 95	1 01	62.7	16.6	8,604,662 pounds.	74
455,186	3,580,329	2,378 95	302 45	1 03	66.2	12.7	5,221,259 pounds.	75
323,711	1,676,132	1,874 87	362 09	1 20	44.0	19.3	.....	76
372,460	1,337,964	1,069 51	297 73	98	28.7	27.8	.....	77
251,665	728,013	1,113 17	384 81	1 28	55.2	34.6	.....	78
759,917	2,871,625	1,549 72	410 19	1 55	49.4	26.5	.....	79
811,968	4,330,995	1,358 53	254 73	88	67.5	18.7	.....	80
1,796,880	5,816,615	882 24	272 54	95	45.3	30.9	5,929,122 dozens.	81
859,311	6,205,109	1,689 38	233 95	83	73.3	13.8	.....	82
465,000	2,784,047	1,590 88	265 71	89	40.5	16.7	6,388,130 yards.	83
170,512	837,841	1,415 24	288 03	99	38.1	20.6	11,186,446 yards.	84
\$78,112,200	\$328,762,119	\$1,844 77	\$438 28	\$1 52	50.2	23.8	.....

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workm n employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$1,050,000	\$126,488	295	167
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	585,000	281,056	278	482
3.	Malleable iron,	4	1,594,090	873,539	286	1,905
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,850,648	1,165,748	307	1,290
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	4	535,000	443,771	301	255
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	104,000	58,748	283	92
7.	Wire,	6	618,100	216,782	302	258
8.	Wire rope,	2	1,400,000	1,089,791	308	393
9.	Wire goods,	5	169,989	112,779	294	242
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	594,642	320,686	284	598
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	217,000	126,852	293	183
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	7,119,895	1,226,571	254	3,693
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	53,000	49,704	304	44
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,888,920	949,253	298	3,101
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,725,640	500,219	297	1,037
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	575,000	225,495	281	357
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,520,800	6,483,061	304	7,498
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	14,101,131	15,141,057	284	6,574
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	916,776	1,254,082	315	841
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	2,131,616	2,503,355	305	1,729
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	1,951,050	3,802,840	309	2,076
22.	Locomotives, stationary en- gines, etc.,	9	15,440,434	12,289,340	303	13,298
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	4,337,000	2,489,348	303	2,533
24.	Car springs, axles and rail- way supplies,	9	21,572,047	17,339,505	308	9,261
25.	Iron vessels and engines, ...	3	12,247,131	5,978,086	330	6,268
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	2,640,108	2,567,205	298	2,135
27.	Machinery,	18	11,240,666	3,775,105	307	6,253
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	4,236,490	2,080,142	303	3,622
29.	Files, etc.,	2	515,000	118,963	288	415
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	384,000	44,758	288	57

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$131,830	\$664,097	\$3,967 63	\$789 40	\$2 68	19.0	19.9	2,424 tons.	1
255,175	754,797	1,565 97	529 41	1 90	37.2	33.8	9,401 tons.	2
939,514	2,153,732	1,130 57	493 18	1 72	40.6	43.6	33,182 tons.	3
458,212	2,124,821	1,647 15	278 46	1 23	54.9	23.0	.....	4
115,167	795,616	3,120 06	451 64	1 56	55.8	14.5	15,159 tons.	5
33,715	140,528	1,527 48	366 47	1 29	41.8	24 0	1,561 tons.	6
107,069	459,569	1,781 28	415 00	1 37	47.2	23.3	4,889 tons.	7
169,682	1,693,920	4,310 23	431 76	1 40	64.4	10.0	6,707 tons	8
72,771	376,397	1,555 86	300 70	1 02	30.0	19.3	.....	9
305,093	860,029	1,438 18	510 12	1 80	37.3	35.5	.....	10
111,951	400,587	2,189 00	611 75	2 09	31.7	27.9	.....	11
2,040,694	4,954,554	1,341 61	552 58	2 18	24.8	41.2	.....	12
20,030	95,958	2,180 56	455 23	1 50	51.8	20.9	.....	13
1,345,978	3,618,256	1,166 80	434 05	1 46	26.2	37.2	.....	14
494,080	1,488,852	1,357 20	450 39	1 52	33.6	33 2	.....	15
183,238	713,089	1,597 45	513 27	1 83	31.6	25.7	.....	16
4,593,043	11,622,675	1,550 10	612 57	2 02	55.8	39.5	.....	17
3,301,349	27,381,482	4,165 12	502 18	1 77	55.3	12.1	410,878 tons.	18
402,535	2,004,285	2,383 22	478 64	1 52	62.6	20.0	78,122 tons.	19
831,059	4,035,363	2,323 93	480 65	1 58	62.0	20.6	108,276 tons.	20
1,176,736	6,432,504	3,098 51	566 83	1 83	59 1	18.3	.....	21
8,314,869	27,094,502	2,037 49	625 27	2 06	45.4	30.7	.....	22
1,425,785	5,100,778	2,013 73	562 88	1 86	48 8	27.9	.....	23
4,933,773	26,020,609	2,809 70	532 75	1 73	66.6	18.9	.....	24
3,587,294	10,619,270	1,694 24	572 32	1 73	56.3	33.8	.....	25
1,060,002	4,758,297	2,228 71	496 49	1 66	53.9	22.3	.....	26
3,440,755	10,348,434	1,654 95	550 26	1 79	36.5	33.2	.....	27
1,975,184	5,911,565	1,632 12	545 33	1 80	35.2	33.4	.....	28
154,565	589,335	1,420 09	372 45	1 29	20.2	26.2	.....	29
33,271	128,426	2,253 09	583 70	2 03	34 9	25.9	.....	30

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,274,610	\$485,511	332	1,086
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	18,388,343	5,673,207	300	7,174
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	766,100	541,074	283	592
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	178,262	148,595	303	224
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ..	3	390,000	99,610	294	252
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	833,950	3,327,881	306	2,286
37.	Iron chains,	5	351,174	239,113	290	288
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	113,628	206,195	306	220
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	2,079,000	1,479,888	302	1,556
40.	Steam pumps,	2	503,522	178,558	302	231
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	358,081	83,646	296	150
42.	Tinware,	5	578,000	337,778	272	461
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	5,799,229	1,776,599	293	1,725
44.	Wall paper,	3	750,000	550,626	289	331
45.	Cigars,	45	4,013,947	3,905,026	294	8,783
46.	Book binding,	3	140,000	95,214	290	188
47.	Cordage, rope and twine, ..	5	3,510,000	5,676,078	300	2,294
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,470,644	1,130,937	301	2,094
49.	Pottery,	2	505,000	72,323	304	171
50.	Paving brick,	7	638,707	37,076	234	553
51.	Building brick,	22	3,592,539	179,564	233	1,899
52.	Fire brick,	17	2,998,426	724,698	298	3,787
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,043,453	42,098	268	907
54.	Slate roofing (squares),	14	553,814	86,468	254	1,578
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	21	13,642,725	1,784,703	256	8,730
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	5,931,303	9,553,784	298	4,783
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	2,222,368	3,071,627	299	3,327
58.	Suspenders,	2	170,500	476,000	298	198
59.	Hats and caps,	3	375,548	467,440	287	691
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	3,074,328	873,632	308	2,930
61.	Wool hats,	7	480,264	386,823	282	533

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$527,899	\$1,431,561	\$1,318 19	\$486 09	\$1 46	32.9	26.9	.....	31
4,097,107	16,236,751	2,263 28	571 10	1 40	35.0	25.2	.....	32
289,145	1,612,469	2,723 76	488 42	1 73	33.5	17.9	.....	33
101,832	233,538	1,489 00	451 60	1 50	41.6	30.5	.....	34
117,163	344,926	1,368 75	464 93	1 58	28.9	33.9	.....	35
1,199,639	6,403,461	2,801 16	524 78	1 72	51.9	18.7	.....	36
142,794	561,193	1,948 59	495 81	1 71	42.6	25.4	5,956 tons.	37
103,420	379,015	1,722 80	470 09	1 54	54.4	27.3	.....	38
800,478	3,365,387	2,162 84	514 45	1 70	43.9	23.8	.....	39
160,245	411,468	1,781 25	693 70	2 30	43.4	38.9	.....	40
65,460	197,752	1,318 35	436 40	1 48	42.3	33.1	.....	41
170,087	609,243	1,586 04	568 95	1 36	52.8	26.6	.....	42
738,569	4,567,498	2,647 82	428 12	1 46	38.9	16.2	71,878 tons.	43
136,042	866,365	2,617 42	411 00	1 42	63.6	15.7	22,398,173 rolls.	44
2,652,482	10,209,452	1,162 41	302 00	1 03	38.2	56.0	396,554,602 cigars.	45
103,717	236,637	1,258 71	551 69	1 90	40.2	43.7	.....	46
785,781	7,446,401	3,246 03	342 54	1 14	76.2	10.6	.....	47
589,503	2,452,806	1,171 35	281 52	93	46.5	24.0	.....	48
82,136	246,060	1,439 00	486 17	1 00	29.4	33.8	.....	49
206,868	412,809	746 49	374 08	1 60	9.0	50.1	.....	50
717,502	1,681,494	885 46	377 83	1 62	10.7	42.7	206,452,507 bricks.	51
1,622,430	3,221,632	850 71	428 42	1 44	22.5	50.4	693,977 tons.	52
362,028	729,002	803 75	399 15	1 49	5.8	49.7	68,962 tons.	53
615,681	967,230	612 95	390 16	1 54	8.9	63.7	286,526 squares.	54
3,944,743	8,674,560	993 65	451 86	1 76	29.6	45.5	.....	55
2,111,284	19,364,997	4,048 71	441 41	1 48	49.3	10.9	1,851,886 dozens.	56
1,275,110	5,348,333	1,007 56	383 26	1 28	57.4	23.8	3,532,138 pairs.	57
61,400	701,000	3,540 40	310 10	1 04	67.9	8.8	450,000 dozens.	58
244,900	1,046,651	1,514 69	354 41	1 23	44.7	23.4	139,964 dozens.	59
980,610	2,954,738	1,434 34	476 02	1 55	29.6	33.2	90,025 dozens.	60
187,791	788,215	1,465 08	349 06	1 24	49.1	23.8	241,180 dozens.	61

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	\$350,819	\$907,717	306	522
68.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	1,529,063	958,843	292	1,669
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	942,900	1,339,757	299	2,272
65.	Neckwear,	3	135,850	222,189	308	181
66.	Cotton and woolen cloths. ..	20	3,693,393	3,734,550	284	4,692
67.	Carpets,	17	3,628,328	3,882,593	298	2,801
68.	Cotton goods,	15	3,263,442	1,739,172	286	2,943
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,345,000	1,991,761	278	1,938
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,584,989	3,667,843	296	3,218
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, ..	12	2,749,500	2,939,131	292	1,658
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,161,001	2,047,869	279	3,209
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	1,064,009	1,214,828	291	679
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,370,207	783,905	285	672
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	1,909,183	2,142,648	288	1,530
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	851,526	887,731	291	912
77.	Lace goods,	3	913,154	438,178	302	1,238
78.	Chenille goods,	3	640,000	426,241	304	680
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,830,974	1,407,851	285	1,951
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	2,161,429	2,537,073	282	2,980
81.	Hosiery,	31	3,303,176	2,737,834	290	6,756
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,897,500	3,628,140	261	3,945
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,700,000	1,202,479	301	2,400
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	404,293	472,181	302	1,068
Total,		734	\$237,517,874	\$168,702,606	292	185,788

YEAR 1901.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$144,419	\$1,243,643	\$2,382 46	\$276 66	\$0 90	73.0	11.6	979,913 pieces.	62
494,323	2,034,319	1,218 89	298 18	1 01	47.1	24.3	.....	63
745,005	2,778,473	1,222 91	327 91	1 10	48.2	26.8	368,154 dozens.	64
57,388	259,704	1,987 31	317 06	1 03	61.8	15.9	.....	65
1,663,697	6,802,695	1,449 84	354 58	1 25	54.9	24.5	.....	66
1,254,800	6,553,397	2,339 66	447 98	1 50	59.3	19.2	14,987,827 yards.	67
977,187	3,461,535	1,176 19	332 00	1 16	50.3	27.7	.....	68
682,967	3,811,108	1,966 40	352 41	1 27	52.3	17.9	.....	69
1,124,582	6,167,266	1,916 49	349 40	1 18	59.5	18.2	.....	70
578,871	4 487,135	2,706 35	349 14	1 19	66.8	12.9	9,156,971 pounds.	71
1,179,748	4,211,326	1,321 79	367 64	1 32	48.3	27.8	.....	72
262,322	1,756,285	2,586 57	386 34	1 33	69.2	14.9	14,419,056 pounds.	73
217,143	1,238,865	1,843 40	323 13	1 13	63.3	17.5	7,455,951 pounds.	74
456,891	3,291,582	2,151 36	298 62	1 04	65.1	13.7	5,631,864 pounds.	75
299,492	1,670,231	1,831 39	328 39	1 13	53.2	17.9	.....	76
382,726	1,422,392	1,157 02	309 96	1 02	39.6	26.7	.....	77
270,854	791,501	1,163 98	398 12	1 31	53.9	34.2	.....	78
831,100	3,033,862	1,555 03	425 99	1 49	46.4	27.4	.....	79
766,663	3,950,499	1,325 64	257 27	91	64.2	19.4	.....	80
1,874,579	6,082,610	900 33	277 47	96	45.0	30.8	6,166,032 dozens.	81
858,580	5,615,619	1,423 48	217 64	84	64.6	15.3	.....	82
542,822	3,207,575	1,336 49	226 18	75	37.5	16.9	3,163,175 yards.	83
237,076	1,073,259	1,004 92	221 98	74	43.9	22.0	18,050,169 yards.	84
\$83,142,450	\$312,259,767	\$1,842 21	\$447 51	\$1 53	52.2	24.3	.....

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$695,600	\$176,919	300	213
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	601,200	334,198	290	553
3.	Malleable iron,	4	2,295,903	928,899	299	2 166
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	1,927,341	1,508,979	309	1.336
5.	Wire, nails, rivets, etc.,	4	878,625	449,892	295	265
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	104,000	65,900	256	80
7.	Wire,	5	618,190	186,367	299	258
8.	Wire rope,	2	1,406,000	1,142,340	307	422
9.	Wire goods,	5	178,068	106,575	279	221
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	594,388	428,446	284	710
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	226,000	126,498	293	175
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	7,024,747	1,426,055	261	3,751
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	59,000	51,145	305	42
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	4,140,307	1,195,097	298	3,488
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,774,931	611,348	299	1,201
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	595,000	253,913	283	327
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,547,000	5,876,007	303	8,261
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	14,101,131	15,644,780	220	6,428
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	1,016,776	1,382,510	313	861
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	2,221,516	2,633,170	303	1,807
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	2,081,050	5,035,759	310	2,262
22.	Locomotives stationary en- gines, etc.,	9	18,195,556	16,024,833	308	13,621
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	4,682,550	2,934,119	299	2,634
24.	Car springs, axles and rail- way supplies,	10	11,657,382	26,101,519	308	9,728
25.	Iron vessels and engines,	3	12,955,641	6,096,543	325	6,570
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	2,789,814	2,724,397	300	2,426
27.	Machinery,	18	11,336,149	4,204,714	298	6,716
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	5,142,452	2,973,562	305	4,154
29.	Files, etc.,	2	515,500	113,206	302	415
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	333,900	45,450	295	55

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$232,421	\$918,130	\$4,310 47	\$1,091 18	\$3 64	19.3	25.3	3,428 tons.	1
306,058	930,020	1,681 77	553 45	1 91	35.9	32.9	10,225 tons.	2
1,208,275	2,751,425	1,270 28	557 84	1 87	33.7	43.9	36,587 tons.	3
545,372	2,625,000	1,921 67	399 24	1 29	57.5	20.8	.....	4
115,035	703,570	2,654 98	434 10	1 44	63.9	16.3	15,149 tons.	5
29,572	129,112	1,613 90	373 40	1 46	51.0	23.1	1,472 tons.	6
119,271	438,588	1,699 95	462 29	1 55	42.5	27.2	4,450 tons.	7
196,172	1,686,061	3,995 41	464 86	1 51	67.8	11.6	6,994 tons.	8
77,321	365,833	1,655 35	349 87	1 25	29.1	21.1	.....	9
338,373	1,054,198	1,484 79	476 58	1 68	40.6	32.1	.....	10
109,691	405,729	2,318 45	626 81	2 14	31.2	27.0	.....	11
2,173,727	5,320,425	1,418 40	579 50	2 22	26.8	40.9	.....	12
19,951	102,545	2,441 55	475 02	1 56	49.9	19.4	.....	13
1,591,992	4,186,378	1,200 22	456 42	1 53	28.5	38.0	.....	14
572,350	1,859,060	1,547 93	476 56	1 59	32.9	30.8	.....	15
207,429	684,864	2,094 38	634 34	2 24	37.1	30.3	.....	16
5,180,764	11,762,401	1,423 84	627 14	2 07	49.9	44.0	.....	17
3,838,217	29,664,392	4,614 87	597 11	2 71	52.7	12.9	321,179 tons.	18
420,115	2,207,605	2,564 00	487 94	1 56	62.7	19.0	80,806 tons.	19
940,407	4,453,598	2,464 64	520 42	1 72	59.6	21.1	.....	20
1,259,652	7,947,777	3,513 61	556 88	1 80	63.4	15.9	124,167 tons.	21
10,142,042	32,801,850	2,099 86	649 26	2 11	40.9	30.9	.....	22
1,517,371	5,742,081	2,179 99	576 07	1 93	51.1	26.4	.....	23
5,648,752	38,083,264	3,914 81	580 67	1 88	68.5	14.8	.....	24
4,053,706	12,367,771	1,883 98	617 00	1 90	49.3	32.8	.....	25
1,216,711	5,179,748	2,135 20	501 53	1 67	52.6	23.5	.....	26
3,771,932	11,699,604	1,742 05	561 63	1 89	35.9	32.2	.....	27
2,387,432	7,516,312	1,800 41	574 73	1 88	39.6	31.8	.....	28
167,866	611,916	1,474 50	404 50	1 34	18.5	27.4	.....	29
35,767	131,473	2,390 42	647 40	2 19	34.6	27.2	.....	30

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,291,033	\$538,990	321	1,112
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	20,186,676	7,864,086	301	8,313
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	863,232	566,982	283	615
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	224,329	210,710	304	249
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ...	3	400,000	96,487	287	247
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	833,950	3,876,417	306	2,427
37.	Iron chains,	5	416,494	514,757	274	631
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	118,953	361,896	307	352
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	1,560,829	1,630,108	300	1,719
40.	Steam pumps,	2	516,533	179,773	302	248
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	422,639	82,761	297	170
42.	Tinware,	5	676,000	471,267	302	653
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	6,468,589	2,013,740	290	1,881
44.	Wall paper,	4	745,000	554,664	290	325
45.	Cigars,	45	3,822,738	3,722,762	294	7,957
46.	Book binding,	3	150,000	88,885	279	170
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	3,510,000	5,729,169	236	2,367
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,544,654	1,225,052	297	2,179
49.	Pottery,	2	572,340	45,785	303	155
50.	Paving brick,	7	727,862	63,044	253	615
51.	Building brick,	32	4,816,787	195,242	233	2,124
52.	Fire brick,	17	3,107,816	901,460	297	4,169
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,033,826	85,345	251	973
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	568,014	89,997	255	1,575
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	21	15,383,325	2,055,266	267	9,614
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	6,030,353	8,585,937	282	4,228
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	2,221,987	3,317,394	295	3,322
58.	Suspenders,	2	195,500	530,500	297	202
59.	Hats and caps,	3	354,814	467,420	282	649
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	3,074,230	916,226	309	2,330
61.	Wool hats,	7	465,836	295,388	286	538

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$553,742	\$1,611,691	\$1,449 36	\$497 97	\$1 55	23.4	34.4	.....	31
4,879,303	18,864,687	2,269 30	586 95	1 95	41.7	25.9	.....	32
319,989	1,617,140	2,629 50	520 31	1 84	35.1	19.7	.....	33
108,844	373,524	1,500 10	437 12	1 44	56.4	29.1	.....	34
112,562	307,438	1,244 69	455 72	1 59	31.4	36.6	.....	35
1,309,729	5,730,246	2,361 04	539 65	1 76	67.6	21.4	.....	36
320,036	1,091,064	1,729 10	507 19	1 85	47.2	29.3	12,097 tons.	37
157,955	635,917	1,806 58	448 74	1 46	56.9	24.8	.....	38
888,487	3,655,913	2,126 76	516 86	1 72	46.2	24.3	.....	39
187,823	497,452	2,005 85	757 35	2 51	36.1	37.7	.....	40
69,921	206,934	1,217 26	411 30	1 39	40.0	33.8	.....	41
268,263	870,087	1,332 44	410 82	1 36	54.2	30.8	.....	42
876,215	5,062,019	2,691 13	465 82	1 60	39.8	17.3	\$5,524 tons.	43
142,106	870,074	2,677 15	437 25	1 51	63.8	16.3	22,388,173 rolls.	44
2,549,180	11,379,007	1,430 06	320 37	1 09	32.7	22.4	393,629,729 cigars.	45
99,029	230,513	1,355 96	582 52	2 09	38.5	42.9	.....	46
821,467	7,715,056	3,259 42	347 05	1 17	74.2	10.6	.....	47
652,299	2,695,396	1,282 88	239 35	1 01	45.4	24.2	.....	48
77,448	200,666	1,294 62	499 66	1 65	22.8	38.6	.....	49
246,244	598,704	973 50	400 40	1 58	10.5	41.1	43,948,478 brlcks.	50
782,086	1,973,911	929 34	368 21	1 58	9.9	39.6	221,826,019 bricks.	51
1,823,632	4,225,554	1,013 57	437 43	1 54	21.3	43.2	920,237 tons.	52
372,031	768,971	730 31	382 35	1 52	11.1	48.4	53,633 tons.	53
649,376	1,035,345	657 36	412 30	1 62	8.7	62.7	306,099 squares.	54
4,423,860	9,723,592	1,011 40	460 15	1 72	21.1	45.5	.....	55
1,945,564	17,482,809	4,135 01	483 81	1 71	49.1	11.1	1,724,587 dozens.	56
1,216,866	5,484,547	1,650 98	366 31	1 24	60.5	22.2	3,609,733 pairs.	57
76,400	755,400	3,739 60	378 22	1 27	70.2	10.2	317,250 dozens.	58
230,151	988,678	1,523 39	354 62	1 26	47.3	23.3	125,718 dozens.	59
1,044,685	3,171,734	1,361 26	448 36	1 45	28.9	42.9	99,277 dozens.	60
187,717	809,122	1,503 94	349 16	1 21	18 9	23 2	242,648 dozens	61

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
63.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	\$415,490	\$822,288	306	575
63.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	1,607,500	998,933	292	1,741
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	964,200	1,504,850	297	2,437
65.	Neckwear,	3	136,200	202,910	308	179
66.	Cotton and woolen cloth,	20	4,695,000	4,870,285	299	5,234
67.	Carpets,	17	3,669,040	4,299,045	299	2,810
68.	Cotton goods,	15	3,300,196	1,719,838	297	3,021
69.	Woolen and worsted cassimeres,	10	1,350,000	2,222,242	284	2,663
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,815,840	4,485,304	302	3,554
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, ..	12	2,889,000	3,214,382	239	1,948
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,126,650	2,503,693	277	3,409
73.	Carpet yarns,	11	1,037,156	1,382,872	299	706
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,375,000	806,171	286	673
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	10	2,023,183	2,944,033	294	1,826
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	869,275	1,045,694	298	895
77.	Lace goods,	3	994,195	415,222	270	1,407
78.	Chenille goods,	3	775,313	447,700	281	797
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,955,000	1,703,492	303	2,282
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	2,217,257	2,592,816	295	3,112
81.	Hosiery,	30	3,662,965	2,860,703	295	7,001
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,952,500	4,707,632	303	4,486
83.	Silk, broad goods and ribbons,	2	1,758,248	1,581,158	300	2,600
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	356,764	781,861	297	1,008
Total,		734	\$241,888,892	\$196,354,774	293	197,649

YEAR 1902.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workman employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$139,420	\$1,119,932	\$1,947 71	\$242 47	\$0 79	73.4	12.5	835,031 dozens.	62
549,806	2,123,892	1,219 93	315 80	1 08	47.0	25.9	.....	63
857,835	3,142,057	1,288 26	351 72	1 19	47.9	27.3	419,918 dozens.	64
55,068	322,700	1,802 79	307 64	1 00	62.9	17.1	.....	65
2,058,710	8,200,054	1,566 68	393 33	1 32	71.6	25.1	.....	66
1,360,511	7,145,955	2,543 04	484 17	1 62	60.1	19.0	15,786,703 yards.	67
1,044,676	3,577,420	1,184 18	345 80	1 16	48.1	29.1	.....	68
979,658	4,294,507	1,612 66	367 88	1 29	51.8	22.8	.....	69
1,338,254	7,395,008	2,050 76	376 55	1 25	60.6	18.1	.....	70
648,616	5,495,528	2,821 11	332 96	1 11	58.5	11.8	11,441,219 pounds.	71
1,322,743	5,261,138	1,543 31	388 01	1 40	47.6	25.1	.....	72
298,462	1,969,976	2,790 33	422 75	1 41	70.2	15.1	14,968,273 pounds.	73
222,667	1,238,560	1,840 36	330 86	1 16	65.1	17.9	7,599,893 pounds.	74
556,250	4,275,953	2,341 70	304 63	1 04	68.9	13.0	6,199,409 pounds.	75
326,429	1,892,901	2,114 97	364 73	1 22	55.2	17.3	.....	76
437,716	1,680,672	1,194 51	311 10	1 15	24.7	26.0	.....	77
293,469	894,790	1,122 70	368 22	1 31	50.2	32.8	.....	78
1,023,493	3,706,659	1,580 48	448 51	1 48	45.9	27.6	.....	79
864,904	3,968,202	1,275 13	277 93	94	65.4	21.8	.....	80
2,047,842	6,447,718	920 97	292 51	99	44.4	31.8	6,551,860 dozens.	81
1,186,106	7,842,831	1,748 29	266 64	88	60.0	15.1	.....	82
602,688	3,703,873	1,424 57	231 80	77	42.7	16.3	6,485,402 yards.	83
348,485	1,701,010	1,687 51	345 72	1 17	45.9	20.5	26,693,113 yards.	84
\$94,380,833	\$392,265,269	\$1,984 66	\$477 52	\$1 63	50.0	24.1	.....

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries,	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1.	Tool steel, etc.,	3	\$795,000	\$223,036	300	338
2.	Iron and steel forgings,	7	784,600	367,818	292	546
3.	Malleable iron,	4	2,601,905	1,170,449	298	2,173
4.	Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	2,132,260	1,432,674	306	1,293
5.	Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	3	919,055	462,270	299	234
6.	Tacks and small nails,	3	104,000	68,400	273	94
7.	Wire,	5	665,100	226,924	257	263
8.	Wire rope,	2	1,407,669	1,153,901	303	438
9.	Wire goods,	5	173,760	88,127	295	209
10.	Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	5	593,994	370,976	286	699
11.	Scales, etc.,	4	231,000	127,679	295	176
12.	Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	29	7,117,904	1,571,647	258	3,564
13.	Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	2	75,000	57,266	364	42
14.	Hardware specialties,	13	3,981,562	1,148,885	296	3,233
15.	Edged tools,	12	1,805,179	502,808	274	1,203
16.	Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	525,000	313,694	298	385
17.	Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	1,597,700	5,776,840	300	9,442
18.	Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	5	14,101,041	14,469,937	288	6,610
19.	Cast iron pipe,	3	574,215	1,232,302	291	1,064
20.	Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	2,817,383	2,678,605	300	1,844
21.	Iron and steel bridges,	7	2,251,050	6,251,897	309	2,202
22.	Locomotives, stationary en- gines, etc.,	9	18,651,397	22,344,842	265	19,856
23.	Engines, boilers, etc.,	10	4,921,134	3,007,318	301	2,931
24.	Car springs, axles and rail- way supplies,	9	11,005,949	21,153,529	306	7,611
25.	Iron vessels and engines,	3	16,764,405	5,938,775	303	5,561
26.	Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	21	3,003,376	2,646,749	303	2,215
27.	Machinery,	18	12,179,702	4,141,566	304	6,706
28.	Foundries and machine shops,	25	5,835,541	2,923,316	203	4,083
29.	Files, etc.,	2	516,000	129,194	302	427
30.	Saws, etc.,	3	333,000	46,274	287	62

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workmen employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$217,642	\$990,373	\$2,956 72	\$643 23	\$2 14	22.3	21.8	3,600 tons.	1
294,754	948,548	1,737 27	538 01	1 81	38.7	31.1	9,325 tons.	2
1,227,072	2,013,003	1,336 56	564 69	1 90	38.8	40.7	41,530 tons.	3
559,864	2,512,919	1,913 48	433 00	1 42	57.0	22.3	.....	4
119,235	734,492	3,138 85	509 55	1 70	62.9	16.2	22,295 tons.	5
94,438	129,600	1,485 11	366 26	1 34	48.9	24.7	1,688 tons.	6
118,887	482,133	1,833 21	452 04	1 76	47.1	21.5	4,613 tons.	7
206,849	1,752,539	4,019 58	474 42	1 57	65.9	11.8	7,149 tons.	8
74,752	321,478	1,538 17	357 67	1 21	27.8	23.3	.....	9
326,408	1,034,254	1,479 62	466 96	1 63	35.9	21.6	.....	10
111,398	409,626	2,327 42	632 43	2 14	31.2	27.2	.....	11
2,178,746	5,474,224	1,535 98	611 32	2 37	28.7	39.8	.....	12
20,302	99,299	2,364 26	483 38	1 59	57.7	20.0	.....	13
1,604,478	4,405,275	1,361 98	496 28	1 68	26.1	36.4	.....	14
543,429	1,688,684	1,298 24	449 85	1 61	29.8	32.2	.....	15
235,161	840,172	2,182 26	610 81	2 04	37.3	27.9	.....	16
6,260,260	12,922,248	1,368 59	663 02	2 21	44 7	48.4	.....	17
3,743,876	26,193,611	3,902 73	567 15	1 97	55.2	14.3	431,719 tons.	18
509,145	1,956,635	1,838 94	478 52	1 64	62.9	26.0	89,272 tons.	19
1,059,812	4,447,741	2,412 01	574 74	1 92	60.2	23.8	.....	20
1,138,434	7,925,828	3,599 38	517 00	1 67	78.9	14.4	121,335 tons.	21
12,914,058	43,940,968	2,212 99	650 39	2 13	51.3	29.4	.....	22
1,702,770	5,915,199	2,018 15	580 61	1 93	54.2	28.8	.....	23
4,161,941	29,660,282	3,897 03	546 83	1 79	71.3	14.0	.....	24
4,219,061	12,152,756	2,185 35	758 69	2 50	48.9	34.7	.....	25
1,148,795	5,120,015	2,311 52	518 64	1 71	51.7	22 4	.....	26
3,824,752	12,194,163	1,818 39	570 35	1 88	34.0	31.4	.....	27
2,666,489	7,302,124	1,800 59	661 17	2 18	40.0	36.5	.....	28
178,075	636,930	1,491 78	417 04	1 38	20.3	28 0	.....	29
36,227	134,294	2,164 42	584 31	2 04	34 5	26 9	.....	30

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries,	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
31.	Plumber supplies,	3	\$2,296,905	\$555,427	320	1,064
32.	Electrical supplies,	3	24,282,050	7,480,192	298	8,515
33.	Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	1,088,939	771,627	278	653
34.	Safes and vault doors,	2	373,153	248,685	305	306
35.	Metal and metallic goods, ...	3	400,000	102,495	288	250
36.	Building and structural iron work,	2	1,083,950	4,543,482	306	2,364
37.	Iron chains,	5	399,601	571,273	275	572
38.	Iron fences and railings,	7	125,630	412,855	304	343
39.	Agricultural implements,	10	2,226,307	1,872,309	302	1,774
40.	Steam pumps,	2	567,788	155,127	304	228
41.	Pianos and organs,	2	484,027	98,305	297	189
42.	Tinware,	5	610,000	544,833	295	847
43.	Paper manufacture,	8	6,622,783	2,231,787	300	1,963
44.	Wall paper,	3	745,000	541,374	291	347
45.	Cigars,	45	4,400,810	4,089,273	292	9,004
46.	Book binding,	3	165,000	91,589	293	173
47.	Cordage, rope and twine,	5	4,505,440	5,871,416	294	2,506
48.	Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	1,605,316	1,344,205	302	2,278
49.	Pottery,	2	579,369	75,358	301	173
50.	Paving brick,	7	875,295	72,879	259	757
51.	Building brick,	32	5,467,821	202,681	241	2,282
52.	Fire brick,	17	12,236,439	873,138	267	3,880
53.	Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	1,074,163	75,682	266	911
54.	Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	633,505	93,798	265	1,657
55.	Window glass, bottles and table goods,	20	16,037,368	2,416,193	270	11,299
56.	Glazed and chrome kid,	7	6,050,055	8,626,395	296	4,062
57.	Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	13	3,262,402	3,432,239	298	3,428
58.	Suspenders,	2	198,000	576,000	236	205
59.	Hats and caps,	3	357,239	504,914	296	713
60.	Fur and felt hats,	4	3,873,132	1,138,294	307	2,737
61.	Wool hats,	7	452,537	478,187	280	575

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workmen employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$538,181	\$1,612,454	\$1,515 46	\$505 72	\$1 58	34.4	32.4	.....	31
5,708,005	18,365,073	2,156 79	670 35	2 25	40.7	31.1	.....	32
353,082	1,546,806	2,368 77	540 71	1 94	49.9	22.9	.....	33
141,264	468,301	1,530 40	461 64	1 51	53.1	30.2	.....	34
116,998	317,380	1,269 52	467 99	1 62	32.3	36.9	.....	35
1,450,496	7,778,126	3,290 24	613 58	2 01	58.4	18.6	.....	36
303,570	1,040,922	1,819 79	530 72	1 93	54.0	29.2	7,444 tons.	37
163,822	702,848	2,049 12	477 62	1 57	58.7	23.3	.....	38
982,518	4,072,357	2,295 58	525 66	1 74	46.0	22.9	.....	39
180,424	550,287	2,413 54	791 33	2 60	28.2	32.8	.....	40
84,481	226,172	1,196 68	446 99	1 51	43.5	37.4	.....	41
328,115	1,024,812	1,209 92	387 38	1 31	53.2	32.0	.....	42
867,522	5,304,597	2,702 29	441 94	1 47	42.1	16.5	88,072 tons.	43
136,855	884,759	2,549 77	394 39	1 37	61.2	15.5	21,123,032 rolls.	44
2,942,297	11,297,072	1,254 67	326 78	1 11	36.2	26.0	515,045,628 cigars.	45
105,993	243,670	1,408 49	612 68	2 06	37.6	43.5	.....	46
751,205	8,278,648	3,303 53	299 76	1 02	70.9	9.1	.....	47
687,375	2,882,575	1,265 40	301 74	1 00	46.6	23.9	.....	48
88,320	224,423	1,297 24	510 52	1 69	33.6	39.4	.....	49
320,426	777,380	1,026 92	423 28	1 63	9.4	42.5	60,552,696 bricks.	50
882,755	2,197,284	962 88	386 83	1 61	9.2	40.2	249,554,657 bricks.	51
1,659,984	3,948,531	1,017 66	427 83	1 60	22.1	42.0	829,832 tons.	52
430,769	761,119	835 48	472 85	1 78	9.9	56.6	57,031 tons.	53
713,259	1,225,521	740 21	430 45	1 63	7.8	58.2	302,789 squares.	54
4,803,158	11,212,176	992 32	425 10	1 57	21.6	42.8	.....	55
1,759,812	14,132,953	3,476 85	433 24	1 46	61.0	12.5	1,431,129 dozens.	56
1,393,524	5,773,531	1,684 23	406 51	1 40	59.4	24.1	3,825,735 pairs.	57
73,610	831,850	4,657 80	359 07	1 21	69.2	8.8	338,500 dozens.	58
241,233	1,093,386	1,533 36	338 34	1 15	46.1	22.1	137,406 dozens.	59
1,185,439	3,813,462	1,393 30	433 12	1 38	29.8	31.1	117,676 dozens.	60
228,135	848,955	1,476 44	396 76	1 42	56.3	26.9	230,555 dozens.	61

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

No.	Character of Industries,	Number of estab- lishments considered.	Capital in- vested in plants and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
62.	Umbrellas and parasols,	4	\$804,500	\$534,991	305	465
63.	Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	1,733,828	1,202,292	297	1,801
64.	Shirts and shirt waists,	8	1,022,000	1,507,979	238	2,399
65.	Neckwear,	3	136,000	198,319	307	154
66.	Cotton and woolen cloths, ..	20	3,785,577	3,813,722	272	5,090
67.	Carpets,	17	3,862,630	3,437,841	211	2,834
68.	Cotton goods,	15	3,319,930	1,772,072	284	2,894
69.	Woolen and worsted cassi- meres,	10	1,350,000	2,303,214	286	2,798
70.	Woolen and worsted fabrics,	14	3,886,978	4,106,199	283	3,386
71.	Woolen and worsted yarns, .	12	3,008,500	3,385,995	289	2,422
72.	Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	5,152,665	2,352,273	262	3,129
73.	Carpet yarns,	10	1,056,331	1,391,545	273	690
74.	Cotton yarns,	6	1,450,000	934,318	247	705
75.	Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	8	2,228,133	2,542,665	293	1,734
76.	Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	839,116	1,082,655	286	934
77.	Lace goods,	3	1,621,723	483,884	304	1,804
78.	Chenille goods,	3	837,312	469,018	271	857
79.	Upholstery goods,	8	1,959,000	1,584,151	242	2,214
80.	Knit goods, underwear,	13	2,253,157	2,572,988	297	3,055
81.	Hosiery,	31	3,955,626	2,840,077	275	7,180
82.	Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	5	1,967,500	5,349,469	297	4,297
83.	Silk, broad goods and rib- bons,	2	1,762,782	1,757,771	300	2,918
84.	Silk, ribbons,	3	431,025	987,806	294	1,039
Total,		734	\$269,958,818	\$199,030,954	290	206,311

YEAR 1903.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPARATIVE TABLE BY YEARS, 1896 SERIES.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.	Average value of production for each workmen employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of production.	Relative per cent. wages to value of production.	Total production in tons or given quantity.	No.
\$149,435	\$1,148,281	\$2,469 42	\$321 37	\$1 05	72.7	13.0	810,447 pieces.	62
562,369	2,360,137	1,311 01	312 25	1 05	50.9	23.8	.....	63
\$60,896	3,071,230	1,280 21	358 86	1 20	49.1	28.0	352,242 dozens.	64
54,050	324,701	2,198 45	350 97	1 14	61.1	16.2	.....	65
1,830,423	7,341,457	1,442 33	359 61	1 32	51.9	24.9	.....	66
1,099,206	5,891,461	2,078 81	387 86	1 84	58.4	18.4	11,945,603 yards.	67
999,456	3,535,278	1,221 59	341 83	1 20	50.1	28.3	.....	68
1,005,471	4,291,793	1,532 88	359 35	1 26	53.9	23.4	.....	69
1,256,580	7,160,054	2,114 61	371 11	1 29	57.3	17.5	.....	70
745,149	5,240,143	2,163 56	307 66	1 06	64.6	14.5	7,230,167 pounds.	71
1,220,708	4,694,708	1,500 39	390 13	1 49	50.1	25.9	.....	72
274,810	1,947,871	2,823 00	398 28	1 46	71.4	14.1	13,358,420 pounds.	73
215,173	1,422,619	2,017 90	305 21	1 23	65.6	15.1	13,914,878 pounds.	74
517,944	3,716,498	2,143 31	298 70	1 02	68.4	13.9	5,103,390 pounds.	75
326,841	2,023,918	2,166 93	349 94	1 22	53.5	16.1	.....	76
531,393	1,818,711	1,068 16	294 56	97	26.6	29.2	.....	77
309,812	921,624	1,075 41	361 51	1 33	50.1	33.6	.....	78
869,588	3,390,169	1,531 24	382 77	1 62	46.7	25.7	.....	79
817,193	4,212,338	1,378 83	267 49	90	61.1	19.4	.....	80
2,112,764	6,724,058	936 50	294 21	1 07	42.2	31.4	6,533,565 dozens.	81
1,228,686	7,995,444	1,860 70	285 94	1 05	66.9	15.5	.....	82
888,496	3,490,663	1,196 25	304 49	1 01	50.4	25 5	6,885,146 yards.	83
379,802	1,930,981	1,058 40	365 55	1 24	51.1	19.7	32,120,148 yards.	84
\$99,270,883	\$393,448,052	\$1,907 06	\$481 17	\$1 66	50.6	25.2	.....

RESUME.

TOTAL, SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Years.	Character of Industries.	Number of estab- lishments considered.	Capital in- vested in plants, and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Average number of days in operation.	Number of workmen employed.
1896,		734	\$173,760,089	\$83,231,627	271	124,563
1897,		734	176,659,784	90,379,071	286	129,930
1898,		734	181,921,550	102,946,786	286	145,313
1899,		734	213,157,385	144,616,714	289	166,548
1900,		734	230,070,384	164,860,516	289	178,213
1901,		734	227,517,874	168,702,606	292	185,738
1902,		734	241,888,892	196,354,774	293	197,649
1903,		734	269,958,818	199,030,954	290	206,311

RESUME.

TOTAL, SAME ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of produc- tion.	Average value of produc- tion for each workman employed.	Average yearly earn- ings.	Average daily wage.	Relative per cent. basic material to value of pro- duction.	Relative per cent. wages to value of produc- tion.
\$17,530,623	\$172,966,167	\$1,388 58	\$81 58	\$1 41	48.1	27.5
49,705,549	185,721,192	1,429 39	318 71	1 33	48.7	26.7
58,192,461	220,710,288	1,518 86	400 46	1 40	46.6	26.4
72,081,652	291,539,594	1,750 48	432 80	1 50	49.6	24.7
78,112,200	328,762,119	1,844 77	438 28	1 52	50.2	23.8
83,142,450	342,259,767	1,842 21	447 51	1 53	52.2	24.3
94,380,833	392,265,269	1,984 66	477 52	1 63	50.0	24.1
99,270,883	393,448,052	1,907 06	481 17	1 66	50.6	25.2

COMPARISON OF TOTALS, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS (734) FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Years.	Total number of establishments considered.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.		
			Amounts.	Per-centage.	Amounts.	Per-centage.	
CAPITAL INVESTED.							
1896,	734	\$173,760,089	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	734	176,659,784	+2,899,695	+1.7	.....	.....
1898,	734	181,921,550	+5,261,766	+3.0	.....	.....
1899,	734	213,157,385	+31,235,835	+17.2	.....	.....
1900,	734	230,070,384	+16,912,939	+7.9	.....	.....
1901,	734	237,517,874	+7,447,490	+3.2	.....	.....
1902,	734	241,888,892	+4,371,018	+1.8	.....	.....
1903,	734	269,958,818	+28,069,926	+11.6	+96,198,729	+55.4	
VALUE OF BASIC MATERIAL.							
1896,	734	83,231,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	90,379,071	+7,147,444	+8.6	.....	.....
1898,	734	102,946,786	+12,567,715	+13.9	.....	.....
1899,	734	144,616,714	+41,669,928	+40.5	.....	.....
1900,	734	164,860,516	+20,243,802	+14.0	.....	.....
1901,	734	168,702,606	+3,942,090	+2.4	.....	.....
1902,	734	196,354,774	+27,652,168	+16.4	.....	.....
1903,	734	199,030,954	+2,676,180	+1.4	+115,799,327	+131.2	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.							
1896,	734	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	286	+15	+5.5	.....	.....
1898,	734	286	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899,	734	289	+3	+1.0	.....	.....
1900,	734	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901,	734	292	+3	+1.0	.....	.....
1902,	734	293	+1	+0.3	.....	.....
1903,	734	290	—3	—1.0	+19	+7.0	
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.							
1896,	734	124,563	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	129,930	+5,367	+4.3	.....	.....
1898,	734	145,313	+15,383	+11.8	.....	.....
1899,	734	166,548	+21,235	+14.6	.....	.....
1900,	734	178,213	+11,665	+7.0	.....	.....
1901,	734	185,788	+7,575	+4.3	.....	.....
1902,	734	197,649	+11,861	+6.4	.....	.....
1903,	734	206,311	+8,662	+4.4	+81,748	+65.6	

**COMPARISON OF TOTALS, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS (734) FOR
THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.**

Years.	Total number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1896,	734	\$47,530,623	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	49,705,549	+\$2,174,926	+4.6	.....	.....
1898,	734	58,192,461	+8,486,912	+17.1	.....	.....
1899,	734	72,081,652	+13,889,191	+23.9	.....	.....
1900,	734	78,112,200	+6,030,548	+8.4	.....	.....
1901,	734	83,142,450	+5,030,250	+6.4	.....	.....
1902,	734	94,380,833	+11,238,383	+13.5	.....	.....
1903,	734	99,270,883	+4,890,050	+5.2	+\$51,740,260	+108.9
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1896,	734	172,966,167	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	185,721,192	+12,755,025	+7.4	.....	.....
1898,	734	220,710,288	+34,989,096	+18.8	.....	.....
1899,	734	291,539,594	+70,829,306	+32.1	.....	.....
1900,	734	328,762,119	+37,222,525	+12.8	.....	.....
1901,	734	342,259,767	+13,497,648	+4.2	.....	.....
1902,	734	392,265,269	+50,005,502	+14.6	.....	.....
1903,	734	393,448,052	+1,182,783	+0.3	+220,481,885	+127.0
VALUE OF PRODUC- TION DURING THE YEAR TO EACH EM- PLOYE.						
1896,	734	1,388 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	1,429 39	+40 81	+2.9	.....	.....
1898,	734	1,518 86	+89 47	+6.3	.....	.....
1899,	734	1,750 48	+231 62	+15.2	.....	.....
1900,	734	1,844 77	+94 29	+5.4	.....	.....
1901,	734	1,842 21	—2 56	—0.1	.....	.....
1902,	734	1,984 66	+142 45	+5.4	.....	.....
1903,	734	1,907 06	—77 60	—3.9	+518 48	+37.3
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.						
1896,	734	381 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	381 71	+13	.....	.....	.....
1898,	734	400 46	+18 75	+4.9	.....	.....
1899,	734	432 80	+32.34	+8.0	.....	.....
1900,	734	438 28	+5.48	+1.3	.....	.....
1901,	734	447 51	+9.23	+2.1	.....	.....
1902,	734	477 52	+01	.....	.....	.....
1903,	734	481 17	+3.65	+0.8	+99.59	+26.1

COMPARISON OF TOTALS, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS (734) FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Years.	Total number of es- tablish- ments consid- ered.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.

			Cts.		Cts.	
1896,	734	\$1 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896,	734	1 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	1 33	—08	—5.7	.....	.....
1898,	734	1 40	+07	+5.3	.....	.....
1899,	734	1 50	+10	+7.1	.....	.....
1900,	734	1 52	+02	+1.3	.....	.....
1901,	734	1 53	+01	+0.6	.....	.....
1902,	734	1 63	+10	+6.5	.....	.....
1903,	734	1 66	+03	+1.8	+25	+17.7

RELATIVE PER CENT. BASIC MATERIAL TO VALUE OF PRODUC- TION.

1896,	734	48.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	48.7	+0.6	+1.2	.....	.....
1898,	734	46.6	—2.1	—4.3	.....	.....
1899,	734	49.6	+3.0	+6.4	.....	.....
1900,	734	50.2	+0.6	+1.2	.....	.....
1901,	734	52.2	+2.0	+4.0	.....	.....
1902,	734	50.0	—2.2	—4.2	.....	.....
1903,	734	50.6	+0.6	+1.2	+2.5	+5.2

RELATIVE PER CENT. WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

1896,	734	27.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	734	26.7	—0.8	—2.9	.....	.....
1898,	734	26.4	—0.3	—1.1	.....	.....
1899,	734	24.7	—1.7	—6.4	.....	.....
1900,	734	23.8	—0.9	—3.6	.....	.....
1901,	734	24.3	+0.5	+2.1	.....	.....
1902,	734	24.1	—0.2	—0.8	.....	.....
1903,	734	25.2	+1.1	+4.6	—2.3	—8.4

THE 77 INDUSTRIES SHOWING INCREASES IN YEARLY EARNINGS 1903 OVER 1896, AS REDUCED FROM THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Yearly earnings, 1896.	Yearly earnings, 1903.	Increase of earnings, 1903 over 1896.
Tool steel, etc.,	\$554 04	\$643.33	\$89 29
Iron and steel forgings,	478 61	538 01	59 40
Malleable iron,	450 75	564 69	113 94
Bolts, nuts, etc.,	426 44	433 00	6 56
Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	456 74	509 55	52 81
Tacks and small nails,	297 01	366 36	69 35
Wire rope,	443 72	474 42	30 70
Wire goods,	292 31	357 67	65 36
Scales, etc.,	588 94	632 43	43 49
Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	471 16	611 32	140 16
Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	465 04	483 38	18 34
Hardware specialties,	407 67	496 28	88 61
Edge tools,	435 70	449 85	14 15
Wrenches, picks, etc.,	428 91	610 81	181 90
Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	485 43	663 02	177 59
Wrought iron pipe and tubes,	407 72	567 15	159 43
Cast iron pipes,	412 89	478 52	65 63
Brass, copper and bronze goods,	407 01	574 74	167 73
Iron and steel bridges,	504 77	517 00	12 23
Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	561 53	650 39	88 86
Engines, boilers, etc.,	522 13	580 61	58 48
Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	413 76	546 83	133 07
Iron vessels and engines,	573 87	758 69	174 82
Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	467 08	518 64	51 56
Machinery,	521 67	570 35	48 68
Foundries and machine shops,	450 22	661 17	210 95
Files, etc.,	328 99	417 04	88 05
Saws, etc.,	459 73	584 31	124 58
Plumbers' supplies,	436 32	505 72	69 40
Electrical supplies,	505 28	670 35	165 07
Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	399 23	540 71	141 48
Safes and vault doors,	426 22	461 64	35 42
Metal and metallic goods,	303 56	467 99	164 43
Building and structural iron work,	508 18	613 58	105 40

THE 77 INDUSTRIES SHOWING INCREASES IN YEARLY EARNINGS 1903 OVER 1896, AS REDUCED FROM THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Yearly earnings, 1896.	Yearly earnings, 1903.	Increase of earnings, 1903 over 1896.
Iron chains,	396 22	530 72	134 50
Iron fences and railings,	474 84	477 62	2 78
Agricultural implements,	466 66	525 66	59 00
Pianos and organs,	423 67	446 99	23 32
Tinware,	378 66	387 38	8 72
Paper manufactories,	381 90	441 94	60 04
Wall paper,	314 67	394 39	79 72
Cigars,	275 29	326 78	51 49
Book binding,	470 70	612 68	141 98
Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	271 76	301 74	29 98
Pottery,	497 00	510 52	13 52
Paving brick,	326 54	423 28	96 74
Building brick,	352 18	386 83	34 65
Fire brick,	359 26	427 83	38 57
Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	303 61	472 85	169 24
Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	316 89	430 45	113 56
Window glass, bottles and table goods,	379 14	425 10	45 96
Glazed and chrome kid,	353 15	433 24	80 09
Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes,	342 13	406 51	64 38
Suspenders,	281 24	359 07	67 83
Hats and caps,	296 23	338 34	42 11
Fur and felt hats,	399 97	433 12	33 15
Wool hats,	318 46	396 76	78 30
Umbrellas and parasols,	231 65	321 37	89 72
Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	270 87	312 25	41 38
Shirts and shirt waists,	298 87	358 86	59 99
Cotton and woolen cloths,	319 76	359 61	39 85
Carpets,	346 63	387 86	41 23
Cotton goods,	279 41	341 83	62 42
Woolen and worsted cassimeres,	309 29	359 35	50 06
Woolen and worsted fabrics,	277 01	371 11	94 10
Woolen and worsted yarns,	269 36	307 66	38 30
Rugs, yarns, etc.,	322 64	390 13	67 49
Carpet yarns,	337 29	398 28	60 99
Cotton yarns,	273 14	305 21	32 07
Lace goods,	258 95	294 56	40 61

THE 77 INDUSTRIES SHOWING INCREASES IN YEARLY EARNINGS 1903 OVER 1896, AS REDUCED FROM THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Yearly earnings, 1896.	Yearly earnings, 1903.	Increase of earnings, 1903 over 1896.
Chenille goods,	226 95	361 51	134 56
Upholstery goods,	364 10	392 77	28 67
Knit goods, underwear,	262 29	267 49	5 20
Hosiery,	237 59	294 21	56 62
Silk broad goods, thrown silk yarns, etc.,	243 73	285 94	42 21
Silk broad goods and ribbons,	250 25	304 49	54 24
Silk, ribbons,	256 22	365 55	109 33

THE 7 INDUSTRIES SHOWING DECREASES IN YEARLY EARNINGS 1903 OVER 1896, AS REDUCED FROM THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Yearly earnings, 1896.	Yearly earnings, 1903.	Decrease of earnings, 1903 over 1896.
Wire,	\$462 70	\$452 04	\$10 66
Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	503 45	466 96	36 49
Steam pumps,	793 26	791 33	1 93
Cordage, rope and twine,	301 21	299 76	1 45
Neckwear,	353 74	350 97	32 77
Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	299 69	298 70	99
Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	358 52	349 94	8 58

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.

Deductions from the 1896 Comparative Series, and means the average for skilled and unskilled labor, men, women and children.

Steam pumps,	\$2 60
Iron vessels and engines,	2 50
Stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.,	2 37
Electrical supplies,	2 25
Locomotives, cars built and repaired,	2 21
Foundries and machine shops,	2 18
Tool steel, etc.,	2 14
Scales, etc.,	2 14
Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	2 13
Book binding,	2 06
Wrenches, picks, etc.,	2 04
Saws, etc.,	2 04
Building and structural iron work,	2 01
Wrought iron pipes and tubes,	1 97
Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	1 94
Iron chains,	1 93
Engines, boilers, etc.,	1 93
Brass, copper and bronze goods,	1 92
Malleable iron,	1 90
Machinery,	1 88
Carpets,	1 84
Iron and steel forgings,	1 81
Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	1 79
Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	1 78
Wire,	1 76
Agricultural implements,	1 74
Boilers, tanks, stacks, etc.,	1 71
Wire nails, rivets, etc.,	1 70
Pottery,	1 69
Hardware specialties,	1 68
Iron and steel bridges,	1 67
Cast iron pipe,	1 64
Wagon and carriage axles and springs,	1 63
Paving brick,	1 63
Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	1 63
Metal and metallic goods,	1 62
Upholstery goods,	1 62
Edged tools,	1 61
Building brick,	1 61
Fire brick,	1 60

Bath boilers, tanks, etc.,	1 59
Plumbers supplies,	1 58
Wire rope,	1 57
Iron fences and railings,	1 57
Window glass, bottles and table goods,	1 57
Safes and vault doors,	1 51
Pianos and organs,	1 51
Rugs, yarns, etc.,	1 49
Paper manufacture,	1 47
Glazed and chrome kid,	1 46
Carpet yarns,	1 46
Bolts, nuts, etc.,	1 42
Wool hats,	1 42
Men's, women's, misses and children's shoes,	1 40
Files, etc.,	1 38
Fur and felt hats,	1 38
Wall paper,	1 37
Tacks and small nails,	1 34
Chenille goods,	1 33
Cotton and woolen goods,	1 32
Tinware,	1 31
Woolen and worsted fabrics,	1 29
Woolen and worsted cassimeres,	1 26
Silk, ribbons,	1 24
Cotton yarns,	1 23
Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	1 22
Wire goods,	1 21
Suspenders,	1 21
Shirts and shirtwaists,	1 20
Cotton goods,	1 20
Hats and caps,	1 15
Neckwear,	1 14
Cigars,	1 11
Hosiery,	1 07
Woolen and worsted yarns,	1 06
Umbrellas and parasols,	1 05
Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	1 05
Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarns, etc.,	1 05
Cordage, rope, twine, etc.,	1 02
Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	1 02
Silk, broad goods and ribbons,	1 01
Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	1 00
Lace goods,	97
Knit goods, underwear,	90

**CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT
COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP-
ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.**

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Malleable iron,	4	.....	.....	.....
2,088 males, .....	.....	\$1,193,912	\$574 67	\$1 93
66 females, .....	.....	22,584	342 18	1 15
19 minors, .....	.....	4,575	240 79	81
Bolts, nuts, etc.,	7	.....	.....	.....
1,268 males, .....	.....	559,864	432 07	1 41
25 minors, .....	.....	2,772	110 88	36
Tacks and small nails,	3	.....	.....	.....
73 males, .....	.....	29,458	403 53	1 48
9 females, .....	.....	2,600	288 88	1 06
12 minors, .....	.....	2,380	198 33	73
Wire,	5	.....	.....	.....
181 males, .....	.....	96,866	535 17	1 77
30 females, .....	.....	9,000	300 00	1 16
52 minors, .....	.....	13,020	250 36	98
Wire rope,	2	.....	.....	.....
386 males, .....	.....	194,260	503 26	1 66
45 females, .....	.....	11,653	281 18	93
5 minors, .....	.....	936	187 20	62
Wire goods,	5	.....	.....	.....
173 males, .....	.....	66,672	385 62	1 31
36 minors, .....	.....	8,078	224 39	76
Hardware specialties,	13	.....	.....	.....
3,014 males, .....	.....	1,561,031	517 93	1 75
67 females, .....	.....	20,776	325 01	1 10
152 minors, .....	.....	22,671	149 15	50
Edged tools,	12	.....	.....	.....
1,174 males, .....	.....	536,490	456 97	1 66
21 females, .....	.....	6,300	300 00	1 09
3 minors, .....	.....	630	210 00	73
Wrenches, picks, etc.,	5	.....	.....	.....
375 males, .....	.....	233,445	622 52	2 09
1 female, .....	.....	600	600 00	2 00
9 minors, .....	.....	1,116	124 00	42

**CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT
COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP-
ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.**

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Locomotives and cars built and repaired,	3	.....	.....	.....
9,410 males, .....	.....	6,254,333	664 65	2 21
4 females, .....	.....	1,440	360 00	1 21
28 minors, .....	.....	4,487	160 25	54
Cast iron pipe,	3	.....	.....	.....
1,060 males, .....	.....	507,145	478 38	1 61
4 females, .....	.....	2,000	500 00	1 72
Brass, copper and bronze goods,	18	.....	.....	.....
1,550 males, .....	.....	996,965	643 20	2 14
151 females, .....	.....	40,883	285 90	95
143 minors, .....	.....	21,964	145 46	48
Locomotives, stationary engines, etc.,	9	.....	.....	.....
19,734 males, .....	.....	12,893,429	653 36	2 14
13 females, .....	.....	6,394	491 88	1 61
109 minors, .....	.....	8,335	76 47	25
Engine boilers, etc.,	10	.....	.....	.....
2,923 males, .....	.....	1,701,210	582 01	1 93
2 females, .....	.....	660	330 00	1 09
6 minors, .....	.....	900	150 00	50
Car springs, axles and railway supplies,	9	.....	.....	.....
7,599 males, .....	.....	4,158,569	546 83	1 79
12 minors, .....	.....	3,372	281 00	92
Iron vessels and engines,	3	.....	.....	.....
5,544 males, .....	.....	4,214,797	760 24	2 51
17 minors, .....	.....	4,264	250 82	82
Boilers, stacks, tanks, etc.,	21	.....	.....	.....
2,205 males, .....	.....	1,146,447	519 93	1 72
3 females, .....	.....	824	274 67	91
7 minors, .....	.....	1,524	217 71	72
Machinery,	20	.....	.....	.....
6,698 males, .....	.....	3,823,612	570 87	1 55
8 minors, .....	.....	1,140	147 00	48
Foundries and machine shops,	25	.....	.....	.....
4,024 males, .....	.....	2,663,655	660 30	2 18
3 females, .....	.....	1,342	447 00	1 45
6 minors, .....	.....	1,492	248 67	82

**CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT
COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP-
ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.**

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Plumbers' supplies,	3	.....	.....	.....
1,036 males, .....	.....	530,415	511 98	1 59
20 females, .....	.....	6,282	314 10	1 05
8 minors, .....	.....	1,484	185 50	62
Electrical supplies,	4	.....	.....	.....
7,804 males, .....	.....	5,486,667	703 19	2 36
711 females, .....	.....	221,328	311 45	1 05
Shovels, scoops, spades, etc.,	8	.....	.....	.....
646 males, .....	.....	350,282	542 23	1 95
7 minors, .....	.....	2,800	400 00	1 46
Pianos and organs,	2	.....	.....	.....
185 males, .....	.....	83,806	453 01	1 53
1 female, .....	.....	300	300 00	1 01
3 minors, .....	.....	1,375	125 00	42
Tinware,	5	.....	.....	.....
668 males, .....	.....	293,797	439 82	1 49
116 females, .....	.....	33,983	193 09	65
3 minors, .....	.....	435	145 00	49
Paper manufacture,	8	.....	.....	.....
1,594 males, .....	.....	797,978	500 62	1 67
272 females, .....	.....	59,226	217 78	73
127 minors, .....	.....	10,323	127 51	43
Wall paper,	3	.....	.....	.....
274 males, .....	.....	125,093	456 54	1 57
42 females, .....	.....	5,820	138 57	48
31 minors, .....	.....	5,942	191 68	66
Cigars,	46	.....	.....	.....
5,023 males, .....	.....	1,898,915	378 04	1 29
3,569 females, .....	.....	989,192	276 82	95
412 minors, .....	.....	54,190	131 53	45
Cordage, rope and twine,	5	.....	.....	.....
1,019 males, .....	.....	517,975	508 32	1 73
1,218 females, .....	.....	188,814	155 02	53
260 minors, .....	.....	43,416	161 40	55

**CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT
COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP-
ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.**

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Paper, paper boxes, envelopes, etc.,	26	.....	.....	.....
1,045 males, .....	.....	413,440	395 05	1 31
956 females, .....	.....	240,496	251 53	83
277 minors, .....	.....	33,466	120 82	40
Book binding,	3	.....	.....	.....
99 males, .....	.....	83,209	841 40	2 82
66 females, .....	.....	21,671	232 83	78
8 minors, .....	.....	1,013	126 02	42
Pottery,	2	.....	.....	.....
163 males, .....	.....	86,118	528 33	1 74
8 females, .....	.....	1,711	213 00	71
2 minors, .....	.....	492	246 00	82
Paving brick,	7	.....	.....	.....
723 males, .....	.....	314,594	435 12	1 08
34 minors, .....	.....	5,832	171 53	66
Building brick,	33	.....	.....	.....
2,445 males, .....	.....	877,759	359 00	1 49
37 minors, .....	.....	4,906	135 05	56
Fire brick,	17	.....	.....	.....
3,792 males, .....	.....	1,648,393	434 71	1 63
88 minors, .....	.....	11,591	131 72	49
Slate roofing, etc. (tonnage),	6	.....	.....	.....
896 males, .....	.....	427,812	477 47	1 79
10 females, .....	.....	2,660	266 60	1 00
5 minors, .....	.....	927	185 40	70
Slate roofing, etc. (squares),	14	.....	.....	.....
1,643 males, .....	.....	710,011	431 53	1 63
14 females, .....	.....	3,248	232 00	88
Window glass, bottles and table goods,	21	.....	.....	.....
9,150 males, .....	.....	4,278,742	466 53	1 73
1,096 females, .....	.....	283,135	258 34	95
1,053 minors, .....	.....	241,281	228 09	84
Glazed and chrome kid,	7	.....	.....	.....
3,613 males, .....	.....	1,677,029	464 16	1 57
154 females, .....	.....	27,908	279 08	94
295 minors, .....	.....	54,875	186 02	63

**CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT
COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP-
ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.**

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes, ..	14	.....	.....	.....
1,969 males, .....	.....	1,003,960	509 37	1 71
1,233 females, .....	.....	353,823	286 96	96
226 minors, .....	.....	35,741	158 14	53
Suspenders,	2	.....	.....	.....
29 males, .....	.....	19,850	684 48	2 31
156 females, .....	.....	50,760	325 38	1 10
20 minors, .....	.....	3,000	105 00	35
Hats and caps,	3	.....	.....	.....
387 males, .....	.....	183,818	474 98	1 60
278 females, .....	.....	47,815	171 96	58
48 minors, .....	.....	9,600	200 00	68
Furs and felt hats,	4	.....	.....	.....
1,939 males, .....	.....	988,814	515 17	1 67
612 females, .....	.....	163,360	266 93	87
186 minors, .....	.....	33,265	178 48	58
Wool hats,	7	.....	.....	.....
415 males, .....	.....	188,386	453 94	1 62
135 females, .....	.....	35,692	264 38	94
25 minors, .....	.....	4,057	162 28	55
Umbrellas and parasols,	4	.....	.....	.....
157 males, .....	.....	71,093	452 82	1 48
231 females, .....	.....	75,697	260 12	85
17 minors, .....	.....	2,645	155 59	51
Dress trimmings, braids, etc.,	8	.....	.....	.....
473 males, .....	.....	227,678	481 35	1 62
1,137 females, .....	.....	303,112	266 59	90
191 minors, .....	.....	31,579	165 33	56
Shirts and shirt waists,	9	.....	.....	.....
734 males, .....	.....	337,009	459 14	1 54
1,582 females, .....	.....	507,565	320 84	1 08
83 minors, .....	.....	16,322	197 86	67
Neckwear,	3	.....	.....	.....
93 males, .....	.....	39,284	422 41	1 38
61 females, .....	.....	14,766	242 07	79
Cotton and woolen cloths,	23	.....	.....	.....
2,213 males, .....	.....	982,092	443 74	1 63
2,203 females, .....	.....	713,318	323 79	1 19
674 minors, .....	.....	128,013	188 29	62

CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP- ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Carpets,	17	.....	.....	.....
1,433 males, .....	.....	682,475	476 26	2 26
1,321 females, .....	.....	406,051	307 38	1 43
80 minors, .....	.....	10,680	133 50	63
Cotton goods,	16	.....	.....	.....
1,115 males, .....	.....	597,167	535 58	1 89
1,541 females, .....	.....	362,177	235 03	83
238 minors, .....	.....	40,112	164 34	58
Woolen and worsted cassimeres,	10	.....	.....	.....
1,405 males, .....	.....	646,907	460 43	1 61
1,115 females, .....	.....	312,777	280 52	98
278 minors, .....	.....	45,787	164 70	58
Woolen and worsted fabrics,	15	.....	.....	.....
1,310 males, .....	.....	704,528	537 81	1 87
1,705 females, .....	.....	463,723	271 39	94
371 minors, .....	.....	88,329	238 08	83
Woolen and worsted yarns,	11	.....	.....	.....
667 males, .....	.....	309,423	463 90	1 61
1,259 females, .....	.....	347,363	275 90	95
486 minors, .....	.....	88,364	181 82	63
Rugs, yarns, etc.,	5	.....	.....	.....
1,696 males, .....	.....	890,427	525 02	2 00
1,186 females, .....	.....	291,297	254 04	97
247 minors, .....	.....	38,984	157 83	64
Carpet yarns,	11	.....	.....	.....
436 males, .....	.....	201,745	462 72	1 69
193 females, .....	.....	61,080	316 48	1 16
61 minors, .....	.....	11,985	196 48	72
Cotton yarns,	7	.....	.....	.....
243 males, .....	.....	108,960	448 39	1 81
280 females, .....	.....	77,490	276 75	1 12
182 minors, .....	.....	28,723	157 82	64
Worsted, woolen and cotton yarns,	9	.....	.....	.....
515 males, .....	.....	250,331	486 08	1 69
810 females, .....	.....	197,992	244 43	83
409 minors, .....	.....	96,621	170 22	58

CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES IN THE INDUSTRIES THAT COMPRISE THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES AND A SEP- ARATION OF MALES, FEMALES AND MINORS.

	Number of establish- ments.	Aggregate wages paid.	Yearly earnings.	Daily earnings.
Woolen blankets, flannels, etc.,	5	.....	.....	.....
552 males, .....	.....	226,207	409 80	1 43
327 females, .....	.....	94,351	288 54	1 01
55 minors, .....	.....	6,283	114 24	40
Lace goods,	3	.....	.....	.....
643 males, .....	.....	298,512	464 25	1 53
927 females, .....	.....	201,584	217 46	72
234 minors, .....	.....	31,297	133 75	44
Chenille goods,	3	.....	.....	.....
510 males, .....	.....	213,214	418 07	1 54
319 females, .....	.....	92,398	289 34	1 07
23 minors, .....	.....	4,200	150 00	52
Upholstery goods,	8	.....	.....	.....
1,179 males, .....	.....	608,317	515 96	2 13
865 females, .....	.....	227,708	263 25	1 08
170 minors, .....	.....	33,563	197 43	81
Knit goods, underwear,	13	.....	.....	.....
983 males, .....	.....	231,374	235 39	79
1,850 females, .....	.....	548,872	296 69	1 00
222 minors, .....	.....	36,947	166 43	56
Hosiery,	31	.....	.....	.....
1,714 males, .....	.....	655,371	382 34	1 39
4,066 females, .....	.....	1,236,876	304 20	1 11
1,400 minors, .....	.....	220,517	157 51	57
Silk, broad goods, thrown silk, yarn, etc.,.....	5	.....	.....	.....
802 males, .....	.....	375,911	467 23	1 57
2,448 females, .....	.....	694,271	283 61	96
1,047 minors, .....	.....	158,504	151 39	51
Silk, broad goods and ribbons,	2	.....	.....	.....
728 males, .....	.....	227,181	312 06	1 11
2,120 females, .....	.....	642,454	303 04	1 01
70 minors, .....	.....	18,861	269 44	89
Silk, ribbons,	4	.....	.....	.....
589 males, .....	.....	278,004	471 99	1 61
377 females, .....	.....	91,927	241 19	82
73 minors, .....	.....	9,871	135 22	46

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1903.

Capital invested,	\$162,662,941
Production, gross tons,	8,181,652
Market or realized value of total tonnage,	\$131,775,613
Value of basic material, ore, scrap or cinder only,	\$63,889,439
(Fuel, limestone, management, office help and all other expenses not considered.)	
Average cost of basic material per ton,	\$7 81
Average number of days in operation,	307
Average number of working people employed,	16,912
(As relative to the days in operation).	
Aggregate wages paid to these workmen,	\$10,662,196
Average yearly earnings,	\$630 45
Average daily wage,	\$2 05
Cost of labor per ton,	\$1 33
Tonnage per man per day,	\$1 57
Average realized value per ton,	\$16 11

COMPARISON OF PIG IRON PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.

GROSS TONS PRODUCED.

1896,	4,026,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	4,617,634	+591,284	+14.7	.....	.....
1898,	5,367,979	+750,345	+16.2	.....	.....
1899,	6,542,998	+1,175,019	+21.9	.....	.....
1900,	6,371,688	—171,310	—2.6	.....	.....
1901,	7,364,295	+992,607	+15.6	.....	.....
1902,	8,111,642	+747,347	+11.5	.....	.....
1903,	8,181,652	+70,010	+0.9	+4,155,302	+103.2

REALIZED VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

1896,	\$45,172,039	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	48,884,854	+3,712,815	+8.2	.....	.....
1898,	53,331,228	+4,446,374	+9.1	.....	.....
1899,	98,203,803	+44,872,575	+84.1	.....	.....
1900,	105,449,923	+7,246,120	+7.4	.....	.....
1901,	106,883,000	+1,433,077	+1.4	.....	.....
1902,	126,857,231	+19,974,231	+18.7	.....	.....
1903,	131,775,613	+4,918,382	+3.9	+86,603,574	+197.7

AVERAGE REALIZED VALUE PER TON.

1896,	\$11 21	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	10 58	—0.63	—5.6	.....	.....
1898,	9 94	—0.64	—6.0	.....	.....
1899,	15 01	+5.07	+51.0	.....	.....
1900,	16 55	+1.54	+10.3	.....	.....
1901,	14 52	—2.03	—12.0	.....	.....
1902,	15 64	+1 12	+7.7	.....	.....
1903,	16 11	+47	+3.0	+4 90	+43.7

COMPARISON OF PIG IRON PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL.					
1896,	\$26,251,420	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	29,962,533	+3,711,113	+14.1	.....	.....
1898,	29,377,657	—584,876	—1.9	.....	.....
1899,	38,861,664	+9,484,007	+32.5	.....	.....
1900,	51,090,782	+12,229,118	+31.5	.....	.....
1901,	53,511,173	+2,420,391	+4.7	.....	.....
1902,	61,634,972	+8,123,799	+15.2	.....	.....
1903,	63,889,439	+2,254,467	+3.6	+37,638,019	+143.4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED.					
1896,	11,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	11,272	—308	—2.7	.....	.....
1898,	11,911	+639	+5.6	.....	.....
1899,	15,347	+3,436	+28.8	.....	.....
1900,	15,785	+438	+2.8	.....	.....
1901,	14,749	—1,036	—6.6	.....	.....
1902,	17,101	+2,352	+15.9	.....	.....
1903,	16,912	—189	—1.1	+5,332	+46.0
AVERAGE DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.					
1896,	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	306	+17	+5.9	.....	.....
1898,	336	+30	+9.8	.....	.....
1899,	327	—9	—2.7	.....	.....
1900,	323	—4	—1.2	.....	.....
1901,	323	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902,	314	—9	—2.8	.....	.....
1903,	307	—7	—2.2	+18	+6.2
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.					
1896,	\$4,589,165	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	4,676,970	+87,805	+1.9	.....	.....
1898,	5,268,503	+591,533	+12.6	.....	.....
1899,	7,599,553	+2,331,030	+44.2	.....	.....
1900,	8,500,194	+900,661	+11.8	.....	.....
1901,	8,646,479	+146,285	+1.7	.....	.....
1902,	10,191,759	+1,545,280	+17.9	.....	.....
1903,	10,662,196	+470,437	+4.6	+6,073,031	+132.3

**COMPARISON OF PIG IRON PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS
1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 AND 1903.**

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.					
1896,	\$396 30	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	414 92	+18 62	+4.7	.....	.....
1898,	442 32	+27 40	+6.6	.....	.....
1899,	495 18	+52 86	+11.9	.....	.....
1900,	538 50	+43 32	+8.8	.....	.....
1901,	586 24	+47 74	+8.9	.....	.....
1902,	595 97	+9 73	+1.7	.....	.....
1903,	630 45	+34 48	+5.8	+234 15	+59.1
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.		Cents.		Cents.	
1896,	\$1 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	1 36	—01	—0.7	.....	.....
1898,	1 32	—04	—3.0	.....	.....
1899,	1 51	+19	+14.4	.....	.....
1900,	1 67	+16	+10.6	.....	.....
1901,	1 85	+18	+10.8	.....	.....
1902,	1 89	+04	+2.2	.....	.....
1903,	2 05	+16	+8.4	+68	+49.6
AVERAGE COST OF LABOR PER TON.		Cents.		Cents.	
1896,	\$1 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	1 01	—13	—11.4	.....	.....
1898,	98	—03	—2.9	.....	.....
1899,	1 16	+18	+18.3	.....	.....
1900,	1 33	+17	+14.7	.....	.....
1901,	1 17	—16	—12.0	.....	.....
1902,	1 25	+08	+6.6	.....	.....
1903,	1 33	+08	+6.4	+19	+16.6
AVERAGE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL PER TON.				Cents.	
1896,	\$6 52	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	6 48	—04	—6	.....	.....
1898,	5 48	—1 00	—15.4	.....	.....
1899,	5 94	+46	+8.4	.....	.....
1900,	8 02	+2 08	+35.2	.....	.....
1901,	7 27	—75	—9.4	.....	.....
1902,	7 60	+33	+4.5	.....	.....
1903,	7 81	+21	+2.8	+1 29	+19.8

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY COUNTIES AND RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Gross Tons.	Per cent.
Allegheny,	4,291,671	52.459
Cambria,	611,328	7.472
Mercer,	595,147	7.274
Lawrence,	457,979	5.597
Lehigh,	386,872	4.728
Dauphin,	337,587	4.126
Montgomery,	276,649	3.381
Berks,	254,549	3.111
Northampton,	213,274	2.607
Lebanon,	132,351	1.617
Bedford,	127,787	1.562
Fayette,	80,081	.979
Centre,	69,550	.850
Jefferson,	67,111	.820
Westmoreland,	54,994	.672
Armstrong,	46,900	.573
Cameron,	37,142	.454
Carbon,	35,467	.433
Huntingdon,	27,562	.337
Delaware,	23,909	.292
York,	15,030	.183
Lancaster,	13,772	.168
Bucks,	12,833	.157
Perry,	11,507	.141
Union,	600	.007
Total tons,		100

PRODUCTION OF STEEL FOR 1903 BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT HAVING ROLLING MILLS.

Capital invested,	\$10,374,856
Average days in operation,	299
Average number of working people employed,	5,404
Aggregate wages paid these working people,	\$3,316,634
Steel, ingots and castings:	
Bessemer, (acid) gross tons,	4,747
Open hearth, (acid) gross tons,	136,797
Open hearth, (basic) gross tons,	347
Crucible and other processes, gross tons,	4,632
<hr/>	
Total tons,	146,523
Average yearly earnings,	\$613 74
Average daily wage,	\$2 05
Value of production,	\$13,050,951

PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1903.

By Mills that make a rolled product.

	Gross Tons.
Bessemer,	3,910,059
Open hearth "acid process,"	827,643
Open hearth "basic process,"	3,436,767
Crucible and other processes,	72,908
<hr/>	
Total,	8,247,377

STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1903 AS COMPARED WITH YEARS AS FOLLOWS:

Years.	Gross Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Per-centage.	Amounts.	Per-centage.
BESSEMER.					
1896,	2,292,814	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	2,848,204	+555,390	+24.2	.....	.....
1898,	3,357,684	+509,480	+17.9	.....	.....
1899,	3,971,835	+614,151	+18.3	.....	.....
1900,	3,488,569	—483,266	—12.2	.....	.....
1901,	4,319,144	+830,575	+23.8	.....	.....
1902,	4,208,354	—110,790	—2.6	.....	.....
1903,	3,910,059	—298,295	—7.9	+1,617,245	+70.5
OPEN HEARTH.					
1896,	1,009,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	1,421,373	+411,765	+40.8	.....	.....
1898,	1,848,732	+427,359	+30.1	.....	.....
1899,	2,398,210	+549,478	+29.7	.....	.....
1900,	2,702,968	+804,758	+12.7	.....	.....
1901,	3,554,828	+851,860	+31.5	.....	.....
1902,	4,220,279	+665,451	+18.7	.....	.....
1903,	4,264,410	+44,131	+1.0	+3,254,802	+322.4
CRUCIBLE AND OTHER PRO- CESSES.					
1896,	43,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	49,245	+6,138	+14.2	.....	.....
1898,	69,568	+20,323	+41.2	.....	.....
1899,	76,114	+6,546	+9.4	.....	.....
1900,	64,500	—11,614	—15.3	.....	.....
1901,	85,748	+21,248	+32.9	.....	.....
1902,	82,562	—3,186	—3.7	.....	.....
1903,	72,908	—9,654	—11.7	+29,801	+69.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION.					
1896,	3,345,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	4,318,622	+973,093	+29.0	.....	.....
1898,	5,275,984	+957,362	+22.2	.....	.....
1899,	6,446,159	+1,170,175	+22.2	.....	.....
1900,	6,256,775	—189,384	—2.9	.....	.....
1901,	7,959,720	+1,702,945	+27.2	.....	.....
1902,	8,511,195	+551,475	+6.9	.....	.....
1903,	8,247,377	—263,818	—3.1	+4,901,848	+146.5

PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN 1903 BY COUNTIES WITH RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Gross Tons.	Per Cent.
Allegheny,	5,530,520	67.058
Cambria,	804,633	9.756
Dauphin,	439,662	5.331
Chester,	372,475	4.516
Lawrence,	360,369	4.370
Montgomery,	197,111	2.390
Westmoreland,	188,125	2.281
Northampton,	107,522	1.304
Philadelphia,	68,400	.829
Mercer,	65,939	.799
Delaware,	54,414	.660
Mifflin,	41,875	.508
Beaver,	11,417	.138
Washington,	2,501	.030
Berks,	2,414	.030
Totals,	8,247,377	100.

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED STEEL IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1903.

Capital invested,	\$262,192,499
Total tonnage production (gross tons),	8,385,361

Classified as follows:

Rails,	1,125,751	
Iron and steel structural shapes,	1,001,876	
Cut nails and spikes,	33,509	
*Plates and sheets (including black plate for tinning),	1,689,824	
Other rolled products, including billets, sheet bar, tin bar, etc., not further finished by the mills reporting,	4,534,401	
Value of production, not including the tin plate works,	\$326,321,632	
Average number of working people employed during the year, exclusive of tin plate works,	99,294	
Adults,	98,232	
Minors,	1,062	
Aggregate wages paid to the workmen,	\$64,664,647	
Adults,	\$64,414,171	
Minors,	250,476	
Average days in operation,	290	
Average yearly earnings,	\$651 24	
Adults,	655 74	
Minors,	235 85	
Average daily wage, —.....	\$2 25	
Adults,	\$2 26	
Minors,	81	
Average value per ton,	\$40 24	
Cost of labor per ton,	\$7 97	

*Includes 276,228 tons of black plate and other sheets made by the tin plate works.

COMPARISON OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

1896,	\$123,951,317	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	129,500,796	+5,549,479	+4.5	.....	.....
1898,	134,126,188	+4,625,392	+3.6	.....	.....
1899,	144,428,965	+10,302,777	+7.7	.....	.....
1900,	184,006,675	+39,577,710	+27.4	.....	.....
1901,	232,108,715	+48,102,040	+26.1	.....	.....
1902,	247,870,718	+15,762,003	+6.8	.....	.....
1903,	262,192,499	+14,321,781	+5.8	+138,241,182	+111.5

IRON AND STEEL RAILS—PRODUCTION (GROSS TONS).

1896,	674,651	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	973,518	+298,867	+44.3	.....	.....
1898,	1,069,365	+95,847	+9.8	.....	.....
1899,	1,231,979	+162,614	+15.2	.....	.....
1900,	1,198,098	—33,881	—2.7	.....	.....
1901,	1,406,532	+208,434	+17.4	.....	.....
1902,	1,272,222	—134,310	—9.5	.....	.....
1903,	1,125,751	—146,471	—11.5	+451,100	+66.9

PLATES AND SHEETS (GROSS TONS).

1896,	630,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	679,133	+48,272	+7.7	.....	.....
1898,	899,364	+220,231	+32.4	.....	.....
1899,	1,100,303	+200,939	+22.3	.....	.....
1900,	1,598,034	+497,731	+45.2	.....	.....
1901,	1,590,502	—7,532	—5	.....	.....
1902,	1,808,992	+218,490	+13.1	.....	.....
1903,	1,689,824	—119,168	—6.6	+1,058,963	+167.8

COMPARISON OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL FOR THE YEARS
1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.—Continued.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.		
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.	
CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES (GROSS TONS).						
1896,	23,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	41,165	+15,325	+53.1	.....	.....
1898,	30,090	—14,075	—31.9	.....	.....
1899,	41,459	+11,369	+37.8	.....	.....
1900,	24,289	—17,170	—41.4	.....	.....
1901,	37,349	+13,060	+53.3	.....	.....
1902,	33,638	—3,711	—9.9	.....	.....
1903,	33,509	—129	—4	+4,669	+16.2	
AGGREGATE AMOUNT PAID IN THIS INDUSTRY TO WORK- MEN.						
1896,	\$23,832,628	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	24,349,966	+517,338	+2.2	.....	.....
1898,	27,879,202	+3,529,236	+14.4	.....	.....
1899,	39,120,129	+11,240,927	+40.3	.....	.....
1900,	38,999,869	—120,260	—3	.....	.....
1901,	53,334,787	+14,334,918	+36.7	.....	.....
1902,	60,721,858	+7,387,071	+13.8	.....	.....
1903,	64,664,647	+3,942,789	+6.5	+40,832,019	+171.4	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORK- ING PEOPLE.						
1896,	53,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	52,798	—775	+1.4	.....	.....
1898,	56,230	+3,432	+6.5	.....	.....
1899,	69,982	+13,752	+24.4	.....	.....
1900,	67,947	—2,035	—2.9	.....	.....
1901,	86,086	+18,139	+26.7	.....	.....
1902,	95,720	+9,634	+11.2	.....	.....
1903,	99,294	+3,574	+3.7	+45,721	+85.3	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.						
1896,	251	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	269	+18	+7.2	.....	.....
1898,	278	+9	+3.3	.....	.....
1899,	287	+9	+3.2	.....	.....
1900,	272	—15	—5.2	.....	.....
1901,	280	+8	+2.9	.....	.....
1902,	285	+5	+1.8	.....	.....
1903,	290	+5	+1.7	+39	+15.6	

COMPARISON OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL FOR THE YEARS
1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, AND 1903.—Continued.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1902 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.

AVERAGE EARNINGS FOR THE
YEAR.

1896,	\$444 89	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	461 19	+16 30	+3.6	.....	.....
1898,	495 81	+34 62	+7.5	.....	.....
1899,	553 00	+63 19	+12.7	.....	.....
1900,	573 97	+14 97	+2.7	.....	.....
1901,	619 55	+45 58	+7.9	.....	.....
1902,	634 68	+15 13	+2.4	.....	.....
1903,	651 24	+16 56	+2.6	+206 35	+48.4

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.

		Cents.		Cents.	
1896,	\$1 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	1 71	—06	—3.4	.....	.....
1898,	1 78	+07	+4.1	.....	.....
1899,	1 95	+17	+9 5	.....	.....
1900,	2 11	+16	+8.2	.....	.....
1901,	2 21	+10	+4.7	.....	.....
1902,	2 23	+02	+ 9	.....	.....
1903,	2 25	+02	+ 9	+48	+27.1

AVERAGE COST OF LABOR PER
TON.

1896,	\$6 34	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	5 16	—1 18	—18.6	.....	.....
1898,	5 03	—13	—2.5	.....	.....
1899,	6.65	+62	+12.3	.....	.....
1900,	6 26	—39	—5.9	.....	.....
1901,	6 15	—11	—2.0	.....	.....
1902,	6 60	+45	+7.3	.....	.....
1903,	7 97	+1 37	+20.8	+1 63	+25.7

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL, INCLUDING
BLACK PLATE FOR TINNING, IN 1903, BY COUNTIES, WITH
RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Gross Tons.	Per Cent.
Allegheny,	4,860,903	59.943
Cambria,	568,282	7.008
Dauphin,	466,951	5.758
Montgomery,	332,366	4.099
Chester,	322,585	3.978
Lawrence,	309,198	3.813
Westmoreland,	257,743	3.178
Berks,	158,091	1.950
Mercer,	131,895	1.626
Lehigh,	86,543	1.067
Lebanon,	85,043	1.049
Philadelphia,	74,561	.920
Mifflin,	67,163	.828
Northampton,	51,974	.641
Northumberland,	44,804	.553
Delaware,	40,727	.502
Armstrong,	39,792	.491
Montour,	39,788	.491
Lancaster,	33,964	.419
Columbia,	27,135	.334
Blair,	20,633	.254
Lackawanna,	18,630	.230
Washington,	16,561	.204
Perry,	12,982	.160
Beaver,	12,490	.154
Indiana,	7,060	.087
Bucks,	6,670	.082
Lycoming,	6,354	.078
York,	3,475	.043
Schuylkill,	2,408	.030
Centre,	1,762	.022
Luzerne,	600	.008
Totals,	8,109,133	100.

Above table does not include 276,228 tons of sheets and plate made by the Tin Plate Works, for the reason that the Bureau was unable to get the tonnage separated by counties.

TIN PLATE..BLACK PLATE WORKS.

Production of Tin Plate in Pennsylvania, 1903.

Number of plants in operation,	16
Total number of hot mills,	169
Total number of cold mills,	155
Total number of tin and terne sets,	263
Daily capacity of black plate (pounds),	3,180,100
Daily capacity of tin and terne plate (pounds),	2,661,300
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	\$7,942,754
Average number days in operation,	279
(A plant considered in operation when one or more hot mills worked).	
Average number of working people employed,	8,261
Males,	7,991
Females,	248
Minors,	22
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Aggregate amount of wages paid,	\$5,688,188
Males,	\$5,605,746
Females,	79,254
Minors,	3,188
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Average yearly earnings,	\$688 56
Males,	\$701 51
Females,	319 57
Minors,	144 91
<hr/>	
Average daily wage,	\$2 47
Males,	\$2 51
Females,	1 15
Minors,	52
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Production of black plate for tinning (pounds),	577,233,312
Production of black plate for tinning but not tinned (pounds,)	60,218,231
Production of tin plate (pounds),	497,300,701
Production of terne plate (pounds),	19,714,380
Production of sheets and plates other than black plate for tinning,	41,518,324

Market value of tinned production,	\$18,036,118
Market value of tinned,	\$754,444
Market value of black plate but not tinned,	\$1,582,741
Market value of sheets and plates other than black plate,	\$1,146,720
Total value of entire production tinned and untinned, ..	\$20,373,303
Average value per hundred pounds of tinned and tinned production,	\$3 63
Average value per ton of 2,000 pounds of black plate not tinned,	\$52 56

TIN PLATE.

Black Plate Works, 1903, as Compared with 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments in operation.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

1896,	13	\$3,627,275	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	5,017,127	+1,389,852	+38.3	.....	.....
1898,	18	7,903,000	+2,885,873	+57.5	.....	.....
1899,	21	8,150,000	+247,000	+3.1	.....	.....
1900,	17	9,771,888	+1,621,888	+19.9	.....	.....
1901,	22	10,525,000	+753,112	+7.3	.....	.....
1902,	22	10,858,403	+333,403	+3.2	.....	.....
1903,	16	7,942,754	—2,915,649	—26.8	+4,315,479	+119.0

QUANTITY IN POUNDS
OF BLACK PLATE
PRODUCED AND TIN-
NED.

1896,	13	97,814,762	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	179,705,766	+81,891,004	+83.7	.....	.....
1898,	18	222,528,000	+42,822,234	+23.8	.....	.....
1899,	21	292,164,734	+69,636,734	+31.3	.....	.....
1900,	17	264,306,000	—27,858,734	—9.5	.....	.....
1901,	22	377,430,000	+113,124,000	+42.8	.....	.....
1902,	22	352,544,992	—24,885,008	—6.6	.....	.....
1903,	16	517,015,081	+164,470,089	+46.6	+419,200,319	+428.5

QUANTITY OF POUNDS
PRODUCED AND NOT
TINNED.

1896,	13	60,491,728	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	74,451,835	+13,960,107	+23.1	.....	.....
1898,	18	121,536,000	+47,084,165	+63.2	.....	.....
1899,	21	76,436,000	—45,100,000	—37.1	.....	.....
1900,	17	47,696,000	—28,740,000	—37.6	.....	.....
1901,	22	58,198,000	+10,502,000	+22.3	.....	.....
1902,	22	75,898,606	+17,700,600	+30.4	.....	.....
1903,	16	60,218,231	—15,680,369	—20.8	—273,497	—0.4

TIN PLATE.

Black Plate Works, 1903, as Compared with 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901 and 1902.

Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments in operation.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.

ENTIRE PRODUCTION
OF BLACK PLATE IN
POUNDS, TINNED
AND UNTINNED.

1896,	13	158,306,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	254,157,601	+95,851,111	+60.5	.....	.....
1898,	18	344,064,000	+89,906,399	+35.4	.....	.....
1899,	21	368,600,734	+24,536,734	+7.1	.....	.....
1900,	17	312,002,000	—56,598,734	—15.4	.....	.....
1901,	22	435,628,000	+123,626,000	+39.6	.....	.....
1902,	22	428,443,592	—7,184,408	—1.6	.....	.....
1903,	16	577,233,312	+148,789,720	+34.7	+418,926,822	+264.6

VALUE OF TIN AND
TERNE PLATE PRO-
DUCED.

1896,	13	\$3,157,699	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	5,180,624	+2,022,925	+64.0	.....	.....
1898,	18	6,697,921	+1,517,297	+29.5	.....	.....
1899,	21	10,249,841	+3,551,920	+33.9	.....	.....
1900,	17	10,936,510	+686,669	+6.7	.....	.....
1901,	22	15,084,852	+4,148,342	+37.9	.....	.....
1902,	22	13,902,295	—1,182,557	—7.8	.....	.....
1903,	16	18,790,562	+4,888,267	+35.2	+15,632,863	+495.1

VALUE OF THE BLACK
PLATE NOT TINNED.

1896,	13	\$1,480,112	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	1,657,297	+177,185	+11.9	.....	.....
1898,	18	2,646,314	+689,017	+59.7	.....	.....
1899,	21	1,902,691	—743,623	—28.1	.....	.....
1900,	17	1,654,387	—248,304	—13.0	.....	.....
1901,	22	1,940,486	+286,099	+17.3	.....	.....
1902,	22	2,214,460	+273,986	+14.1	.....	.....
1903,	16	1,582,741	—631,719	—28.5	+102,629	+6.9

TIN PLATE.

Black Plate Works, 1903, as Compared with 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments in operation.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.

VALUE OF ENTIRE PRO-
DUCTION OF BLACK
PLATE TINNED AND
UNTINNED.

1896,	13	\$4,637,811	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	6,837,921	+2,200,110	+47.4	.....	.....
1898,	18	9,344,235	+2,506,314	+36.6	.....	.....
1899,	21	12,152,532	+2,808,297	+30.1	.....	.....
1900,	17	12,590,897	+438,365	+3.6	.....	.....
1901,	22	17,025,338	+4,434,441	+35.2	.....	.....
1902,	22	16,116,755	—908,583	—5.3	.....	.....
1903,	16	20,373,303	+4,256,548	+26.4	+15,735,492	+339.3

VALUE PER 100 POUNDS
OF TIN AND TERNE
PLATE.

			Cents.		Cents.	
1896,	13	\$3 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	2 88	—35	—10.9	.....	.....
1898,	18	3 01	+13	+4.5	.....	.....
1899,	21	3 51	+50	+16.6	.....	.....
1900,	17	4 14	+63	+17.9	.....	.....
1901,	22	4 00	—14	—3.4	.....	.....
1902,	22	3 94	—06	—1.5	.....	.....
1903,	16	3 63	—31	—7.9	+40	+12.4

VALUE PER TON OF 2-
000 POUNDS OF BLACK
PLATE NOT TINNED.

1896,	13	\$48 93	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	44 51	—4 42	—9.0	.....	.....
1898,	18	43 83	—68	—1.5	.....	.....
1899,	21	49 79	+5.96	+13.6	.....	.....
1900,	17	69 37	+19 58	+39.3	.....	.....
1901,	22	66 69	—2 68	—3.9	.....	.....
1902,	22	58 35	—8 24	—12.5	.....	.....
1903,	16	52 56	—5.79	—9.9	+3.63	+7.4

TIN PLATE.

Black Plate Works, 1903, as Compared with 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Years.	Number of establishments in operation.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
			Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF
DAYS IN OPERATION.

1896,	13	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	281	+31	+12.4	.....	.....
1898,	18	278	—3	—1.0	.....	.....
1899,	21	223	—55	—19.8	.....	.....
1900,	17	199	—24	—10.1	.....	.....
1901,	22	228	+29	+11.6	.....	.....
1902,	22	198	—30	—13.1	.....	.....
1903,	16	279	+81	+40.9	+29	+11.6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF
WORKING PEOPLE
EMPLOYED.

1896,	13	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	3,920	+726	+22.7	.....	.....
1898,	18	5,036	+1,116	+28.5	.....	.....
1899,	21	7,682	+2,646	+52.5	.....	.....
1900,	17	7,394	—288	—3.7	.....	.....
1901,	22	8,188	+794	+10.8	.....	.....
1902,	22	8,905	+717	+8.8	.....	.....
1903,	16	8,261	—644	—7.2	+5,067	+158.6

AGGREGATE AMOUNT
OF WAGES PAID.

1896,	13	\$1,437,226	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	2,227,217	+789,991	+54.9	.....	.....
1898,	18	2,943,954	+716,737	+32.2	.....	.....
1899,	21	4,054,395	+1,110,441	+37.7	.....	.....
1900,	17	3,526,934	—527,461	—13.0	.....	.....
1901,	22	4,593,561	+1,066,627	+30.2	.....	.....
1902,	22	4,506,105	—87,456	—1.9	.....	.....
1903,	16	5,688,188	+1,182,083	+26.2	+4,250,962	+295.8

TIN PLATE.

Black Plate Works, 1903, as Compared with 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899,
1900, 1901 and 1902.

Years.	Number of es- tablish- ments in operation.	Totals.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) as com- pared with preced- ing year.		Increase (+) or de- crease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.		
			Amounts.	Per- centage.	Amounts.	Per- centage.	
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.							
1896,	13	\$456 55	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	15	568 17	+111 62	+24.4	.....	.....
1898,	18	584 58	+16 41	+2.9	.....	.....
1899,	21	527 78	—56 80	—9.7	.....	.....
1900,	17	477 00	—50 78	—9.6	.....	.....
1901,	22	561 01	+84.01	+17.6	.....	.....
1902,	22	506 02	—4.99	—9	.....	.....
1903,	16	688 56	+182 54	+36.1	+232.01	+50.8	
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.							
			Cents.		Cents.		
1896,	13	\$1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	15	2 02	+22	+12.2	.....	.....
1898,	18	2 10	+08	+4.0	.....	.....
1899,	21	2 36	+26	+12.4	.....	.....
1900,	17	2 40	+04	+1.7	.....	.....
1901,	22	2 46	+06	+2.5	.....	.....
1902,	22	2 55	+09	+3.7	.....	.....
1903,	16	2 47	—08	—3.1	+67	+37.2	

PRODUCTION OF TIN PLATE, 1903—DIPPING WORKS.

The Dipping Works Buy all their Black Plate.

Number of plants in operation,	4
Number of tinning sets,	42
Daily capacity in pounds,	420,000
Capital invested,	\$659,000
Average number of days in operation,	263
Average number of persons employed,	302
Males,	206
Females,	60
Minors,	36
<hr/>	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,	\$141,976
Males,	\$123,291
Females,	10,845
Minors,	7,840
<hr/>	
Average yearly earnings of persons employed,	\$470 12
Males,	\$598 50
Females,	180 75
Minors,	217 78
<hr/>	
Average daily wage,	\$1 79
Males,	\$2 27
Females,	69
Minors,	83
Total production tin plate (pounds),	6,589,250
Total production terne plate (pounds),	30,629,371
Market value of tin plate,	\$342,039
Market value of terne plate,	\$1,588,328
Average value of tin and terne plate, net ton,	\$103 60
Average value for one hundred pounds of tin and terne,	\$5 18
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COMBINED PRODUCTION OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE BY THE BLACK PLATE WORKS AND THE DIPPING WORKS, 1903.

Total production in pounds of tin and terne plate,	554,233,702
Total value,	\$20,720,929
Average value per hundred pounds,	\$3 74

COMBINED PRODUCTION OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE BY
THE BLACK PLATE AND DIPPING WORKS, IN 1903, AS
COMPARED WITH 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1903 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Per-centage.	Amounts.	Per-centage.
TOTAL NUMBER OF POUNDS OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE.					
1896,	139,588,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	225,641,766	+86,053,063	+61.6	.....	.....
1898,	262,934,400	+37,292,234	+16.5	.....	.....
1899,	331,082,734	+68,148,734	+25.9	.....	.....
1900,	297,854,000	—33,228,734	—10.0	.....	.....
1901,	421,640,000	+123,786,000	+41.6	.....	.....
1902,	396,795,388	—24,844,612	—5.9	.....	.....
1903,	554,233,702	+157,438,314	+39.7	+414,644,999	+297.1
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION.					
1896,	\$5,045,097	\$	.....	\$	.....
1897,	6,997,041	+1,951,944	+38.7	.....	.....
1898,	8,445,097	+1,448,056	+20.7	.....	.....
1899,	12,165,879	+3,720,782	+44.1	.....	.....
1900,	13,044,487	+878,608	+7.2	.....	.....
1901,	17,612,030	+4,567,543	+35.0	.....	.....
1902,	16,176,847	—1,435,183	—8.1	.....	.....
1903,	20,720,929	+4,544,082	+28.1	+15,675,832	+310.1
AVERAGE VALUE PER HUN- DRED POUNDS.					
1896,	3 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897,	3 10	—51	—14.1	.....	.....
1898,	3 21	+11	+2.5	.....	.....
1899,	3 67	+46	+14.3	.....	.....
1900,	4 38	+71	+19.3	.....	.....
1901,	4 18	—20	—4.7	.....	.....
1902,	4 08	—10	—2.4	.....	.....
1903,	3 74	—34	—8.3	+13	+3.6

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Statistics of the Anthracite Coal Operations for the Year 1903.

Total number of tons mined (gross),	64,595,664	
Market or realized value of production on board cars, ..	\$151,277,587	
Average number of days in operation (breaker time), ..	237	
Average number of people employed,	157,955	
Miners,	37,044	
Miners' laborers,	28,422	
Inside workmen over 16 years of age, ..	38,455	
Inside workmen under 16 years of age, ..	864	
Outside workmen over 16 years of age, ..	29,161	
Employees in breakers,	24,009	
Aggregate wages paid to all employes,	\$77,624,281	
Paid miners (less powder and other sup- plies),	\$25,975,813	
Paid miner's laborers,	12,712,904	
Paid other inside employes,	18,127,566	
Paid outside workmen,	13,998,191	
Paid employes in breakers,	6,809,807	
Average yearly wages,	\$491	43
Miners,	\$701	21
Miner's laborers,	447	29
All other inside employes,	461	04
Outside workmen,	480	03
Employes in breakers,	283	64
Average daily wages,	\$2	07
Miners,	\$2	96
Miners' laborers,	1	89
All other inside employes,	1	94
Outside workmen,	2	03
Employes in breakers,	1	20
Average number of tons of coal mined by each man per year,	1,744	
Average number of tons of coal mined by each man per day,		7

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The following shows the counties in which Anthracite Coal is mined, together with the number of collieries, the number of tons mined in each county, and relative per cent.

Counties.	Number of collieries.	Gross tons.	Per cent.
Luzerne,	90	22,364,623	34.6
Lackawanna,	85	20,259,021	31.4
Schuylkill,	72	12,673,585	19.6
Northumberland,	22	4,633,711	7.2
Carbon,	7	1,788,816	2.8
Columbia,	3	1,134,489	1.8
Dauphin,	2	654,436	1.0
Susquehanna,	2	576,477	0.9
Sullivan,	2	155,860	0.2
Wayne,	2	354,641	0.5
Total,	287	64,595,664	100.

WASHERY COAL.

Is coal washed from culm banks at the mines. Culm was produced by imperfect methods in early mining. This was formerly considered worthless waste. Under modern improvements, and modern markets the washing of culm bank coal has become an extensive industry and supplies an important item in the coal products of the State.

Number of washeries,	34
Number of tons of coal washed,	3,702,478
Market or realized value of product,	\$2,663.527
Number of persons employed,	1,713
Average earnings to each employe,	\$407 74

COAL DREDGED FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

This might properly be called a primitive industry of modern times in utilization of waste products. Along the banks of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers vast culm banks exist near the site of old coal mines. These culm banks were taken out and rejected as waste, forty or fifty years ago, and are inestimably rich in coal. Vast quantities of these culm banks are annually washed into the rivers. At high water the river bed deposits are distributed from fifty to sixty miles on the bottoms, the heavier materials, of course, lodging near the culm banks, the coal being carried further and distributed by the current according to its sizes and weight, along the entire distance.

Originally this coal was utilized for domestic purposes by those dwelling upon the banks of the smaller streams, being gathered in buckets. These crude excavators were followed by the scoop shovel; this, in turn, by the suction pump, and this by steam engines that are very simple, and yet very interesting, in operation and the manner in which they separate the coal from the river sand and gravel.

Out of these river beds there is contributed annually to the great coal supply of our State thousands of tons, in 1903, 177,528 tons having been taken. This dredged, or river coal, furnishes a very substantial supply to large consumers in the vicinity. The sizes of the coal vary from nut, pea, buckwheat and rice.

An interesting fact as to these deposits is that when they have been taken out of a pot or hole in the river bottom, the next flood will restore the supply, thus affording to those who understand the formation of the river bottom regular places for extracting it.

Statistics on the waste products of the State are instructive. The coal rescued from the rivers and culm banks by dredges and washeries is a profitable industry, utilizing an enormous waste product. Millions of tons of this culm can never be reclaimed, as it is subject to spontaneous combustion in the banks, which annually destroys much of it.

The table below will explain itself.

COAL DREDGED FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

Number of locations for dredging on the Schuylkill, ..	19
Number of locations for dredging on the Susquehanna,	135
Capital invested,	\$53,675
Number of people engaged in the business,	317
On the Schuylkill,	60
On the Susquehanna,	257
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Amount of wages earned,	\$68,890
Along the Schuylkill,	\$13,660
Along the Susquehanna,	54,830
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*Tons of coal secured and sold,	177,528
From the Schuylkill,	33,636
From the Susquehanna,	143,892
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Value of coal taken from river bottoms,	\$157,459
Schuylkill,	\$33,126
Susquehanna,	124,333

*This coal being washed down stream, carried along by high water, and owing to its specific gravity found from forty to fifty miles from its source, is largely made up of sizes commonly known as pea, buckwheat and rice.

COAL DREDGED FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER,
SCHUYLKILL RIVER AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

Location.	Plants.	Tonnage.
Newport,	1	9,000
Benvenue,	3	27,000
Delmatia,	8	12,100
Millersburg,	1	2,000
Sunbury,	5	8,560
Northumberland,	5	10,770
Shamokin,	5	14,150
Port Treverton,	25	7,500
Chapman,	40	12,000
McKees Half Falls,	2	600
Herndon,	22	11,300
Dundore,	8	2,400
Schuylkill Haven,	3	1,136
Landingville,	7	8,400
Orwigsburg,	3	8,300
Taylorsville,	1	2,000
Pinedale,	1	700
Auburn,	2	7,000
Adamsdale,	1	100
Shoemakerville,	1	6,000
Hummelstown,	2	1,000
Middletown,	1	12
Harrisburg,	4	18,000
Wormleysburg,	2	4,500
Highspire,	1	3,000
Columbia,		
Wrightsville,		
Total,	154	177,528

WAGE SCALE AS PAID IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending Decem-
ber 31, 1903, as Reported from Schuylkill County.

Inside.		Outside.	
Bosses,	\$3 938	Bosses,	\$3 104
Assistant bosses,	3 013	Assistant bosses,	2 302
Fire bosses,	2 401	Machinists,	2 309
Assistant fire bosses,	2 362	Masons,	2 524
Repairmen,	2 304	Carpenters,	2 259
Roadmen,	2 074	Carpenters, improvements and re- pairs,	2 151
Bottommen,	2 043	Blacksmiths,	2 329
Planemen,	1 982	Blacksmiths' helpers,	1 655
Switchmen,	1 149	Hoisting engineers,	2 251
Car runners,	1 939	Pumping and fan engineers,	1 88
Rope haulage,	1 99	Locomotive engineers,	2 118
Spraggers,	1 287	Firemen,	1 891
Fan and door boys,	982	Watchmen,	1 687
Oilers,	1 278	Stablemen,	2 107
Lampmen,	2 092	Teamsters,	1 92
Pumpmen,	2 13	Drivers,	1 515
Stablemen,	2 07	Timbermen,	2 038
Drivers,	1 752	Ashmen,	1 591
Loader bosses,	2 282	Repairmen,	1 716
Loaders,	2 013	Roadmen,	1 681
Chute starters,	2 20	Topmen,	1 703
Locomotive engineers,	2 233	Switchmen,	1 425
Inside engineers,	2 136	Car runners,	1 587
		Rope haulage,	2 067
		Spraggers,	1 38
		Oilers,	1 436
		Lampmen,	2 053
		Laborers, first class,	1 626
		Laborers, second class,	1 31
		Shippers,	2 397
		Assistant shippers,	1 929
		Telegraph operators,	2 04
		Breaker.	
		Breaker engineer,	\$1 899
		Jigger,	1 83
		Dist plane engineer,	1 893
		Locomotive engineer,	2 242
		Planemen,	1 63
		Dockmen,	1 869
		Tipmen,	1 661
		Platform men,	1 681
		Rockmen,	1 565
		Dirtmen,	1 537
		Rock and dirt drivers,	1 238
		Chute bosses,	1 78
		Slate pickers, men,	1 23
		Slate pickers, boys,	871
		Car loaders,	1 652

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from the Locality of Lykens.

Inside.		Outside.	
	Per day.		Per day.
Assistant mine boss,	\$2 88	Firemen,	\$2 88
Driver bosses,	2 51	Firemen, assistant,	2 12
Slope engineers,	2 20	Locomotive engineers,	2 30
Pump runners,	1 70	Locomotive brakemen,	1 61
Track layers,	2 58	Blacksmith,	2 55
Track layers' helpers,	2 11	Blacksmith's helpers,	1 80
Slope footman,	2 15	Carpenters,	2 40
Slope headman,	2 11	Teamsters,	1 83
Bratticeman,	2 39	Footman,	1 73
Propman,	2 42	Oilers,	1 41
Company men,	2 20	Company men,	1 65
Runners,	2 08	Engineers,	2 09
Mule drivers,	1 92	Loaders,	1 80
Regular stable boss,	1 69	Ashman,	1 68
Door boys,	1 04	Night watchman,	1 48
Bell boys,	1 80		
		Breaker,	
		Breaker boss,	\$2 95
		Docking boss,	2 12
		Dumper,	1 72
		Platemen,	1 54
		Screen room bosses,	1 97
		Breaker oiler,	1 69
		Slate pickers,	1 02
		Shaker boys,	1 64
		Boney shovellers,	1 48

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from Luzerne County.

Inside.		Outside.	
	Per day.		Per day.
Assistant mine boss,	\$2 57	Firemen,	\$1 69
Driver bosses,	2 02	Locomotive engineers,	\$1 87, 2 02
Slope engineers,	2 20	Locomotive brakemen,	\$1 48, 1 65
Pump runners,	1 87	Blacksmith,	\$2 02, 2 50
Track layers,	1 87	Blacksmiths' helpers,	\$1 10, 1 48
Track layers' helpers,	1 76	Carpenters,	\$1 83, \$2 02, \$2 20, 2 25
Slope footman,	2 02	Teamsters,	1 87
Slope headman,	1 87	Footman,	1 48
Bratticeman,	1 87	Oilers,	1 10
Propman,	2 20	Company men,	1 48
Company men,	\$1 76, \$1 87, 2 20	Engineers,	2 20
Runners,	\$1 54, \$1 76, 1 87	Loaders,	\$1 48, 1 65
Mule drivers,	\$1 32, \$1 54, \$1 76, 1 87	Ashman,	1 48
Night stable boss,	1 65	Night watchman,	1 47
Regular stable boss,	1 87		
Door boys,	\$1 01, 1 10		
		Breaker,	
		Breaker boss,	\$2 37
		Docking boss,	1 65
		Dumper,	1 65
		Platemen,	1 65
		Screen room bosses,	1 48
		Breaker oiler,	1 48
		Slate pickers, .....	.50, 60, 63, 73, 80, 82, 90 Cts.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from the Locality of Wilkes-Barre.

Inside.		Outside.	
	Per day.		Per day.
Assistant mine boss, \$70 to \$115		Firemen,	\$1 58 to \$1 80
Driver bosses, .....\$57.50 to \$65	\$2 54	Locomotive engineers,	1 96 to 2 25
Slope engineers,	1 67 to 2 25	Locomotive brakemen,	1 43 to 1 64
Pump runners,	1 67 to 2 49	Blacksmith,	1 98 to 2 70
Track layers,	2 25 to 2 54	Blacksmiths' helpers,	1 49 to 1 80
Track layers' helpers,	1 79 to 2 12	Carpenters,	1 97 to 2 37
Slope footman,	1 66 to 2 12	Teamsters,	1 69
Slope headman,	1 66 to 2 12	Footman,	1 49 to 1 97
Bratticeman,	2 12 to 2 37	Oiler,	1 32
Runners,	1 90 to 2 12	Engineers,	1 49 to 2 96
Mule drivers,	1 41 to 2 12	Loaders, railroad,	1 43 to 1 75
Regular stable boss, \$56.89 to \$50.07		Ashman,	1 43 to 1 68
per month,	2 25 to 1 97	Night watchman,	1 58 to 1 75
Door boys,	88 to 1 23		
		Breaker.	
		Breaker boss, \$65.00 to \$60.00 per	
		month,	\$2 54 to \$2 09
		Docking boss,	2 05 to 2 54
		Dumper,	1 43 to 1 86
		Platemen,	1 49 to 1 80
		Screen room bosses,	1 53 to 1 97
		Breaker oiler,	1 32 to 1 91
		Slate pickers,	56 to 1 35
		Shaker boys,	84 to 1 53
		Boney shovellers,	1 08 to 1 35

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from the Locality of the First and Second Coal District.

Inside.		Outside.	
	Per hour. Cts.		Per hour. Cts.
Assistant mine boss, \$85.00 per mo.		Firemen,	21½, 19½
Driver bosses, .....\$70.00 per mo.		Locomotive engineers,	21½
Slope engineers,	24½, 21½	Locomotive brakemen,	16½
Pump runners, .....19¾, 17,	15½	Blacksmith,	26¼, 22¼
Track layers,	27¼, 23½	Blacksmiths' helpers,	19, 16½
Track layers' helpers,	19½	Carpenters,	24¾, 24½, 21½, 19½
Slope footman,	19¾	Teamsters,	17¾
Slope headman,	18¼	Oiler,	19, 16½
Bratticeman,	27¼, 23½	Company men,	17¾, 16½
Company men,	18¼	Engineers,	26¼, 22¼
Runners,	19½, 18¼, 17	Loaders,	19½, 17¾, 16½
Mule drivers, .....16½, 15½, 14,	13	Ashman,	17¾
Night stable boss,	18¼	Night watchman, \$55 and \$50 per	
Regular stable boss, \$55.00 per mo.		mo.	
Door boys,	7¼		
		Breaker.	
		Breaker boss,	25
		Docking boss,	19¾
		Dumper,	17¾, 16½
		Platemen,	16½, 17¾
		Screen room bosses,	19, 17¾, 16½
		Breaker oiler,	16½
		Slate picker, .....15¼, 12¼, 11, 10,	8½, 7¼
		Boney shovellers,	15¼

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from the Locality of Scranton.

Inside.	Per day.	Outside.	Per day.
Assistant mine boss,	\$3 40	Firemen,	\$1 833
Driver bosses,	2 71	Locomotive engineers,	2 29
Slope engineers,	2 462	Locomotive brakemen,	1 599
Pump runners,	2 149	Blacksmith,	2 314
Track layers,	2 537	Blacksmiths' helpers,	1 887
Track layers' helpers,	2 668	Carpenters,	2 314
Slope footman,	1 876	Teamsters,	1 705
Slope headman,	1 876	Footman,	1 70
Bratticeman,	2 308	Oiler,	1 62
Propman,	2 537	Company men,	1 517
Company men,	1 876	Engineers,	2 217
Runners,	1 812	Loaders,	1 533
Mule drivers,	1 45	Ashman,	1 492
Night stable boss,	1 84	Night watchman,	1 76
Regular stable boss,	1 84		
Door boys,	1 04		
Bell boys,	1 289		
		Breaker.	
		Breaker boss,	\$2 238
		Docking boss,	1 85
		Dumper,	1 70
		Platemen,	1 545
		Screen room bosses,	1 826
		Breaker oiler,	1 62
		Slate pickers,	9679
		Shaker boys,	959
		Boney shovellers,	1 705

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS.

Average Daily Wage by Classification for the Year Ending December 31, 1903, as Reported from the Locality of Upper Coal District.

Inside.	Per day.	Outside.	Per day.
Assistant mine boss, \$70 to \$110 per month.		Firm men, .....\$1 70 to \$1 82	
Driver bosses, .....\$70 per month,	\$1 86	Locomotive engineers, .....1 81 to 2 20	
Slope engineers, .....\$1 75 to 2 31		Locomotive brakemen, .....1 10 to 1 16	
Pump runners, .....1 66 to 2 32		Blacksmith, .....2 20 to 2 43	
Track layers, .....1 93 to 2 41		Blacksmith's helpers, .....1 41 to 1 93	
Track layers' helpers, .....1 65 to 1 99		Carpenters, .....1 80 to 2 48	
Slope footman, .....1 15 to 2 18		Teamsters, .....1 50 to 1 71	
Slope headman, .....1 27 to 1 86		Footman, .....1 25 to 1 60	
Bratticeman, .....1 65 to 2 41		Oiler, .....72 to 1 21	
Propman, .....1 86 to 2 41		Company men, .....1 21 to 1 60	
Company men, .....1 39 to 2 18		Engineers, .....\$78.75 per mo.,	1 44
Runners, .....1 27 to 2 18		Loaders, .....1 37 to 1 71	
Mule drivers, .....80 to 1 86		Ashman, .....1 38 to 1 60	
Night stable boss, \$53 to \$56 per month.		Night watchman, \$47 to \$55 per mo.	
Regular stable boss, \$48 to \$56 per month.			=====
Door boys, .....66 to 1 10		Breaker.	
Bell boys, .....63 to 1 15		Breaker boss, .....\$1 60 to \$2 04	
	=====	Docking boss, .....1 60 to 1 83	
		Dumper, .....1 37 to 1 60	
		Platenmen, .....1 21 to 1 60	
		Screen room bosses, .....1 37 to 1 60	
		Breaker oiler, .....99 to 1 60	
		Slate pickers, .....50 to 1 11	
		Shaker boys, .....72 to 1 21	

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Statistics of Bituminous Coal Operations for the Year 1903.

Total number of corporations or firms,	497
Total number of tons (net) mined,	101,113,290
Market or realized value of product at mines,	\$128,991,363
Average number of days in operation,	234
Average number of people employed,	145,880
Miners,	93,104
Other inside workmen over 16 years of age,	27,992
Other inside workmen under 16 years of age,	995
Outside workmen over 16 years of age,	23,542
Outside workmen under 16 years of age,	247
<hr/>	
Aggregate wages to all employes (not including superintendents or office force),	\$78,857,502
Miners,	\$50,046,004
Other inside workmen over 16 years of age,	16,056,194
Other inside workmen under 16 years of age,	221,733
Outside workmen over 16 years of age,	12,474,327
Outside workmen under 16 years of age,	59,244
<hr/>	
Average yearly wage,	\$540 69
Miners,	\$537 72
Other inside workmen over 16 years of age,	573 61
Other inside workmen under 16 years of age,	222 85
Outside workmen over 16 years of age,	529 88
Outside workmen under 16 years of age,	239 85
<hr/>	
Average daily wage,	\$2 31
Miners,	\$2 29
Other inside workmen over 16 years of age,	2 45
Other inside workmen under 16 years of age,	95

Outside workmen over 16 years of age, .	2 26
Outside workmen under 16 years of age,	1 02

Average number of tons per miner, mined during the year,	1,087
Average number of tons per miner, mined per day,	5
Average value per ton at the mines,	\$1 28
Total number of coke ovens,	37,157
Total tonnage of coked coal,	19,459,682

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The following shows the counties in which Bituminous Coal is mined, together with the number of mines, the number of tons mined in each county and relative per cent.

Counties.	Number of mines.	Net tons.	Percentage.
Fayette,	118	19,891,214	19.685
Westmoreland,	135	18,900,850	18.702
Allegheny,	123	13,620,824	13.479
Cambria,	152	9,306,063	9.203
Washington,	46	8,229,434	8.144
Clearfield,	168	7,474,709	7.381
Jefferson,	33	6,580,831	6.512
Somerset,	60	5,806,158	5.745
Indiana,	34	1,980,842	1.943
Armstrong,	22	1,821,304	1.784
Elk,	13	1,338,928	1.325
Centre,	45	909,151	.900
Tioga,	14	863,034	.854
Bedford,	26	717,455	.710
Mercer,	12	702,669	.695
Clarion,	26	514,434	.509
Huntingdon,	15	503,046	.498
Butler,	17	500,692	.495
Clinton,	5	397,943	.394
Beaver,	8	350,449	.347
Lawrence,	8	301,632	.298
Blair,	3	200,045	.198
Greene,	1	120,000	.120
Lycoming,	4	57,830	.057
Cameron,	1	11,707	.011
McKean,	1	8,119	.008
Bradford,	1	3,624	.003
Totals,	1,091	101,113,290	100.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES,
THEIR NATIONALITY, NUMBER OWNING THEIR OWN
HOMES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS PER
WEEK AND NUMBER AFFECTED BY STRIKE, COMPILED
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1896 COMPARATIVE SERIES.

Number of industries considered,	84
Number of establishments reporting,	706
Number of establishments not answering,	28
Total number of days lost by strike,	5,951
Average number of days to each establishment lost by strike,	35
Total number of people employed,	201,955
Males,	156,875
Females,	39,128
Minors,	5,951
<hr/>	
*Total number of people affected by strike,	15,817
Males,	6,087
Females,	7,930
Minors,	1,800
<hr/>	
Total number of home owners,	10,796
Average rent paid per annum,	\$112
Average working hours per week,	58
Nationality of employes as reported, enumerated as fol- lows:	
Americans,	30,755
Germans,	3,155
Italians,	1,357
Polish,	6,635
Irish,	3,320
English,	2,526
Slavs,	2,158
Negroes,	329
Swiss,	2
Greek,	544
Hungarians,	3,498
Norwegians,	52

*The number affected by strike were mostly all in the Philadelphia district, owing to labor troubles in the textile industries that are part of the 1896 comparative series.

Swedes,	653
Hebrews,	136
Scandinavians,	32
Scotch,	918
French,	60
Welsh,	1,033
Finns,	3
Icelanders,	4
Arabians,	4
Bohemians,	3
Danes,	4
Romanians,	1
Russians,	191
Servians,	1
Asyrians,	9
Austrians,	526
Cubans,	92
Canadians,	21
Belgians,	281

Number of establishments that did not report nationality,

IRON AND STEEL—LABOR.

Statistical summary of number of employes; their nationality number owning their own homes, average number of working hours per week and average house rent per annum.

Number of companies reporting,	163
Number of employes who own their own homes,	2,119
Average rent paid per annum,	\$114 40

Average working hours per week,	62
4 Companies work 48 hours per week.	
2 Companies work 50 hours per week.	
1 Company works 73 hours per week.	
13 Companies work 54 hours per week.	
11 Companies work 55 hours per week.	
3 Companies work 56 hours per week.	
2 Companies work 57 hours per week.	
1 Company works 58 hours per week.	
4 Companies work 59 hours per week.	
59 Companies work 60 hours per week.	
1 Company works 62 hours per week.	
1 Company works 63 hours per week.	
8 Companies work 66 hours per week.	
1 Company works 69 hours per week.	
2 Companies work 70 hours per week.	
1 Company works 72 hours per week.	
1 Company work 84 hours per week.	
Number of companies reported working hours per week,	115

Nationality of all employes reported as follows:

Total number,	102,416
Americans,	25,717
Germans,	2,592
Italians,	894
Scotch,	276
Irish,	2,355
English,	738
Swedes,	666
Hungarians,	12,133

Welsh,	422
French,	14
Canadians,	13
Hebrews,	69
Russians,	47
Bohemians,	22
Norwegians,	17
Belgians,	2
Austrians,	1,445
Russians,	159
Syrians,	6
Negroes,	1,100
Danes,	3
Slavish,	2,669
Polish,	3,448
Swiss,	95
Croatians,	520
Magyars,	520

ANTHRACITE SUPPLEMENT—LABOR.

Statistical summary of number of employes; their nationality; number owning their own homes, average number of working hours per week, and number affected by strike or lockout.

Total number of companies,	138
Number of companies reporting,	119
Number of companies not reporting, ..	19
Number of days lost by strike,	325
Number of employes affected by strike,	3,799
Number of employes who own their own homes,	4,887
Average rent paid per annum,	\$76 00
Average working hours per week,	54
83 Companies work per week,	54 hours
11 Companies work per week,	60 hours
3 Companies work per week,	48 hours
1 Company works per week,	84 hours
1 Company works per week,	55 hours
1 Company works per week,	36 hours
1 Company works per week,	30 hours

Note.—Eighteen companies do not report number of hours worked per week.

Nationality.

Nationality of employes reported as follows:

All nationalities as reported,	62,404
Americans,	20,702
English,	2,358
Irish,	6,508
Germans,	3,936
Welsh,	1,511
Italians,	2,861
Polanders,	12,625
Hungarians,	5,967
Slavish,	2,994
Scotch,	237
Austrians,	990
Russians,	1,450
Belgians,	31

Syrians,	4
Welsh,	180
Greek,	46
French,	4

Note.—Forty-seven of the companies did not report the nationality of their employes.

Causes specified by employers for strikes among their employes.

Demanded pay for standing props, and additional allowance in the breast.

Discharging some of the employes.

Discharging driver boy.

Demanded extra per cent awarded by commission.

Discharging men.

Old fireman quit, new man his place, men struck.

Increase of wages.

Increase in wages for working bench vein, from \$3.00 per day to \$4.00 per day.

To change pay day.

Increase of wages for company men.

In sympathy with conditions of mine workers.

BITUMINOUS SUPPLEMENT—LABOR.

Statistical summary of number of employes, their nationality, number owning their own homes, average number of working hours per week and number affected by strikes or lockouts by totals.

Total number of companies,	497
Number of companies reporting,	480
Number of companies not reporting,	17
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Number of days lost by strike,	2,287
Number of employes affected by strike,	14,209
Number of employes who own their own homes,	9,428
Average rent paid per annum,	\$68 00
Highest rent per annum as reported, ...	\$150 00
Lowest rent per annum as reported, ...	\$22 00
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Average working hours per week,	51
216 Companies work per week,	48
86 Companies work per week,	54
58 Companies work per week,	60
11 Companies work per week,	50
2 Companies work per week,	55
8 Companies work per week,	45
5 Companies work per week,	49
3 Companies work per week,	53
5 Companies work per week,	40
4 Companies work per week,	36
2 Companies work per week,	44
2 Companies work per week,	32
2 Companies work per week,	58
1 Company worked per week,	56
1 Company worked per week,	42
2 Companies work per week,	66
1 Company worked per week,	52
1 Company worked per week,	57
1 Company worked per week,	39

Note.—Thirty-eight companies do not report number of hours worked per week.

Nationality.

Nationality of employes reported as follows:

All nationalities as reported,	93,586
Americans,	23,798
Scotch,	1,616
German,	2,557
English,	4,799
Polanders,	6,326
Belgians,	324
Italians,	12,714
Austrians,	2,118
Russians,	1,133
Irish,	3,093
French,	450
Hungarians,	8,343
Slavonians,	17,439
Finlanders,	834
Swedes,	3,453
Bohemians,	808
Lithunians,	266
Croatians,	707
Africans,	2,280
Welsh,	411
Scandinavians,	66
Greek,	51

Note.—Fifty-three of the companies did not give the nationality of their employes.

CAUSES SPECIFIED BY EMPLOYERS FOR STRIKES AMONG THEIR EMPLOYES.

“Companies right to discharge objectionable employes.

The wage price asked by the miners was greater than the operator could pay in competition with others supplying the same consumer.

Miners wanted 13 cents per ton advance.

Miners wanted to be owners.

Miners wanted more wages than we could pay.

Advance in mining.

Inaccurate scale and difference of opinion as to date of pay day.

The coke men wanted an advance of 16 cents a day, miners struck in sympathy, they went back to work for 7 cents a day less than they had when they came out on strike.

Miners refusing to work under scale agreement for 1903.

Whether men should have whole hours for dinner or half hour, compromised on three-fourth of an hour.”

"Wanted pay for laying sheet iron, and on account of non arrival of pay, and on account of employing a non-union miner, and on account of discharged men.

A few men insisted on more than scale price.

Price of machine cutting and loading.

Tonnage scale.

Wages strike settled at old figures advance given on May 15th.

Mining rate strikers went back to work and on May 15th were given an advance in wages.

Came out for discharge of one of the employes, went back with said employe.

The miners were non-union and formed a union and then would not accept the union wages, but wanted to continue at the wages we were paying which was 10 per cent. higher, have accepted same wages as before.

Miners demanded eight hours a day and they did not get it.

Miners demanded change of pay from evening of 3d and 18th of each month to 2 o'clock in afternoon, to commence paying which was refused. Second, Drivers who had agreed to have their time begin when they started trip from turnout and work eight hours from that time if they commenced at half past seven would work until half past four or later so as to work eight hours and one hour for dinner, August 27th they started work at eight in the morning and quit at four in the afternoon working only seven hours, and they were given seven hours, the organization demanded eight hours which was refused and the strike resulted.

Did not want to mine coal for 10 per cent. less on account of we having no store or houses.

They wanted us to recognize the union, we concluded we would not, and we won.

Miners opposed to installing machines and trouble among themselves over check weighman.

Wage sale and check off system.

Discharging of two men.

Entry and dead work was high as compared with other mines in same district.

The right of a committee of a local body of the U. M. W. of A. to declare a strike under the rules and laws of the organization the higher officials of said organization required the men to return to work, as no such right exists, except for non-payment of wages or dangerously not sanitary condition of mines.

Strike of men on account of discharging two miners and for more pay on yardage and on account of not having check weighman.

In the former case increase of wages, in the latter case reduction of wages."

"Miners ask 65 cents per ton, operators offered 55 cents.

Price of mining.

Had been paying cutters \$2.50 per day. On April first put them on piece work, viz: 13½ cents per ton or 33½ cents a board, a board to consist of 5x4½ feet.

Higher wages, men went back voluntarily, strike ended in a week.

On account of the discharging of one man.

Slight difference among miners.

The question involved was whether we would not sign the Altoona scale, we signed conditionally, the condition being that the non-union men should be allowed to work and the check off should not be collected from them. The second strike was to compel us to pay 5 cents per ton more than the Altoona scale demanded for loading after machine.

As to check weighman with drivers check weighman removed.

Men did not know where to stop, they got wild and a strike to settle was ordered.

Sympathetic strike.

Against scale agreed on at Convention.

Strike was ordered by union, sub-district president in sympathy with a strike against a company which is not directly or indirectly connected with this company after a months delay. District and National union officers ordered the strike off, saying that a mistake had been made in calling the strike.

Strike caused through miners union trying to organize company's men, no question of wages involved.

An eight hour and increase of 10 per cent. in wages, settled on nine hour day and 10 per cent. increase in wages for miners, no increase for outside force, but shorter hours.

February strike for advance on rate per ton, April strike on account of length of time allowed for dinner.

Trivial and immaterial. Men ordered back by union officials.

Rate to be paid for dead work.

Demanded increase in wages which was refused and after remaining idle seventeen days, men went back to work at old rate.

Check weighman interfered between mine foreman and a driver when the mine foreman was exercising his duties, then the men refused to work while the same man had charge, it was settled by removing the check weighman.

As to where we could ship coal, the miners refused to load coal for a manufacturing company where they had been on strike.

Question of placing a miner on tiple as check weighman.

Dispute over consideration of scale."

"Drivers refused to work unless they were granted free oil after being idle nine days, their request was granted.

Harnessing mules.

No question involved, strike was purely sympathetic and local.

Strike caused by misunderstanding of scale of wages adopted April first by operator and miners representatives, after this scale was clearly understood by the men they returned to work; strike of July owing to refusal of union to work with men who refused to pay into their organization, corporation made no concessions and men returned to work.

Drivers wanted free oil and cotton; second, company suspended trip rider for two days for failing to report for work.

We wanted to establish a standard weight per car, the miners objected, hence the strike, at a meeting of the miners and their leaders it was decided that we were in the right.

As to basis of wages in paying miners.

Eight hour day arbitrated and conceded, compelling coke laborers to join union, arbitrated and deemed optional, demand for boys wages to be same for eight hours as for ten hours, arbitrated and conceded.

Mule driver discharged for intemperate habits (local president of miners) union and they wanted to put him on for check weighman, being of intemperate habits and not being able to work common addition we refused on these grounds and won out.

Reducing wages, paid prior to April first.

In the former case increase of wages, in the latter case, reduction of wages.

Miners wanted 10 per cent. advance.

Wages.

The rate of mining.

Drivers demanded increase in wages, company conceded.

Trouble entirely local not a question of wages.

Union scale.

Was working nine hours reduced to eight."

Number of companies reporting loss of time caused by shortage of cars and other unavoidable accidents,	128
Number of companies giving various reasons for loss of time,	52
Number of companies not giving any answer to the question, was your establishment idle during 1903 for any other cause than strike,	300
Number of strikes,	79
Number of strikes arbitrated,	15

Strikes arbitrated and successful,	5
Strikes arbitrated and not successful,	7
Strikes not arbitrated,	45
Strikes not arbitrated and successful,	9
Strikes not arbitrated and not successful,	33
Successful,	3
Not successful,	6
Number giving no answer,	12

TEXTILE LABOR.

City of Philadelphia.

Total number of establishments,	415
Average number of days in operation,	270
Amount of capital invested,	\$47,572,545
Average number of employes,	28,528
Males over 16 years of age,	12,178
Females over 16 years of age,	13,534
Minors between the age of 13 years and 16 years,	2,816
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Aggregate wages paid,	\$11,643,505
Paid to males,	\$6,467,136
Paid to females,	4,625,123
Paid to minors,	551,243
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Average yearly wage,	\$408 14
Males,	\$531 05
Females,	341 89
Minors,	195 75
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Average daily wage,	\$1 51
Males,	\$1 97
Females,	1 27
Minors,	73
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Average annual rent paid by head of families,	\$149 00
Number of employes owning their homes,	607
Total days lost by strike,	13,367
Total days lost by lockout,	40
Number of employes affected by strike,	16,339
Number of employes affected by lockout,	40
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Nationality.

Total number all nationalities as reported,	21,507
Americans,	15,607
English,	1,995
Irish,	1,614
Germans,	1,696

Polanders,	162
Hebrews,	105
French,	141
Jews,	54
Italians,	50
Hungarians,	33
Swedes,	14
Negroes,	16
Scotch,	13
Russians,	3
Austrians,	3
Chilians,	1

Note: The nationality of 7,021 was not reported.

Dyers and Finishers.

Total number of establishments,	37
Average number of days in operation,	261
Average number of employes,	1,461
Males,	1,147
Females,	190
Minors,	125
Aggregate wages paid,	\$612,936
Paid to males,	\$538,942
Paid to females,	49,819
Paid to minors,	24,175
Average yearly wages,	\$419 26
Males,	\$469 87
Females,	262 21
Minors,	193 40
Average daily wage,	\$1 61
Males,	\$1 80
Females,	1 00
Minors,	74
Days lost by strike,	977
Number of employes affected,	640
Males,	459
Females,	128
Minors,	53

Average annual rent paid by employes,	\$143 00
Number of employes owning their homes,	71
Twenty establishments worked per week 60 hours	
Two establishments worked per week... 57½ hours	
Six establishments worked per week... 55 hours	

Nationality of employes:

Americans,	957
English,	46
Germans,	96
Irish,	12
Scotch,	6

Note: 13 do not report nationality of employes.

LIST OF WAGES PAID IN A CERTAIN TEXTILE MILL IN ONE
OF THE SOUTHERN COAST STATES, 1903.—COTTON
MADRAS AND CHEVIOTS.

Machinery in the Carding Room.

- 1 Breaker picker or opener.
- 2 2d pickers.
- 2 Finisher pickers.
- 18 Revolving top flat cards with coiler cans attached.
- 9 Railway heads, 8 into 1.
- 5. First drawing, 6 into 1, four (4) deliveries.
- 5. 2d drawing, 6 into 1, four (4) deliveries.
- 2 12 inch slubbers, 60 spindles each.
- 4 10 inch intermediates, 84 spindles each.
- 8 7 inch speeders, 140 spindles each.
- 8 Jack frames, 200 spindles each.
- 48 Spinning frames, total number of spindles, 9,212.

Carding Room on 30's Yarn. Wages Paid.

Overseer of carding,	\$4 00
Second hand,	1 50
Grinder,	1 25
Two card strippers,	1 70
Railway head tender (1),	60
Slubber tender (1),	80
Intermediate tenders (2),	1 80
Speeder tenders (3),	2 70
Jack frames (10),	7 00
Oiler (1),	80
Sweeper (1),	80
Roving tender (1),	80

Total wages and costs per day of 11 hours, \$24 75

Spinning Room.

Overseer,	\$3 50
2 section hands at \$1.25 each,	2 50
1 Roving hand,	75
1 Banding hand,	60
1 Oiling and shafting hand,	60
2 Boy sweepers at 40 cents each,	80

2 Water band boys at 40 cents each,	80
2 Warping mill tenders at \$1.25 each,	2 50
2 Cut markers as 40 cents each,	80
Spinners, 12½ ct. per side, 96 sides,	12 00

Total wages and costs per day of 11 hours, \$24 85

Cost of carding in wages,	\$24 75
Cost of spinning in wages,	24 85

Total cost of wages, \$49 60

The cost per frame for twisting would be the same as for spinning, the production in pounds would be double on the same size of yarn and the number of twistors used would be dependent upon the goods that are to be produced.

Production of 30-1 yarn per day of 11 hours per frame would be approximately estimated at 49 pounds, for 48 frames on 30-1 yarn a day's production would be 2,352 pounds.

On 36-1 yarn, 1 frame would produce 35 pounds in a day of 11 hours, costs of all help, wages, etc., the same as for 30-1 yarn, and 48 frames would produce in a day of 11 hours 1,680 pounds.

Cost in wages per lbs. of 30-1 yarn, 2 11-100 cts. per lb.

Cost in wages per lbs. of 36-1 yarn, 2 95-100 cts. per lb.

Production on warping mill on 30-1 yarn should be 1,000 lbs a day, 30-2 on same mill would yield a product of 2,000 lbs. per day.

Wages Paid in Beaming Room.

Boss beamer,	\$2 00 per day
Beamers,	1 50 per day
Warp counters,	1 00 per day
Warp splitters,	75 per day
*Drawers in,	60 per day
*Handers in,	40 per day

Wages Paid in Weave Room not Including Weavers.

Boss weaver,	\$3 00 per day
Second hand,	2 00 per day
Loom fixers (50 loom section),	1 50 per day
Filling carriers,	60 per day
Cloth carriers,	60 per day
Brush machine tender,	1 00 per day

*When the drawers and handers-in work by the piece they are paid 12 cents and 8 cents, respectively, per thousand heddle eyes.

Cloth inspector,	\$1 00 per day
Cloth burlers,	03 per cut
Water carriers,	50 per day
Sweepers,	50 per day
Folding machine tender,	1 00 per day

Dye House Wages.

Boss dyer,	\$5 00 per day
Second hand,	1 75 per day
Ordinary help in dye house varies from	\$1 00 to \$1 50 per day
Yarn man in yarn rooms,	1 75 per day

Wages Paid in Sample Room.

Sample beamer,	\$1 75 per day
Sample loom weaver,	1 00 per day

*Drawers and handlers in same as in regular beam room at same rate.

Manufacturing Cost and Profits of 9 Cents Madras.

Size of warp yarn,	30-1
Size of filling yarn, .....	.....
Ends in warp,	2,100 ends 30-1
Size of reed,	1,150
Picks per inch,	56
Width fins.,	32 inch
Width in reed,	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
Length of warp,	1,150 yards
Unfinished cloth,	1,040 yards
Finished cloth,	1,072 yards
Number of cuts,	16
Ends dyed warp,	100 per cent.
Picks bleh. filling,	100 per cent.

Cost of cotton 9 cts., allowance 15 per cent. for waste, 10.59 cts.

Spinning:

Warp, 2.25 cts., total, 13.84 cts.

Fill, 3.10 cts., total, 13.69 cts.

Warp 30-1:

96 lbs. at 13.84 cts.,	\$13 29
96 lbs. dyed at 5 cts.,	4 80

\$18 09

*This work is performed by children any age from twelve up—some are even younger, if the proper age would be given; however, some of it is done by older people.

In the spinning room the tenders to the spinning frames proper are generally small children at almost any age, same as the above drawers and handers-in, except, the work is all performed by children only.

Fill. 36-1:

100 lbs. grey at 13.69 cts.,	\$13 69	
100 lbs. bleh. at 2.5 cts.,	2 50	
		<hr/>
		16 19
Cost of weaving, 16 cuts at 58 cents per cut,	9 28	
Inspecting, 16 cuts at 5 cents per cut,	80	
Beaming, including splitting and drawing in,	2 00	
Wages and supplies of bosses, etc., 35 days at 15 cents per day,	5 25	
General expense, 35 days at 20 cents per day,	7 00	
Finishing, 1,072 yards at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per yard,	8 04	
Labels and tickets, 16 cuts at 3 cents each,	48	
		<hr/>
		\$67 13
		<hr/>
Selling price,	\$9 00	
Discount 3 per cent.,	27	\$8 73
		<hr/>
Interest 2 per cent.,	\$0 17	\$8 56
		<hr/>
Selling commission 6 per cent.,	\$0 51	\$8 04
		<hr/>
Net less 1 per cent. for bad and damaged goods, ..	\$0 08	\$7 96
		<hr/>
Net price per beam,	\$85 33	
Cost per beam,	67 13	
		<hr/>
Profit per beam,	\$18 20	
Profit per loom per day,	52	
		<hr/>

Name of Goods.	Length of warp in yards on beam.	Average yards per cut woven.	Number of cuts woven per beam.	Size of warp yarn.	Size of filling yarn.
A. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
B. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
C. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
D. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
E. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
F. Madras,	1,152	43	24	30-1	26-1
G. Madras,	1,152	43	24	30-1	40-1
H. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
J. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
K. Madras,	1,152	43	24	30-1	36-1
L. Madras,	1,152	43	24	30-1	26-1
M. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	40-1
N. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	40-1
O. Madras,	1,152	65	16	30-1	36-1
A-1. Dress goods,.....	1,152	38	28	30-1 & 21-1	12-1
B-2. Dress goods,.....	1,026	38	25	22-1	12-1
1. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	28-1	12-1
2. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	23-1	12-1
3. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	23-1	26-1
4. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	18-1	11-1
5. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	23-1	12-1
6. Cheviots,	1,026	52	18	23-1	26-1

Picks per inch in goods.	Average ends per warp per beam.	Size of sley.	Width of warp set in sley. (In inches.)	Width of warp finished. (In inches.)	Weaver's wages per cut woven. (In cents.)	Daily aver- age produc- tion in yards per loom at 150 P. P. M. •
58	2,500	1,150	34	32	55	37.9
62	2,550	1,150 & 1,200	34	32	60	35.4
58	2,800	1,300	34	32	60	37.9
56	2,800	1,150	34	32	51	41.3
56	2,500	1,150	34	32	53	41.3
58	2,208	1,150	34	32	53	37.9
60	2,800	1,300	34½	32	40	36.6
62	2,500	1,150 & 1,200	34	32	60	35.4
64	2,550	1,150 & 1,200	34	32	62	34.3
60	2,100	1,200	30	27½	41	36.6
56	2,100	1,150	28½	26	38	41.3
60	3,000	1,300	34¼	32	63	36.6
62	3,000	1,300	34¼	32	65	35.4
58	2,500	1,150	34	32	55	37.9
54	2,500	1,200	29½	27	32	40.7
38	2,100	1,000	29½	27	25	57.8
40	1,850	22	33½	30	35	55.0
44	1,850	22	33½	30	39	50.0
52	2,000	28	32½	30	38	42.3
36	1,850	22	33½	30	31	61.6
42	1,780	26	32½	30	37	52.2
54	2,000	22	32½	30	40	40.7

*The daily average production is based on a theoretical calculation, taking speed of looms at 150 P. P. M. and allowing 20 per cent. for stoppage in a day of 11 hours. The average actual production is somewhat lower in nearly every instance.

Working hours, 6 A. M.—12 noon; 12.45 P. M.—6.30 P. M. daily, except Saturday

Working hours, Saturday, 6 A. M.—12 noon; 12.45 P. M.—3 P. M.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

At the time of the organization of the Bureau of Statistics, 1872, one of the purposes, as indicated in the messages of Governor Geary, the original bills introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives of the State and debate thereon, was to organize a Bureau of Labor Statistics. The debates on this subject very clearly show that a Labor Bureau was the main object in the minds of the original promoters in its establishment. Originally, as will be observed in reading the report of the Legislative proceedings leading up to the creation of the Bureau, it was to be a Statistical Bureau of Labor and Agriculture.

From 1872 to 1903 the chiefs of the Bureau in carefully compiled annual reports, had secured statistics from the employer of labor alone. This was due to no intentional purpose, but was necessitated by conditions existing, it being impossible to secure facts and figures from any other source; but during the first thirty years of the Bureau's work there was a continual changing of labor conditions. Labor organizations had spread rapidly over the State, and in all the large and important industries had effected rules for organized action, accumulating year by year facts and figures of great statistical value. Public attention had been drawn to the fact that a minus quantity existed in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, on this particular subject, so that upon assuming the duties as Chief of the Bureau the present incumbent, after careful consideration and provision for the work, resolved to permanently enter the statistical field of organized labor. Numerous inquiries addressed to the Bureau for statistics on organized labor could not be answered. When the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission requested such figures as the Bureau could supply, it was found that no figures existed in the Bureau. It was deemed proper to at once interest and secure the co-operation of the heads of labor organizations.

The purpose of the Bureau was first indicated in the following letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; in answer to a letter from President Gompers, requesting a statement from the Chief of this Bureau, the following letter was sent:

Harrisburg, July 21, 1903.

Samuel Gompers, Editor American Federationist, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: It is a lamentable fact that our Bureau has no statistics as to organized labor, or as to the work performed by it. This is to be accounted for by perfectly natural causes. The growth

of statistics among the organizations has been silent and imperceptible. Suddenly a tremendous mass of figures is realized to be in possession of these labor organizations. This information need only to be gathered officially by our Bureau to compile a most interesting and valuable public record. A further reason for our seeming failure in this matter has been the rapidity with which federated labor has expanded. This development has surprised public attention and found most statistical bureaus unprovided for the garnering of so vast an acreage and voluminous crop of facts as your organization has produced. I am pleased to say to you that the Bureau of Statistics for Pennsylvania is deeply interested in all things which pertain to industrial conditions in this State, and the presentation of every atom of economic evidence which ought to be preserved, not only for present public use, but for the future, and the history yet to be written of this great Commonwealth. This Bureau is earnestly concerned in the welfare of our people and the preservation of all facts and figures, which, when analyzed, will illustrate and illumine the simply story of American enterprise and American labor. If the officials of federated labor in our State will co-operate with us and promptly return the labor blank we shall provide them, we will accumulate material thereby for our annual report for 1903 of great value to all concerned.

In the meantime, it will greatly facilitate our Bureau's plans if you will join your influence with our purpose and encourage such co-operation on the part of all organizations of labor in Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT C. BAIR.

Chief.

The secretaries and other officials of organized labor in the districts indicated (which are tabulated respectively as (1) Philadelphia Textile Organizations; (2) Districts numbers 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America; (3) Districts numbers 2 and 5, United Mine Workers of America, and Pittsburgh Structural Organizations), when interviewed expressed a spirit of hearty co-operation. The secretaries were supplied with the number of blanks they had indicated for their locals. These reports were meagrely returned, as the subjoined reports show. Explanation has been made by officials of some of the organizations for failure of their locals to perfect reports. Others have stated no reason for not reporting. This, with the further reason that the questions of the Bureau covered items on which the secretaries of many local organizations had no figures, made the work of the Bureau deficient in results, but there are assurances on every hand that better results will be obtained for 1904.

as the secretaries, now more clearly understanding what is wanted by the Bureau, will prepare for furnishing the information.

The following letters from the District Presidents will explain more fully the above statement:

Scranton, Pa., July 30, 1904.

Mr. Robert C. Bair, Chief, Bureau of Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 29th inst. regarding reasons why a small number of the local unions in our district filled out the report forms as requested by your Department, will say:

We have no system of bookkeeping in our local unions which provides for the collection of the greater part of the data which you require. In the main, the local unions could only fill out the first ten questions regarding the organization, officers and addresses, time of meeting, etc. It is impossible, under existing conditions, for the local unions to collect much of the matter that you desire, such as "average daily wage, average yearly earnings, cause of idleness, etc., for the reason that the company alone has possession of such facts, and because no uniform scale of wages, prices, etc. exists at the various collieries upon which to make the necessary computations.

Respectfully yours,

T. D. NICHOLS, President,
District 1, U. M. W. of A.

Morrisdale Mines, Pennsylvania,
August 1, 1904.

Robert C. Bair, Chief, Bureau of Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Dear Sir: I am sorry that our local union secretaries were unable to fill out complete reports for your Bureau for 1903. Very little interest has been taken in the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for some years past. Before you took charge the miners were not asked to fill out statistical blanks and were, therefore, unprepared to comply with your request. No reports of the "coal mined" or "days worked during the year" were in the hands of our secretaries, and they did not want to fill out the blanks unless they could give a correct answer to all questions asked. By the active interest your Bureau has shown in the collection of these statistics you have aroused the miners to the importance of keeping correct reports each month, and the report of your Bureau for 1904 will be very much improved in its report of the organized coal miners of this central field. Trusting that all will assist your earnest efforts to make the Bureau of Statistics what the law intended, I am,

Very respectfully,

PATRICK GILDAY, President,
District 2, U. M. W. of A.

Hazleton, Pa., August 11, 1904.

Mr. R. C. Bair, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 29th ult., would say that I believe the cause for which you inquire was on account of the amount of labor connected with securing the desired information, as the secretaries of the various local unions would have to spend considerable time referring to old checks and would be compelled to make a great many personal calls in this connection on account of the blanks being sent so late in the year all of which entail upon them a great deal of work for which they would receive no compensation.

My reason for judging this to be the reason for the neglect to return the blanks is on account of a number of the secretaries inquiring of me to whom they would turn in their bill if this work was done. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. GALLAGHER,

Secretary District No. 7, U. M. W. of A.

An extract from the report made by the Chief of this Bureau to the convention of the Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics of America, held at Concord, New Hampshire, July 12 to 16, 1903, will indicate the ways and means adopted for beginning the work:

"For convenience in gathering our Pennsylvania labor statistics (as we were not able to cover the whole field) the State was divided into three sections or divisions. (1) Philadelphia was marked out as the Textile territory; (2) Scranton as the Anthracite; (3) Pittsburg as the Structural Iron and Bituminous Coal Field."

This was done because of the impossibility of covering the whole State. Events had been occurring in the State of Pennsylvania along labor lines, very forcibly attracting the attention of our public. The State of Pennsylvania, having heretofore never taken any statistics of organized labor, it was absolutely necessary that such statistics should be secured. It was personally impressed upon the District Presidents and Secretaries of Pennsylvania, while endeavoring to prepare their organizations for a proper presentation of their facts and figures, that they should consider well that the real minus quantity manifest in their disputes, involving statistical figures before the public, existed largely in themselves, and that until their business methods provided and employed figures for demonstration they were ill equipped at one point for argumentative combat. That in such case they were contesting with the employer, a man carefully provided with all the munitions and ammunitions of controversy—facts, figures and experience; that labor organizations, not having had their facts and figures recorded in such form as to be tangible

and convincing, were naked and had nought for this lack of substantial proof but their resulting experiences; that they were contending with a short sword in their own hands, against a man with a long blade, who they imagined was opposing them.

This figure of speech has awakened an interest on the part of the organizations in the Bureau of Statistics, and also in themselves. They perceive the fact that if they want to be a substantiality in this matter they must provide a system for themselves of recording their facts, which will follow the careful lines the Bureau of Statistics points out, and thereby permanently secure a record of their own. All have been admonished and fully realize the importance of it; that upon the truth of their facts and the substantiability of their figures they must stand or fall.

Identically the same kind of blanks were sent to the employer; reports from him have been generally received. In this first attempt to secure reports it is a pleasure to state that it is believed possible, when the labor organizations and employers of labor are able to answer carefully and exactly the questions submitted to them, that they will reduce thereby the rifts or divisions that have from time to time existed between employer and labor, and that eventually, when the Bureau receives correct and satisfactory reports from these two forces in our great industrial Commonwealth, we shall be able to reduce the divergence to a point at which can be considered minutely and in detail both the angle of difference and the germ of the trouble that exists.

In view of the devout purpose, plain to the Bureau of Statistics, on the part of wise representatives of these two great powers, to discover the true source of difficulty—the cause lying far behind the unfortunate effects of disagreement—it is my conclusion that one of the effective causes of inability to quiet misunderstandings and settle disputes is that the employer works out his facts and figures and the labor organization does not, and it is largely from lack of vital figures by the one as against the knowledge and records of the other that half the trouble and half the irritation is caused. Impressed by the public interest manifested, encouraged to believe that the local secretaries will be better able to provide satisfactory reports and assured of the earnest co-operation of the leaders of organizations, the Bureau will next year again explore the same ground.

The following tabulations are submitted, not as a perfect report, but rather as a record of imperfect first steps to secure statistics in a new and interesting field.

Form of blank sent to labor organizations in the districts elsewhere specified.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Department of Internal Affairs.

Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

1903.

Labor.

Aggregate Figures only are Published.

1. Name of town or city,

2. Name of trade or industry,

3. Name of Labor Organization,

4. When organized,

5. Place of meeting,

6. Month or months in which election of officers is held,

7. Name of President and address,

8. Name of Secretary and address,

9. Total membership January 1, 1903,

10. Total membership December 31, 1903,

11. Number of American born,Number of foreign born,

12. Regular number working hours per week,

13. Regular number of working hours on Saturday,

14. How many members were idle during 1903:

Males,

Females,

Minors under 16 years,

Males,

Females,

Minors under 16 years,

Males.

Females.

Minors.

January, January, January,

February, February, February,

March, March, March,

April, April, April,

May, May, May,

June, June, June,

July, July, July,

August, August, August,

September, September, September,

October, October, October,

November, November, November,

December, December, December,

15. State causes of idleness and numbers affected during year 1903 as follows:

..... were idle days on account of weather.

(Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)

..... were idle days on account of slack work.

(Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)

..... were idle days on account of strike.

(Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)

..... were idle days on account of lockout.
 (Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)
 were idle days on account of lack of material.
 (Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)
 were idle days on account of sickness or accident.
 (Males.) (Females.) (Minors.)

Number of workers idle days on account of old age.

Number of workers idle days for any reason.

16. Was your Union affected by strike or lockout during 1903,

17. When, How long,

18. Successful or unsuccessful,

19. Whether arbitrated or not, Give particulars as to disputed questions involved:

20. Average daily wage received before strike or lockout, { Males, \$.....
 { Females, \$.....
 { Minors under 16 years, .. \$.....

21. Average daily wage received after strike or lockout, { Males, \$.....
 { Females, \$.....
 { Minors under 16 years, .. \$.....

22. State number of days worked and average amount earned by each member during year 1903, as follows:

..... worked days at \$..... per and averaged \$..... each.
 (Members, males.)

..... worked days at \$..... per and averaged \$..... each.
 (Members, females.)

..... worked days at \$..... per and averaged \$..... each.
 (Members, minors.)

NOTE.—"Extra time" should be reduced to days and then added to the regular number of days during the year.

Where "piece" system prevails underscore the immediate words "piece work" here, and insert piece price in proper place under question No. 22.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

One hundred and seventy blanks were sent to the Secretary of District No. 1, U. M. W. of A. Eighteen reports were returned.

The total report for this district union being as follows, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	4,305
Membership December 31, 1903,	4,840
Members American born,	911
Members foreign born,	1,457
Eight do not report nationality.	
Working hours per week,	54
Working hours Saturday,	9

Twelve to 19 men were idle two to five months on account of discrimination.

Price of cars was too low to make a living, and hours too long. Through arbitration an increase of 10 per cent. was awarded to the miners, and the working hours reduced from 10 hours to 9 hours per day.

District No. 7, U. M. W. of A.:

Sixty blanks were sent to the Secretary of District No. 7, U. M. W. of A. Five reports were returned. The total report for this district union being as follows, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	1,342
Membership December 31, 1903,	1,500
Members American born,	584
Members foreign born,	903
One report states no nationality.	
Two reports state working hours,	54
One report states working hours,	65
One report states working hours,	45

The working hours Saturday vary, being 7, 9 and 10 hours.

District No. 9, U. M. W. of A.:

One hundred and thirty-nine blanks were sent to the Secretary of District No. 9, U. M. W. of A. No reports returned. Failure to report unexplained.

An explanation of the delinquency in making these reports by the locals will be found in the general introduction to this report.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

District No. 1:

Two hundred and thirty blanks were sent to the Secretary of District No. 1, U. M. W. of A. Three reports were returned. The total report of this district union being as follows, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903.	165
Membership December 31, 1903,	136
Nationality not given.	
Working hours per week,	48, 60 and 70
Working hours Saturday,	8 and 10

District No. 2:

One hundred and sixty blanks were sent to the Secretary of District No. 2, U. M. W. of A. Thirty-eight reports were returned. The total report of this district union being as follows, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	4,646
Membership December 31, 1903,	8,065
American born,	2,061
Foreign born,	2,542
Ten do not give nationality.	
Working hours per week,	58
Working hours Saturday,	8

The causes for strikes were given as follows:

Company refusing to sign the district scale of prices, and over weight of 160th; length of time for dinner, and a better understanding of the scale of agreement. By some of the members not paying their share of check weighman's salary. The company refused to sign the scale of the district. Employes demanded increase of wages and a recognition of the union and objected to company discharging members of the union, and refusing to pay the district convention scale of prices.

Company refusing the day men the privilege of beginning and quitting work at time set by scale of district.

Operators wanted larger heading at same price as smaller one, and for refusing to pay driver district wages.

Refusing to pay driver district price, coke driver not wanting to join union, and an increase in the wages for oiling. Company to comply with the district scales, wages for outside men and regular working hours. Wanted recognition of the union, company refused,

for not paying every two weeks and company refusing to allow men to ride on rope line. In sympathy with other places. Company refused to collect checkoff. Advance in wages and rejecting decrease in wages. Members of order refused to wear button of union. Stopped cars on him, driver was discharged, strike followed for reinstatement.

An explanation of the delinquency in making these reports by the locals will be found in the general introduction to the report of the Bureau of Statistics.

TEXTILE WORKERS, CENTRAL UNION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sixty-four blanks were sent to the Secretaries and the results obtained from four locals or affiliated unions, as indicated under separate heads below, viz:

1. Beamers and Twisters.

Membership January 1, 1903,	114
Membership December 31, 1903,	128
Members American born,	112
Members foreign born,	16
Working hours per week,	60
Working hours Saturday,	6½

2. Beamers and Twisters Mutual Protective Association of Pennsylvania.

Membership January 1, 1903,	663
Membership December 31, 1903,	655
Members American born,	500
Members foreign born,	155
Working hours per week,	60
Working hours Saturday,	5 and 6

The following causes were given for strike:

Employes demanded 55 hours per week; the demand was refused and strike followed. The strike was unsuccessful.

3. Upholstery Weavers Union, Philadelphia.

Membership January 1, 1903,	500
Membership December 31, 1903,	400
Working hours per week,	60
Working hours on Saturday,	6½

Number of men idle, 1903:

June,	400
July,	400
August,	400
September,	400
October,	200
November,	250
December,	300

Strike occurred June 1, employes demanded a 55 hour working week; strike lasted 16 weeks.

Part successful.

The manufactures refused to meet a committee or grant their request for a 56 hour working week with no increase in wages. Some manufacturers granted the 55 hour week, but the great majority are working 60 hours when running full time. There is not a manufacturer in the upholstery trade at the present time working over 50 hours, and many of them are only running 40 hours, yet they would not give 55 hours last June and prevent strike.

Work: piece work; wages change according to kind of work.

4. Cloth Weavers Union, Philadelphia.

Membership not answered.

Working hours per week,	60
Working hours, Saturday,	6½
Number of men idle July and August, 1903,	95 per cent
Number of men idle September, 1903,	5 per cent
Number of females idle June, July and August, 1903, ..	95 per cent
Number of females idle September, 1903,	5 per cent
Members idle 10 weeks on account of strike,	95 per cent

Strike failed with a few exceptions.

Strike was to enforce demands for shorter hours, from 60 hours per week to 55 hours.

No question of wages involved in this strike, all being piece workers. Strike continued from July 1st to August 10th.

Average weekly wage, \$10.00.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-eight blanks were sent to the Secretary of the Central Labor Union, and the results obtained from 3 locals, or affiliated unions, as indicated under separate heads below, viz:

1. Marble and Polishers Union.

Membership January 1, 1903,	70
Membership December 31, 1903,	6
Members American born,	55
Members foreign born,	15
Working hours per week,	54
Working hours Saturday,	9

Increase of half a dollar per day in wages.

2. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.

Membership January 1, 1903,	422
Membership December 31, 1903,	579
Members American born,	480
Members foreign born,	99
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

3. Fresco Painters.

Membership January 1, 1903,	82
Membership December 31, 1903,	95
Members American born,	25
Members foreign born,	70
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

The following causes were given for strike:

Strike was called against Amalgamated Painters, a local and independent organization, to bring them into the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. Successful so far as the large firms were concerned.

AMALGAMATED PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary, and the following report received, viz:

Working hours per week,	48
Working hours on Saturday,	8
Average daily wage,	\$3 00

We have an agreement with our employers that expires May 1, 1904, which was made May 1, 1902. All disputes are referred to a committee of two from each body. It was agreed to hire none but members.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	1,600
Membership December 31, 1903,	1,600
Number of American born,	1,450
Number of foreign born,	150
Working hours per week,	44
Working hours Saturday,	4
Number of men idle 1903:	
January,	300
February,	300
March,	300
April,	150
May,	100
June,	100
July,	50
August,	50
September,	50
October,	75
November,	100
December,	200

- Idle 25 days on account of weather.
- Idle 30 days on account of slack work.
- Idle 15 days on account of lack of material.
- Idle 5 days on account of sickness or accident.
- Fifty men idle on account of old age.

Since we were organized in 1880, we were engaged in one strike, lasting 5 days in 1899, it was for an increase in wages and we were successful.

Wages per hour,	\$0 60
Wages per day,	4 80
Wages per year,	960 00

STEAM, HOT WATER AND GENERAL PIPE FITTERS, PHILA-
DELPHIA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	233
Membership December 31, 1903,	340
Number of Americans,	260
Number of foreign born,	80
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours on Saturday, except June, July and August,	8
Number of men idle, 1903:	
January,	16
February,	7
March,	4
May,	20
October,	20
November,	40
December,	42

One hundred and twenty-nine men idle on account of slack work.
Twenty men idle on account of strike.
Strike was successful.

A question between the plumbers and our craft, the plumbers claiming the right to do our work, steam fitting, and being connected with the allied building trades (our craft not being connected with the aforesaid body), we were locked out on one of the largest buildings in the city.

Average daily wage before the strike, \$3.00.

The organization works on a sliding scale, the wage scale is now in the hands of an umpire for a decision, expect to have a settlement in two weeks.

Fourteen blanks were sent to the following unions from which no report was obtained:

Eight blanks to the Secretary, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Philadelphia.

Four blanks to the Secretary, Amalgamated Carpenters, Philadelphia.

One blank to the Secretary, United Housesmiths and Bridge Men Philadelphia.

One blank sent to the Secretary of Electricians, Philadelphia.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	1,620
Membership December 31, 1903,	1,795
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8
Membership January,	1,620
Membership February,	1,620
Membership March,	920
Membership April,	920
Membership May,	1,620
Membership June,	1,634
Membership July,	1,648
Membership August,	1,658
Membership September,	1,658
Membership October,	1,674
Membership November,	1,741
Membership December,	1,795
Idle on account of strike,	700
Days lost on account of strike,	60

"The strike was against the American Bridge Company to maintain union principles as the company violated their agreement with the union and insisted on employing non-union men."

The strike succeeded in having the American Bridge Company recognize their organization.

On May 3, 1903, the yearly agreement expired. The old agreement was for 47½ cents per hour for an eight hour day and a new agreement was entered into giving an increase of 2½ cents per hour or four dollars per day of eight hours.

Strike caused by sympathy for another trade (plumbers) and called the Allied Council of Building Trades of Philadelphia. Strike declared off by this union going to work and other trades followed.

Strike against the American Bridge Company caused by a new agreement drawn up by said company as a member of the National Association of Iron and Steel Erectors.

Trouble lasted about one month, and mutual concessions made.

Wages and hours not in dispute.

Average weekly wage, \$18.50.

Average number of days per week, 4½.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	516
Membership December 31, 1903,	506
Members American born,	200
Members foreign born,	306
Working hours per week, 6 months,	44
Working hours per week, 6 months,	48
Working hours Saturday, 6 months,	4
Working hours Saturday, 6 months,	8
Members idle during 1903:	
January,	100
February,	75
March,	125
April,	225
May,	None
June,	None
July,	None
August,	None
September,	75
October,	200
November,	200
December,	200
Members idle on account of strike,	150
Members idle, lack of material,	200
Members idle owing to sickness,	20
Members idle owing to accident,	80
Days lost by strike,	25
Days lost for want of material,	30
Days lost from sickness and accidents,	28
Days lost by strike against Fuller & Company and the American Bridge Company lasting	25

Strike was successful against the Fuller construction.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, READING, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary, and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	58
Membership December 31, 1903,	18
Working hours per week,	54
Working hours on Saturday,	9

Number of men idle during 1903:

January,	4
February,	6
March,	8
April,	18
May,	4
June,	1
August,	2
September,	3
November,	3
December,	3

Thirty men idle 40 days on account of weather.

Ten men idle 50 days on account of slack work.

Four men idle 20 days on account of sickness or accident.

Thirty-two men worked 240 days at \$4.05 per day, averaged \$972.00 each.

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, SCRANTON, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	100
Membership December 31, 1903,	63
Working hours per week,	54
Number of men idle during 1903:	
April,	8

Eight men idle on account of strike.

Union affected by strike 8 days in April.

Strike successful.

A strike was called at Ashley, Pa., April 28, 1903, between the American Bridge Company and our union. The company refused to arbitrate and we called a strike, on May 1st our new scale was presented (50 cents per hour), which they refused to comply with, the matter was arbitrated, the union accepted 45 cents per hour and 9 hours per day.

Average daily wage before strike,	\$3 60
Average daily wage after strike,	4 05

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, PITTSBURGH, PA.

One blank was sent to the Secretary and the following report received, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	1,060
Membership December 31, 1903,	998
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8
Strikes,	None
Average yearly earnings,	\$600 00

Comment: Stone masons compelled by arbitration to affiliate.

MACHINISTS UNION, PITTSBURGH.

One blank sent out and no return or report made.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR, PITTSBURGH.

Fifteen blanks sent to them and no return or report made.

One hundred and seven blanks were sent to the following unions from which no reports were obtained, viz:

One hundred blanks to the Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron workers, Pittsburgh.

Five blanks to the Secretary of the Glass Workers' Union, Pittsburgh.

One blank to the Secretary of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Harrisburg.

One blank to the Secretary of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Phillipsburg, New Jersey. This organization is located in Easton but the Secretary resides in New Jersey.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sixty blanks were sent to the Secretary of the Building Trades Council, and the results obtained from five locals or affiliated unions, as indicated under separate heads below, viz:

1. International Union of Elevator Construction, Pittsburgh.

Membership January 1, 1903,	None
Membership December 31, 1903,	121
No record kept of nationality.	
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday, June, July and August,	4

Six weeks lost on account of strike, for the reason given below.

Agreement expired May 1 and the employers refused to sign until June 10.

Men went to work under an agreement similar to the one which had expired and all other firms signed the new scale, i.e. a minimum rate for mechanics of 50 cents per hour of 8 hours. All Sundays and holidays double the rate of regular time. All overtime before 8 A. M. and after 5 P. M. double time.

Minimum rate for helpers $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour, and over time, Sundays and holidays the same as mechanics. Helpers receive from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day according to ability.

Average daily wage for mechanics before strike,	\$3 76
Average daily wage of helpers before strike,	2 50
Average daily wage for mechanics after strike,	4 00
Average daily wage for helpers after strike,	2 50

2. International Association of Marble Workers, Allegheny.

Membership January 1, 1903,	85
Membership December 31, 1903,	63
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

Strike called in shops operated by the National Association of Marble Dealers, September 22, and lasted until December 7.

Lockout declared by Builders Exchange on account of sympathetic strike, after resolution to go back to work.

3. Carpet Workers Union, Pittsburg.

Membership January 1, 1903,	75
Membership December 31, 1903,	80
Nationality, American born,	75
Nationality, foreign born,	5
Working hours per week,	54
Working hours Saturday,	8

Members idle during 1903:

May,	1
July,	3
August,	2
September,	2
October,	1
November,	1
December,	1
Average yearly earnings,	\$900 00
Average daily wage,	3 00

4. Tile Layers Helpers Union, Pittsburg.

Membership January 1, 1903,	60
Membership December 31, 1903,	89
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

Members idle during 1903:

January,	60
February,	60
March (part only),	60
August (part only),	50
November (half month),	70
December,	70

Sixty members lost 58 days on account of strike.

Fifty members lost 6 days on account of lockout.

Sixty members lost 112 day for various reasons.

Strike was arbitrated and demands granted, cause of strike, wages and conditions.

Daily wage before strike,	\$1 90
Daily wage after strike,	2 25

5. International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America, Pittsburgh.

Membership January 1, 1903,	None
Membership December 31, 1903,	581
Working hours per week,	56
Working hours Saturday,	9

This union was out on a strike for about three months and the members were idle at least one-third of the year on account of strikes, lockouts, bad weather and lack of material. The strike was arbitrated and successful.

The disputed questions involved were wages and hours.

Average daily wage before strike,	\$1 50
Average daily wage after strike,	1 75

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sixty blanks were sent to the Secretary of the United Labor League, and the results obtained from four locals or affiliated unions, as indicated under separate heads below, viz:

1. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pittsburgh.

Membership January 1, 1903,	301
Membership December 31, 1903,	220
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	5 to 10

Strike took place July, 1903, and continued until the end of the year.

Cause of dispute:

The union asked for a raise in wages from \$2.75 per day to \$3.00 per day regardless of weather; time and one-half time for overtime, double time for Sundays and the following holidays: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The afore-said holidays to be paid for at the rate of single time if the men do not work; also recognition of the union.

Average yearly earnings. \$800.00.

2. International Union of Steam Engineers, Pittsburg.

Membership December 31, 1903,	204
American born,	194
Foreign born,	10
Working hours per week,	77
Working hours Saturday,	11

Members idle during 1903:

January,	1
February,	4
March,	1
April,	1
May,	None
June,	None
July,	None
August,	None
September,	5

October,	3
November,	3
December,	5
Members idle on account of slack work,	3
Three members lost 52 days on account of sickness.	
Average weekly wage,	\$11 00
Average yearly earnings,	572 00

3. United Brotherhood, Carpenters and Joiners, Pittsburgh.

Membership January 1, 1903,	45
Membership December 31, 1903,	68
American born,	60
Foreign born,	8
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

Sixty members were idle 6 days on account of weather.

Twenty members were idle 4 days on account of slack work.

Forty members were idle 30 days on account of strike.

Three members were idle 108 days on account of sickness.

Affected by bricklayers, plumbers and iron workers strike.

Bricklayers strike was caused by disagreement between bricklayers and stone masons unions regarding a question of jurisdiction.

Strike was settled by representatives of the different crafts.

Average daily wage, \$3.50.

4. United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers Union, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Membership January 1, 1903,	23
Membership December 31, 1903,	21
American born,	1
Foreign born,	20
Working hours per week,	59
Working hours Saturday,	9

Eleven members lost 11 days by strike.

Strike was successful, was settled by committee from the shop.

Average weekly wage, \$15.00.

CARPENTERS UNION, PITTSBURGH.

Forty blanks were sent to the Secretary of the Carpenters Union, and the results obtained from twenty-one locals reporting, as indicated in the total below, viz:

Membership January 1, 1903,	4,009
Membership December 31, 1903,	4,741
American born,	2,412
Foreign born,	725
Seven do not report nationality.	
Working hours per week,	48
Working hours Saturday,	8

The following causes are given for strikes:

On account of plumbers and hoisting engineers not belonging to the union.

Company employed foreigners as carpenters and refused to allow planing mill hands to join union.

Increase of wages for plumbers of 50 cents per day asked.

ANALYSIS.

1896 Series.

Continuing the 1896 Comparative Series the Bureau was compelled to drop four industries from the eighty-eight used in the last report, for the following reasons:

(1) "Steel Castings," an industry originally embracing seven plants; several of this number have been merged with other plants and have lost their identity, thus making them valueless for comparison with other years.

(2) Four plants manufacturing steel "billets, slabs, blooms, etc.," their production is not comparative for the same reason.

However, these industries are not lost to the student of economics, as their product is part of the "Iron and Steel" reported elsewhere in this report, and they there make a better comparison.

(3) "Iron Specialties" this year was reduced to one plant and there could be no comparison; this industry will, therefore, not appear in this, nor succeeding reports.

(4) "Bicycles" is another subject dropped. The production of bicycles is an example of a transient business, and an index to the rise and decline of a very remarkable modern industry. In 1897 there were seven plants selected in the formation of this series, having an annual output of \$1,557,698. Year by year establishment after establishment has gone out of business until this year there is only one left to tell the story. It also has been eliminated.

From the remaining eighty-four industries there have been eliminated twenty-two establishments, as follows:

- 1 from wire nails, rivets, etc.
- 1 from tacks and small nails.
- 2 from machinery.
- 1 from electrical supplies.
- 1 from agricultural implements.
- 3 from cigars.
- 1 from building brick.
- 1 from window glass, bottles and table goods.
- 1 from men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes.
- 1 from shirts and shirt waists.
- 3 from cotton and woolen cloth.
- 1 from cotton goods.
- 1 from woolen and worsted fabrics.
- 1 from cotton yarns.
- 1 from carpet yarns.
- 1 from worsted, woolen and cotton yarns.
- 1 from silk ribbons.

Notwithstanding the loss of so many plants on account of going out of business, failures, some plants removing even from the State, the remaining 734 plants considered show that 1903 was a prosperous year.

There was a gain in capital over 1902 of \$28,069,926, or an increase of 11.6 per cent., and over 1896 an increase of capitalization of \$96,198,729, or 55.4 per cent.

Basic material used also shows a gain over 1902 of \$2,676,180, or 1.4 per cent., but the gain is more noticeable when compared with 1896 business. \$115,799,327, or 131.2 per cent., more raw material was used this year than in 1896.

The manufactured product in the numerous industries comprising this series had a market value in 1896 of \$172,966,167. The value of manufactured product has grown steadily year by year until now it represents a total value of \$393,448,052, a gain of \$220,481,885, or 127 per cent.

The most important result in this comparative series appears in the employment of labor. In 1896 124,563 people were employed; in 1903, 206,311 were engaged in the same establishments. A gain of 65.6 per cent.

The wages paid in the important industries represented in this series show a large per cent. increase. In 1896 labor was paid \$47,530,623; in 1903 the wage workers received \$99,270,883, or a gain of 108.9 per cent.

It will be noticed that while the increase in employes was 65.6 over 1896, the increase in wages for the same period was 108.9 per cent. This increase holds true as to the yearly earnings. In 1896 the average yearly earnings were \$381.58; in 1903 they were \$481.17, or a gain of 26.1 per cent.

Previous to this year the official blank submitted to employers by the Bureau required no separation of male, female and minor employes; all employes being considered without regard to age or sex in the average yearly and daily wage reports. Realizing the necessity of showing the number of females and minors employed, and their earning capacity, a question was introduced in the Bureau blank in order that this classification and important statistical information might be obtained.

A table of data enumerating the industries, the number of males, females and minors employed, the amounts earned yearly and the daily wage will be found on pages 386-392; 77 industries show an increase in the yearly earnings, and 7 industries show a loss, although very slight.

A table of daily wage is given on pages 384-385.

In comparing years 1903 with 1902 the following results are shown:

These 734 establishments in 1902 had a capitalization of \$241,888,892, and in 1903 the invested capital of these same plants amounted to \$269,958,818, making an increase of \$28,069,926, or 11.6 per cent.

In getting the average number of days worked, the whole number of establishments are treated as one concern, and there are 117 textile firms in this comparative series which were affected by a strike, so that the lost time effects the rest of the plants. Therefore there is an average loss of three days in 1903, i. e., 293 days in operation in 1902 and 290 days in operation in 1903.

In 1902 there were 197,649 wage workers employed, and in 1903 the same establishments gave employment to 206,311 wage earners, making an increase of 8,662, or 4.4 per cent. more persons employed.

As regards the aggregate wages paid, it is shown that in 1902 the amount earned was \$94,380,833, and in 1903 there was paid out to the wage workers \$99,270,883, making an increase of \$4,890,050, or 5.2 per cent.

The market value of production in 1903 amounted to \$393,448,052, against \$392,265,269 in 1902, showing a gain of \$1,182,783.

From 1896, when this comparative series began, down to and including 1903, there has been a steady increase from year to year in CAPITAL INVESTED, BASIC MATERIAL used, NUMBER OF PERSONS employed, amount of WAGES PAID, market VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS and AVERAGE DAILY WAGES, with the exception of 1897, which shows a falling off of eight cents in the daily wage, but the final showing results in a gain of twenty-five cents, or 17.7 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ORDER TO PREVENT THE WORKING OF IRON IN THE PROVINCE.

By the HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty-Third Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to encourage the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the Erection of any Mill or other Engine

for slitting or Rolling of Iron, or any plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, or any Furnace for making Steel in any of the said Colonies," it is enacted "That from and after the Twenty-Fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty, every Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of any of his Majestie's Colonies in America shall forthwith transmit to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a Certificate under his Hand and Seal of Office, containing a particular Account of every Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, and every plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every Furnace for making Steel at the Time of the Commencement of this Act erected in his Colony, expressing also in the said Certificate such of them as are used, and the Name or Names of the Proprietor or Proprietors of each such Mill, Engine, Forge, and Furnace, and the Place where each such Mill, Engine, Forge, and Furnace is erected, and the number of Engines, Forges, and Furnaces in the said Colony." To the end, therefore, that I may be the better enabled to obey the Directions of the said Act, I have thought fit with the Advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby enjoining and requiring the Proprietor or Proprietors, or in case of their Absence, the Occupiers of any of the above-mentioned Mills, Engines, Forges, and Furnaces erected within this Province, to appear before me at the City of Philadelphia on or before the Twenty-first day of September next, with proper and ample Testimonials of the Rights of such Proprietor, Proprietors and Occupiers therein, and sufficient proofs whether the said Mills, Engines, Forges, and Furnaces respectively, were used on the said Twenty-Fourth Day of June or not. And I do further hereby require and command the Sheriff of every County in this Province, respectively, on or before the said Twenty-First Day of September to appear before me at the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, and then and there by Writings under their Hands and Seals to certify and make known to me every Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, every Plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every Furnace for making Steel which were erected within their several and respective counties on the said Twenty-fourth Day of June, and the Place and Places where the same were erected, with the Names of their Reputed Proprietor or Proprietors, and the Occupiers of them and every of them; and whether they or any of them were used on the said Twenty-fourth Day of June or not, as they and each of them will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia this Sixteenth Day of August, in the Twenty-Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign

Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c., and in the Year of our Lord 1750.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

When the Parliament of King George the Second enacted this prohibitory law against his struggling colonies it undoubtedly had a presentiment that England's prestige would yet be menaced from across the sea; yet into the King's most troubled dreams could not have come the faintest shadow of a day when two single products of America would surprise the finances of the world and make this country the most formidable rival in Iron as well as Steel.

Crushed beneath the weight of this act, it seems almost incredible after one hundred and fifty years that the two products of iron and steel should have become so great an industry that the State of Pennsylvania alone outstrips the mother country, as is shown by the following figures of this year's report:

Pig iron, 8,181,652 gross tons, having a market value of \$131,775,616.

Iron and steel, from its crude state to a finished product, as follows:

Bessemer steel,	3,914,808 gross tons.
Open hearth steel,	4,401,554 gross tons.
Crucible steel,	78,139 gross tons.
	<hr/>
	8,394,501 gross tons.

This produced a rolled product of 8,385,361 gross tons, a grand total of 16,567,013 gross tons, having a market value of \$458,097,248.

In the furnaces, the steel mills and the rolling mills there were employed 121,663 working people, (not including superintendents and office force) yielding earnings for the year 1903 of \$78,666,310.

There has been a slight falling off in the production of iron and steel in 1903, but in spite of apparent checks the steel industry is not languishing, and men of successful plans and experience are under no apprehension regarding its future.

COAL—ANTHRACITE.

The total output of anthracite coal for the year 1903 was, from collieries 64,595,664 gross tons, and from "washeries" 3,380,190 gross tons.

The washery coal consists of small sizes, formerly considered worthless, but which, taken from the culm dumps in recent years by means of modern methods in cleansing and screening, find ready sale for steam purposes.

Another industry that has sprung up in connection with anthracite coal is dredging the rivers for coal that is carried down the streams by high water, such as spring floods and heavy freshets. From this source has been redeemed for commercial purposes 177,528 gross tons, making a total gross tonnage of 68,111,382, and having a market value of \$154,098,573.

When anthracite was first used only large sizes were marketable and during the Rebellion a great deal was consumed by the United States Navy which took only lump and steamboat sizes. Consequently, millions of tons of fine coal were rejected and thrown away. As a result this continued extravagance has been going on until vast culm banks now disfigure the valleys of the anthracite region. For many years coal was rejected that would go through a three-fourth inch mesh or that would not make coal above chestnut size.

The waste grew to enormous proportions until it attracted the attention of our law makers and in 1889 a Coal Waste Commission was created by an act of Assembly. About ten years ago the mine owners began to appreciate this waste and devised means of reclaiming the finer coal so as to make it marketable by washing out the dust.

As coal becomes more difficult of mining and more expensive in the process, economy with regard to waste is receiving more attention. The improvident methods of former years are being revised, and the utilization of hitherto rejected products is an accepted fact. Not only is the tooth of the washery steadily gnawing away the great mountains of culm in the anthracite valleys, but a new opportunity is presented for the employment of business thrift. A recently discovered fact which promises to be most important is the mixing of anthracite screenings with bituminous coal to obviate the smoke nuisance which has been the subject of much legislation in various states and many cities. It has been discovered that a sprinkling of these anthracite screenings over a bituminous fire will not only reduce the volume of smoke, but will greatly increase the heating value of the fuel. Experiments are now being made by some of the large coal companies with a view to introducing the screenings in Eastern and Western markets.

The average number of people employed in the production of anthracite was 157,955, and the wages paid amounted to \$77,624,281.

The washeries employed 1,715 working people, and they earned \$698,461.

In the dredging of coal from the rivers there were employed 317 working people, earning \$68,890.

THIS MAKES A TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THIS FUEL 159,985. THE TOTAL EARNINGS RECEIVED BY THE ANTHRACITE WAGE WORKERS AMOUNTED TO \$78,391,632.

When the Bureau compiled statistics in 1902 there was a strike of some months' duration in the anthracite coal fields, so that the possible production in that year was very much reduced; but to give the figures in comparison, the Bureau shows the following results:

In 1902 our report shows the anthracite tonnage to be 43,807,862 gross tons, against 64,595,664 gross tons; in 1903 an increase over 1902 of 20,787,802 gross tons, or a gain of 47.5 per cent.

The value of the coal in 1902 amounted to \$93,680,586, against \$151,277,587 in 1903, a gain of \$57,597,001.

As the Bureau did not take a census of the washery coal and river coal in 1902, the figures in the comparison with that which was mined and sold at the collieries have been used.

The number of persons employed in 1902 was 141,780, against 157,955 in 1903; an increase of 16,175, or 11.4 per cent.

The amount of wages earned in 1902 was \$53,577,638, against \$77,624,281 in 1903, an increase of earnings of \$24,046,643, or 44.9 per cent.

COAL.—BITUMINOUS.

Following up the analysis as regards the bituminous production, the Bureau presents 1902 statistics in comparison with those of 1903. The total tonnage in 1902 was 93,174,295 net tons, and in 1903 there were 101,113,290 net tons, a gain over 1902 of 7,938,995 net tons, or 8.5 per cent. increase.

The amount realized at the mines in 1902 was \$93,725,939, and in 1903 the operators received \$128,991,363, making an increase to the State's wealth for this year \$35,265,424.

Although there has been only 8.5 per cent. increase in tonnage, the increase in value has been 37.6 per cent. This is accounted for by the scarcity due to strike in the anthracite industry, and as anthracite and bituminous come into competition the bituminous operators were able to realize a considerable advance in prices.

In comparing 1902 with 1903, as to the number of persons employed, there were 111,229 engaged in this industry in 1902; and in 1903 the Bureau's report shows 145,880 wage earners, an increase of 34,651, or 31.1 per cent. more workers.

The total amount of wages paid in 1902 was \$46,190,179; in 1903 the wage earners received for their labor \$78,858,502, or 58.6 per cent. increase.

The mine workers in taking out the coal work by contract. The average number of days worked in the two years were nearly the

same, i. e., in 1902, 235 days, and in 1903, 234 days; but their earning capacity was largely enhanced in 1903, as their tonnage was greater. Had there been the same number of workers in 1902 they would have earned an increase of \$13,950,229, or 30.2 per cent.

When considering the value of the coal and the amount of wages paid, it should be remembered that the wages of the coke-workers are counted in the total wages paid, while the value of the coal is given before it is coked. There was 19,459,682 net tons coked coal for which the Bureau has no record of value, nor of the sum for which it was sold.

In the two coal fields—Anthracite and Bituminous—the total tonnage amounted to 165,708,954 tons; and the realized or market value at the mines amounted to \$283,089,936, giving employment to 317,940 working people, and the earnings for 1903 were \$157,250,134.

TIN PLATE.—BLACK PLATE WORKS.

Prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, the public was generally notified that it was impossible to produce tin plate in this country. This statement, however, was not believed by the manufacturer of iron and steel. Under the tariff of 1890 tin plate mills instantly sprang into existence in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech to the Welsh Tin Plate Workers at Cardiff, 1903, asserted that "American protection had deprived England of an export market which eleven years ago took 450,000 tons, whereas to-day it takes but 65,000 tons of Welsh plate, more than 400,000 tons being manufactured by the American people for themselves."

The American manufacturer of tin and terne plate under the "Drawback," exported for the fiscal years, 1902 and 1903, 248,428,783 pounds. The 65,000 tons imported (referred to by Mr. Chamberlain) represents the amount of tin plate required by the American exporters for shipment of canned goods, oils, etc., in 1903, on which after paying the duty of import there was received by them 99 per cent. export "drawback." Under the American tariff all foreign tin plate imported, and afterwards re-exported, containing American product, is granted a 99 per cent. rebate on the import duty.

The reader will find an interesting table of comparison on pages 406 to 414 of which the following is a summary:

In 1896, when the Bureau began the comparison there was invested capital in this industry amounting to \$3,627,275, while in 1903 it shows \$7,942,754. In 1896 the Black Plate Works produced 97,814,762 pounds black plate tinned, as compared with 517,015,081 pounds in 1903, making a gain of 419,200,319 pounds, or an increase

428.6 per cent. In 1896 the entire production of black plate tinned and untinned was 158,306,490 pounds; in 1903 it amounted to 577,233,312 pounds, a gain over 1896 of 418,926,822 pounds, making an increase of 264.6 per cent.

The increased value of the Pennsylvania tin plate product naturally follows: For 1896 the value was \$4,637,811, and for 1903 \$18,790,562, a gain in eight years of \$14,152,751, or 305.2 per cent.

The average number of people employed in 1896 was 3,194; in 1903 the average was 8,261, a gain of 5,067, or 158.3 per cent.

The working people employed, and the amount of wages paid form a commentary on the wisdom of developing this industry, and adding wealth to the State thereby. With the increase in the number of wage workers there has been a larger gain in the earnings.

In 1896 the amount of wages earned was \$1,437,226, while in 1903 the earnings reached the sum of \$5,688,188, an increase of \$4,250,962, or 295.8 per cent.

The continued production of tin and terne plate by the black plate works and dipping works in 1896 amounted to 139,588,703 pounds, having a value of \$5,045,097, and in 1903 it is shown that there were produced 554,234,702 pounds, an increase of 414,645,999 pounds over 1896, with an increased value for the same years of comparison amounting to \$15,675,832.

The five leading industries for 1903 are summarized as follows:

	Total production in tons.	Number of workmen employed.	Aggregate wages paid to workmen.	Market value of production.
Iron and steel,	\$,532,485	104,728	\$67,999,526	\$339,372,583
Pig iron,	\$,181,652	16,935	10,666,784	131,775,616
Anthracite coal,	64,595,664	159,668	78,322,742	154,098,573
Bituminous coal,	101,113,290	145,880	78,858,502	128,991,363
Tin plate,	233,752	8,563	5,830,164	20,725,342
	182,656,843	435,774	\$241,677,718	\$774,963,477

DIRECTORY OF PIG IRON FURNACES IN BLAST IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1903.

Firm.	Location.	Grades Made.	Fuel.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Pittsburg,	Bessemer,	Coke.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Allegheny,	Bessemer,	Coke.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Neville Island,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Atlantic Iron and Steel Company,	New Castle,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Bellefonte Furnace Company,	Spring Township,	Foundry and gray forge,	Coke.
Bethlehem Steel Company,	South Bethlehem,	Bessemer, low phosphorus, basic and foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Brooke Iron Co., E. & G.,	Birdsboro,	Basic, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Carbon Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.,	Parryville,	Foundry, forge and low phosphorus,	Anthracite and coke.
Cambria Steel Company,	Johnstown,	Bessemer, basic and spiegel,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Bessemer,	Bessemer, basic and spiegel,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Cochran,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Rankin,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Pittsburg,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Etna,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	New Castle,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Sharon,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Central Iron and Steel Company,	Harrisburg,	Basic, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Claire Furnace Company,	Sharpsville,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Clairton Steel Company,	Clairton,	Basic-bessemer,	Coke.
Clinton Iron and Steel Company,	Pittsburg,	Bessemer, forge and foundry,	Coke.
Colonial Iron Company,	Riddlesburg,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Corrigan, McKinney & Co.,	Scottsdale,	Foundry, malleable and bessemer,	Coke.
Crane Iron Works,	Catawauqua,	Low phosphorus and foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Crane Iron Works,	Allentown,	Foundry and basic,	Anthracite and coke.
Dunbar Furnace Company,	Dunbar,	Basic, foundry and forge,	Coke.
Eagle Iron Company,	Curtin Station, .....	.....	Charcoal.
Empire Steel and Iron Company,	Reading,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Empire Steel and Iron Company,	Topton,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Empire Steel and Iron Company,	Macungie,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Emporium Iron Company,	Emporium,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Glen Iron Furnace Company,	Glen Iron,	Foundry,	Charcoal.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company,	Pittsburg,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Kittanning Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company,	Kittanning,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company,	Lebanon,	Bessemer,	Anthracite and coke.
Lebanon Valley Furnace Company,	Lebanon,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Leesport Furnace Company,	Leesport,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Lehigh Iron and Steel Company,	Allentown,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Logan Iron and Steel Company,	Greenwood Furnace,	Foundry,	Charcoal.
National Tube Company,	McKeesport,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Nittany Iron Company,	Spring Township,	Foundry and gray forge,	Coke.
Northside Iron Company,	Sharpville,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Pennsylvania Steel Company,	Steelton,	Bessemer and basic,	Anthracite and coke.
Pennsylvania Steel Company,	Harrisburg,	Bessemer,	Anthracite and coke.
Pennsylvania Steel Company,	Lebanon,	Bessemer,	Anthracite and coke.
Perkins & Co., Ltd.,	Sharpville,	Foundry,	Coke.
Pickands, Mather & Co.,	West Middlesex,	Basic, foundry, malleable and chills,	Coke.
Punxsutawney Iron Company,	Punxsutawney,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Reading Iron Company,	Reading,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Reading Iron Company,	Emaus,	Foundry,	Anthracite and coke.
Republic Iron and Steel Company,	Sharon,	Mill,	Coke.
Richard Heckscher & Sons Co.,	Swedeland,	Bessemer, malleable, basic, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Robeson Iron Company, Ltd.,	Robesonla,	Bessemer,	Anthracite and coke.
Rockhill Furnace Company,	Rockhill Furnace,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Saxton Furnace Company,	Saxton,	Foundry-Forge,	Coke.
Sharpville Furnace Company,	Sharpville,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Shenango Furnace Company,	Sharpville,	Bessemer,	Bituminous and coke.
Stewart Iron Company, Ltd.,	Sharon,	Bessemer,	Coke.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company,	Watts Station,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company,	Wrightsville,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
The Allentown Rolling Mills,	Allentown,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite.
The Cherry Valley Iron Company,	West Middlesex,	Bessemer,	Coke.
The Durham Iron Company,	Hewitt,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
The Juniata Furnace and Foundry Company,	Newport,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
The New Jersey Zinc Company of Pennsylvania,	South Bethlehem,	Spiegelstein,	Anthracite and coke.
Temple Iron Company,	Temple,	Foundry-Forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Tidewater Steel Company,	Chester,	Basic,	Anthracite and coke.
The Thomas Iron Company,	Hellertown and Island Park,	Basic, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
The Thomas Iron Company,	Hokendaqua and Alburtis,	Basic, malleable, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Thropp, Joseph E.,	Earlston,	Foundry-mill,	Coke.
Warwick Iron and Steel Company,	Pottstown,	Basic, foundry and forge,	Anthracite and coke.
Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube Company,	Sharpville,	Bessemer, basic, foundry and forge,	Coke.

NAME AND LOCATION OF FURNACES NOT IN BLAST IN 1903.

Name.	Location.
Burnham Furnace,	Burnham.
Chickies Furnace,	Chickies.
Hecla Furnace,	Milesburg.
Joanna Furnace,	Joanna Furnace.
Pennsylvania Furnace Company,	Sheridan.
Pioneer Furnaces,	Pottsville.

DIRECTORY OF STEEL MILLS AND ROLLING MILLS IN OPERATION IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1903.

Firm.	Location.	P. O. Address.
Allegheny Steel and Iron Company,	Avenue,	Pittsburg.
Altoona Iron Company,	Altoona,	Altoona.
American Car and Foundry Company,	Berwick-Milton,	Berwick.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co.,	Reading, Lebanon (2 plants).	Lebanon.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Vandergrift,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Apollo,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Leechburg	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Hyde Park,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Saltsburg,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Scottsdale,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Old Meadow,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,....	Wood's Works,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Steel Foundries,	ThurLOW,	148 Broadway, New York.
American Steel Foundries,	Sharon,	148 Broadway, New York.
American Steel Foundries,	Pittsburg,	148 Broadway, New York.
American Steel Foundries,	Franklin,	148 Broadway, New York.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Pittsburg (2),	Pittsburg.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Braddock,	Pittsburg.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Rankin Station,	Pittsburg.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Allentown,	Pittsburg.
Bailey & Co., Chas. L.,	Harrisburg,	Harrisburg.
Berwick Malleable Company,	Berwick,	Berwick.
Bethlehem Steel Company,	South Bethlehem,	South Bethlehem.
Blandon Rolling Mill,	Blandon,	Reading.
Braeburn Steel Company,	Braeburn,	Braeburn.
Brooke Iron Co., E. & G.,	Birdsboro,	Birdsboro.
Brown & Co., Inc.,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Bryden Horseshoe Company,	Catasauqua,	Catasauqua.
Brylgon Steel Casting Company,	Reading,	Reading.
Burgess, Charles,	Titusville,	Titusville.
Byers Co., A. M.,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Cambria Steel Company,	Johnstown,	Johnstown.
Carbon Steel Company,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Bessemer,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Cochran,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Pittsburg (3),	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Munhall,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Homestead,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	New Castle,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Sharon,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Allegheny,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Monessen,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.
Carnegie Steel Company,	Greenville,	Carnegie B'g., Pittsburg.

DIRECTORY OF STEEL MILLS AND ROLLING MILLS IN OPERATION IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1903—Continued.

Firm.	Location.	P. O. Address.
Carpenter Steel Company,	Reading,	Reading.
Central Iron and Steel Company,	Harrisburg,	Harrisburg.
Chester Steel Casting Company,	Chester,	Chester.
Clairton Steel Company,	Clairton,	Pittsburg.
Clement & Co., F. H.,	Schuylkill Haven,	Schuylkill Haven.
Coatesville Rolling Mill Company,	Coatesville,	Coatesville.
Colonial Steel Company,	Monaca,	Pittsburg.
Consolidated Iron and Steel Company,	Bristol,	Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.
Crucible Steel Company of America,	Pittsburg (3 plants),	Pittsburg.
Crum Lynne Iron and Steel Company,	Crum Lynne,	Crum Lynne.
Damascus Nickel Steel Company,	East Carnegie,	Carnegie.
Damascus Steel Company,	New Brighton,	New Brighton.
Danville Structural Tubing Company,	Danville,	Danville.
Diamond Drill and Machine Company,	Birdsboro,	Birdsboro.
Dilworth, Porter & Co., Ltd.,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Disston & Sons Iron and Steel Co., Henry, ..	Tacony,	Philadelphia.
Douglassville Iron Company, Ltd.,	Douglassville,	Douglassville.
Duncannon Iron Company (The),	Duncannon,	Duncannon.
Duquesne Steel Foundry Company,	Coraopolis,	Pittsburg.
Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., ...	Pottstown,	Pottstown.
Firth-Sterling Steel Company,	Demmler,	Pittsburg.
Foster & Co., Alex.,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
Gaulbert & Caskey,	Philadelphia,	American and York sts., Philadelphia.
Gibraltar Iron Works,	Gibraltar,	Reading.
Glasgow Iron Company,	Pottstown (2 plants), ...	Pottstown.
Godcharles Co., F. A.,	Milton,	Milton.
Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company,	Harrisburg,	Harrisburg.
Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company,	Hollidaysburg,	Hollidaysburg.
Hoopes & Townsend Co.,	Hoopeston,	Philadelphia.
Howe & Samuel,	Danville,	230 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.
Hughes & Patterson,	Philadelphia,	800 Richmond st., Philadelphia.
Hussey-Binns Shovel Co.,	Charleroi,	Pittsburg.
Ivins, Ellwood,	Oak Lane,	Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
Jenkins Iron and Tool Company,	Howard,	Howard.
Jessop Steel Company,	Washington,	Washington.
Johnson, Mrs. George,	Catasauqua,	Catasauqua.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company,	Pittsburg (2 plants), ...	Pittsburg.
Kittanning Iron and Steel Mfg. Co.,	Kittanning,	Kittanning.
Latrobe Steel Company,	Latrobe,	1200 Girard Bldg., Philadelphia.
Lebanon Iron and Steel Company,	Lebanon,	Lebanon.
Lebanon Valley Iron Company,	Lebanon,	Lebanon.
Lockhart Iron and Steel Company,	McKees Rocks,	Pittsburg.
Logan Iron and Steel Company,	Burnham,	Burnham.
Longmead Iron Company,	Conshohocken,	Conshohocken.
Lucknow Iron and Steel Company,	Pine Iron Works, Lucknow, ..	Harrisburg.
Lukens Iron and Steel Company,	Coatesville,	Coatesville.
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
McCoy & Linn Iron Co.,	Milesburg,	Milesburg.
McInnes Steel Company, Limited,	Corry,	Corry.
Mesta Machine Company,	West Homestead,	Pittsburg.
Moorhead, Brother & Co., Inc.,	Sharpsburg,	Sharpsburg.
Monongahela Iron and Steel Company,	Hays,	Box 215, Pittsburg.
National Tube Company,	Pittsburg (2 plants), ...	Pittsburg.
National Tube Company,	McKeesport (5 plants), .	Pittsburg.
National Tube Company,	Ellwood City,	Pittsburg.
Neal Brothers,	Pittsburg,	421 Wood st., Pittsburg.
Oliver Iron and Steel Company,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Page Woven Wire Fence Company,	Monessen,	Monessen.
Penn Iron Company, Ltd.,	Lancaster,	Lancaster.
Penn Steel Casting and Machine Co.,	Chester,	Chester.

DIRECTORY OF STEEL MILLS AND ROLLING MILLS IN OPERATION IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1903—Continued.

Firm.	Location.	P. O. Address.
Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company,	Allegheny,	Pittsburg.
Pittsburg Seamless Tube Company,	Morado Station,	Pittsburg.
Pittsburg Steel Company,	Monessen,	Pittsburg.
Pittsburg Steel Company,	Glassport,	Pittsburg.
Pittsburg Steel Foundry, Inc.,	Glassport,	Pittsburg.
Potts Brothers Iron Co., Ltd.,	Pottstown,	Pottstown.
Reading Iron Company,	Reading (3 plants), ...	Reading.
Reading Iron Company,	Danville,	Reading.
Roberts Co., A. & P.,	Pencoyd,	15th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.
Rowland, William & Harvey, Inc.,	Frankford,	Frankford, Philadelphia.
Scranton Bolt and Nut Company,	Scranton,	Scranton.
Seaboard Steel Casting Company,	Chester,	Chester.
Seyfert & Brother, Samuel R.,	Seyfert Station,	Reading.
Sharon Steel Hoop Company,	Sharon,	Sharon.
Shelby Steel Tube Company,	Greenville,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
	Ellwood City,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
Slatington Rolling Mill Company,	Slatington,	Slatington.
Solid Steel Casting Company of Camden, N. J.,	Chester,	5th and Market sts., Camden, N. J.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc.,	Etna,	Pittsburg.
Sterling Steel Foundry Company,	Braddock,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company, ..	Easton,	North American Bldg., Philadelphia.
Stewart Iron Company, Ltd.,	Sharon,	Sharon.
Superior Steel Company,	Carnegie,	Carnegie.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company,	York, Columbia (4 plants),	Columbia.
The Continental Iron Company,	Wheatland,	Wheatland.
The Eleanor Iron Company,	Hollidaysburg,	Tyrone.
The Exeter Iron Company,	Reading,	Reading.
The McConway & Torley Company,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
The Midvale Steel Company,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia.
The Milton Manufacturing Company,	Milton,	Milton.
The National Malleable Castings Company, The Parkesburg Iron Company,	Sharon,	Sharon.
The Pennsylvania Steel Company,	Parkesburg,	Parkesburg.
The Phoenix Iron Company,	Steelton,	Steelton.
	Phoenixville,	410 Walnut st., Phila- delphia.
The Standard Steel Works,	Burnham,	Harrison Bldg., Phila- delphia.
The Tyler Tube and Pipe Company,	Washington,	Washington.
The Wyoming Shovel Works,	Wyoming,	Wyoming.
Tidewater Steel Company,	Chester,	Chester.
Timmes & Hecht,	Scranton,	Scranton.
Tyrone Iron Company,	Tyrone Forges,	Tyrone.
Union Steel Casting Company,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
United Engineering and Foundry Company,	Vandergrift,	Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg.
VanAlen & Co.,	Northumberland,	Northumberland.
Vulcan Crucible Steel Company,	Aliquippa,	Aliquippa.
West End Rolling Mill Company,	Lebanon,	Lebanon.
West Leechburg Steel and Tin Plate Co., ..	Leechburg,	Pittsburg.
Westmoreland Steel Company,	County Home Junction, ..	424 4th ave., Pittsburg.
Wharton, Jr., & Co., William,	Philadelphia,	Station D, Philadelphia.
Wilkes Rolling Mill Company,	Sharon,	Sharon.
Williamsport Iron and Nail Company,	South Williamsport, ...	Williamsport.
Wood & Brothers Co., J.,	Conshohocken,	Conshohocken.
Wood Iron and Steel Co., Alan,	Ivy Rock,	519 Arch st., Philadel- phia.
	Conshohocken,	
Worth Brothers Co.,	Coatesville,	Coatesville.
Zug & Co., Ltd.,	Pittsburg,	13th and Etna sts., Pittsburg.

DIRECTORY OF STEEL MILLS AND ROLLING MILLS IN PENN- SYLVANIA NOT IN OPERATION DURING 1903.

Firm.	Location.
American Steel and Wire Company,	Pittsburg, New Castle, Beaver Falls.
Atlantic Iron and Steel Company,	New Castle.
Carnegie Tube Company,	Carnegie.
Catasauqua Rolling Mill Company,	Catasauqua.
Crucible Steel Company of America,	Beaver Falls.
Danville Bessemer Company,	Danville.
Eastern Steel Company,	Pottsville.
Eleanor Iron and Steel Company,	Irwin.
Green Ridge Iron Works,	Seranton.
Jackson Foundry and Machine Works,	Easton.
Keystone Rolling Mill,	Pittsburg.
Norway Iron and Steel Company,	York.
Plymouth Rolling Mills,	Conshohocken.
Republic Iron and Steel Company,	Sharon.
Sligo Iron and Steel Company,	Pittsburg.
Tindel-Morris Company,	Eddystone.
United States Wire and Nail Company,	Pittsburg.

DIRECTORY OF TIN PLATE PLANTS IN OPERATION IN PENN- SYLVANIA IN 1903.

Firm.	Location.	P. O. Address.
American Tin Plate Company,	Pittsburg (2 plants), ...	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	Demmler,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	Connellsville,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	New Castle (2 plants), .	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	Monessen,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	New Kensington (2 plants),	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
American Tin Plate Company,	Sharon,	Frick Bldg., Pittsburg.
Ferguson Tin Plate Company, Ltd.,	Pittsburg,	Pittsburg.
Follansbee Brothers Co.,	Allegheny,	Pittsburg.
Griffiths Charcoal Iron Mills,	Washington,	Washington.
Hamilton, John,	Hazlewood,	Pittsburg.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co., ..	Harrisburg,	19 Cliff st., New York City.
Merchant & Co., Inc.,	Philadelphia,	Box 1539, Philadelphia.
McKeesport Tin Plate Company,	Port Vue,	McKeesport.
The Alcania Company,	Avonmore,	Murtland Bldg., Pitts- burg.
The W. H. Griffiths Co.,	Waynesburg,	Waynesburg.
Taylor Co., N. & G.,	Philadelphia,	3d and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.
Waynesburg Forge, Sheet and Tin Mills, ..	Waynesburg,	Waynesburg.

DIRECTORY OF TIN PLATE PLANTS NOT IN OPERATION IN
PENNSYLVANIA IN 1903.

Firm.	Location.	P. O. Address.
Sharon Sheet Steel Company,	Sharon,	Sharon.
Stanford Rolling Mills,	Conshohocken,	Conshohocken.

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